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Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

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This Issue in Brief

Considerable progress toward recovery was made in the petroleum industry between May 1933 and July 1934. In the three branches of the industry—drilling and production, pipe lines, and refining—employment increased 62.1, 32.1, and 22.3 percent, respectively, and pay rolls rose 74.7, 45.7, and 31.4 percent. In spite of this upward swing, however, the industry was still below the May 1929 level—employment by 16.7, 19.4, and 10.5 percent, and pay rolls by 33.8, 20.3, and 23.8 percent, respectively. These changes are indicated by a recent survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Page 13.

In February 1933 wholesale prices were at their lowest point during the past 30 years. Since that month, however, prices have climbed steadily, with the exception of three minor recessions. By February 1935 wholesale prices had recovered more than half of the 40-percent loss suffered from 1926 to February 1933. Page 253.

Food prices are from 2 to 10 percent higher in company stores than in independent stores. The quality of goods and the services rendered are about the same. This was found by a study recently made by a special committee appointed by the N. R. A. Although there were few instances in which employees were required to trade at the company store, the necessity of obtaining credit forced many employees to make their purchases there. The proportion of pay roll spent at the company stores ranged from 5.7 to 63.8 percent. Over half of the companies paid wages in scrip. This scrip was discounted by merchants in the community at rates varying from 10 to 30 percent. Page 45.

Average annual earnings of the employees (excluding executives) on 14 class I railroads in the United States in 1933 were less than $1,225. More than 15 percent received less than $600, about 34 percent received between $600 and $1,200, 29 percent between $1,200 and $1,800, and 14 percent between $1,800 and $2,400. Only about 7 percent received $2,400 or over. Average earnings declined about 24 percent between 1929 and 1933. The wage loss was greater for the employees engaged in maintenance of equipment and stores than for any other group, their earnings having declined by nearly one-third. Lower-paid employees suffered a greater proportionate loss of earnings than did those in the higher-paid occupations. These facts were revealed by a study made by the Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Page 1.

The workers on the job receive about 27 cents of every dollar spent for P. W. A. construction. Of the remainder, 56 cents is spent for materials (indirectly furnishing employment to workers in the materials industries), and 17 cents goes for overhead and miscellaneous expenses and profit. This was disclosed by an analysis by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of 54 construction jobs, totaling $1,875,178, which provided nearly 653,000 man-hours of employment and involved labor costs aggregating more than $500,000 (an average of 77.4 cents per man per hour). Page 117.

Florida joined the 44 States having workmen's compensation acts, when the 1935 legislature passed an act covering (with certain exceptions) employers having three or more employees. The only States now remaining without legislation in this field are Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina. An analysis of the principal provisions of the Florida act is given on page 101.

A new system of Government life insurance for working people has been provided for by a law recently passed in China. Ordinary life and endowment policies may be taken out by any citizen of the Republic, without a medical examination. Policies are limited to a maximum of $500. Page 40.

Increases in wage rates ranging from 8.3 to 62.3 percent were obtained by radio telegraphists on the Pacific Coast in an agreement recently signed with the major shipping companies. The new rates vary, according to company and class of operators, from $110 to $165 per month. Page 106.

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Annual Earnings of Railroad Employees, 1924 to 1933

By OTTO S. BEYER and EDWIN M. FITCH, OF THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL COORDINATOR OF TRANSPORTATION[1]

A STUDY undertaken last year by the Section of Labor Relations of the Office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, and recently completed, has made available for the first time a comprehensive series showing the average annual earnings of railroad employees over the 10-year period from 1924 through 1933. Most of the calculations of average annual earnings of employees in industry that are in general use depend upon an average of monthly counts of employees, and cannot be said to represent actual annual earnings. Per capita figures of this type are much closer to full-time earnings than to actual earnings, because an employee is not included in the monthly count on which the per capita average is based during those months in which he is unemployed.[2]

This difficulty has been avoided in the Coordinator's study because the annual averages presented have been built up from the individual records of employees on 14 representative class I railroads.[3] The employment histories of these workers, taken from the personnel record files of the railroads included in the study, constitute the basic record. The survey was originally financed by special funds supplied by the

[1] Mr. Beyer is director and Mr. Fitch statistician of the Section of Labor Relations.

[2] The statistics of per capita annual income for salary and wage earners contained in the Department of Commerce study of National Income, 1929–32, are almost all of this type. It is for this reason that the authors of the income study, in referring to certain of these averages, warn that they "refer largely to earners employed full time, and should not be interpreted as an average payment made to each earner on the pay roll." (U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Division of Economic Research. National Income, 1929–32. Washington, 1934, p. 19.)

[3] Boston & Maine; Boston & Albany; Delaware & Hudson; Central Railroad of New Jersey: Atlantic Coast Line; Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Northern Pacific (except eastern division); Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (lines in United States); Kansas City Southern; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Texas & New Orleans; Southern Pacific (coast division, California); and Oregon Short Line.

Civil Works Administration, and, incidentally, was of assistance in providing temporary employment for approximately 2,000 men and women, recruited largely from among furloughed railway clerks. The basic data were carded by these workers in the railroad offices, and were then sent to New York, where the editing, coding, machine tabulation, and other statistical operations were performed.

Size of the Sample

THE records of about 300,000 employees for whom annual-earnings data were reported were used in the study. This number constituted a sample ranging from nearly one-third to more than one-half of the average number of employees on the 14 railroads (see table 1) in each year and from 6 to nearly 12 percent of the average number of employees on all class I railroads.[4] A larger proportion of the records of employees in train and engine service was secured than for any other occupational group, and a smaller proportion of employees engaged in maintenance of way and structures. This was due to the fact that the earnings records were in the main obtained from data compiled by the railroads for income-tax purposes.

Table 1.—Number of Employees in This Study, and Average Number Reported by Interstate Commerce Commission, for 14 Class I Roads, 1925, 1929, 1933

Year	Employees covered by this study				Average number of employees, middle of month, I. C. C.[3]
	Total number[1]	Reporting earnings[2]			
		Number	Percent of total	Percent of average number I. C. C.	
1925	271,370	131,034	48.3	[4] 32.1	[4] 408,727
1929	272,118	123,838	45.5	32.9	375,942
1933	190,119	115,158	60.6	53.0	217,336

[1] Includes employees who did not report earnings for given year.
[2] Does not include new entrants or final separations within each year.
[3] Obtained by compilation from records of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
[4] Comparative data for the year 1924, since the number of employees in the middle of the month for the 14 roads was not available for the year 1925.

Methods of Compilation

IN ORDER to eliminate the influence of turn-over, no employees or their earnings were included in the computations during any given year if these employees were new entrants in the industry or final separations from it during that year. In order to compensate for underrepresentation in the low-wage occupations, the averages obtained by occupation from the original data were weighted by the average number of employees in the middle of the month in each

[4] Midmonth count (Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Statistics, Wage statistics of class I steam railways in the United States, 1924, 1929, and 1933).

occupation, obtained from the Wage Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. For the year 1933 another computation of averages was made, using as weights the new Interstate Commerce Commission count of the number of employees receiving pay during the month. The averages thus obtained are somewhat lower than those based upon the midmonth count, but are more accurate, because the count of employees receiving pay during the month is a better indication of the number of employees in unskilled and semiskilled occupations. This new count was not inaugurated until 1933, and it was therefore necessary to use the midmonth count as the weighting factor for the earlier years.

The resulting average annual earnings obtained for occupational groups therefore constitute averages of both full- and part-time employees combined, and are influenced by the large amount of short time and unemployment prevailing, particularly during the depression period. No data were secured for earnings in employment outside the railroad industry. During the years following 1929, however, such supplementary earnings were negligible.[5]

A series of average "full-time" earnings was also obtained, since the original records showed the durations of absences from work. Short hours per day or week, however, were not included in this record of absences. These earnings have therefore been called "regular-service earnings", and are somewhat less than actual full-time earnings, particularly for the years since 1929.

The occupational classification used follows that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In some cases reporting divisions were combined because the original record did not make it possible to distinguish between them.

Level of Railroad Employee Earnings in 1933

WHEN the averages obtained from the data for the 14 railroads were weighted in accordance with the method outlined above, it was found that the employees included in the study earned, on the average, $1,311 in 1933, and that the average dropped to $1,266 when executives and their assistants were excluded. (See table 2.)

Since records kept by railroads for income-tax purposes constituted the principal source of these earnings statistics, many low earnings, particularly in the labor-service groups, i. e., trackmen, shop laborers, dock laborers, etc., could not be secured. Furthermore, some of those employees who were furloughed in 1933, and therefore received part-time earnings during that year, should have been included in the

[5] Of nearly 1,000 railroad employees whose earnings for the year 1932 were analyzed by the Department of Labor only 60 reported that they were able to supplement their earnings by outside work. See U. S. Department of Labor, Earnings and Standard of Living of 1,000 Railway Employees During the Depression, by Carter Goodrich, Washington, 1934, p. 12; report summarized in Monthly Labor Review, October 1934, p. 853.

computation of the 1933 averages, because they returned to service in 1934. Their inclusion was not possible, however, since the data collected did not extend beyond 1933. For these reasons the final averages obtained were somewhat too high. After making adjustments for this upward bias, it is estimated that the average earnings of all employees except executives and their assistants actually amounted to less than $1,225 in 1933.

Table 2.—Weighted Average Annual Earnings of Railroad Employees, by Occupational Groups, 1933 [1]

Occupational group	Full and part time				Regular service [2]	
	Employees		Average earnings		Number of employees	Average earnings
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of regular service		
All employees	115,158	100.0	$1,311	89.6	89,066	$1,463
Executives and staff assistants	2,001	1.7	5,250	98.0	1,894	5,358
Other employees	113,157	98.3	1,266	89.2	87,172	1,419
Professional and clerical	22,471	19.5	1,534	94.6	20,095	1,622
Maintenance of way and structures	12,317	10.7	[3] 835	88.7	9,584	[3] 941
Maintenance of equipment and stores	33,697	29.3	1,108	89.3	23,455	1,241
Transportation other than train, engine, and yard service	12,070	10.5	1,216	88.6	9,542	1,372
Yardmasters, switchtenders, and hostlers	1,626	1.4	1,629	90.4	1,233	1,801
Train and engine service	30,976	26.9	1,744	86.4	23,263	2,018

[1] The weights used in computing average earnings in this table have been obtained from annual averages of the number of employees on the pay roll during the month in 1933, as shown by the wage statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

[2] Regular-service averages include earnings of employees for whom absences were not reported, but who may have worked less than full-time hours a day or week.

[3] These averages are between $75 and $100 too high, largely because complete records of the lowest-paid workers in the section-labor group were not obtained.

Except for executives and their assistants, whose annual earnings in 1933 were $5,250,[6] train and engine service employees are the highest-paid group in railroad service. They averaged $1,744 in 1933. The highest-paid employees within this group were road passenger and freight engineers and motormen, who earned $2,245, on the average, in 1933. Employees in the maintenance of way and structures group, about two-thirds of whom were section laborers in 1933, are the lowest paid among the seven principal occupational groups. Those whose records were obtained earned $835, on the average, in 1933. This amount is from $75 to $100 higher than the actual average for maintenance of way and structures employees on all class I roads in the year in question, since records of those in the lowest wage brackets were not secured.

Employees engaged in maintenance of equipment and stores averaged $1,108 in 1933; in transportation other than train, engine,

[6] This group consists of two occupations: (1) Executives, general officers and assistants; and (2) division officers, assistants, and staff assistants. Their earnings vary so widely that median earnings are more significant than an arithmetical average. The median earnings of employees in the former occupation were $5,287 in 1933, and of employees in the latter occupation, $3,366.

and yard service, $1,216. Yardmasters, switchtenders, and hostlers earned $1,629 on the average in 1933; professional and clerical employees, $1,534; and executives and staff assistants, $5,250. These averages are approximately representative of the earnings of all employees of all class I roads, except for the executive group, whose average earnings are overstated by about $225. Excluding the executive group, the highest-paid employees in any single occupation were chief train dispatchers, who earned $3,160 in 1933. The lowest occupational average obtained was $540 for laborers on coal and ore docks and in grain elevators.

Distribution of Annual Earnings

More than 15 percent of all the employees studied received under $600 in 1933. These were mainly section laborers and employees in other labor groups. They also included employees in higher-paid occupations whose earnings were reduced by unemployment. If the earnings of low-paid employees had been properly represented in the sample, it is estimated that the proportion receiving less than $600 in 1933 would have been somewhat over 20 percent.

Between 30 and 35 percent of the employees studied received between $600 and $1,200 in 1933; 29 percent, between $1,200 and $1,800; and 14 percent, between $1,800 and $2,400. About 7 percent received $2,400 and over.

Table 3.—Weighted Frequency Distribution of Railroad Employees (Full- and Part-Time Combined) According to Annual Earnings, 1933 [1]

Amount of annual earnings	Weighted percent of total employees	Amount of annual earnings	Weighted percent of total employees
Under $600	15.4	$599 or less	15.4
$600 to $1,199	34.4	$1,199 or less	49.8
$1,200 to $1,799	29.3	$1,799 or less	79.1
$1,800 to $2,399	13.5	$2,399 or less	92.6
$2,400 to $2,999	4.9	$2,999 or less	97.5
$3,000 to $3,599	1.6	$3,599 or less	99.1
$3,600 and over	.9		

[1] This table has been constructed through the use of weighting methods based on the number of employees receiving pay during the month, similar to that used for the calculation of group averages for 1933.

In table 4 is shown an estimated frequency distribution of railroad employees according to annual earnings for the years 1924, 1929, and 1933.

The proportion of employees receiving under $600 was more than twice as large in 1933 as in 1929, and three times as large as in 1924. About 34 percent of all employees received under $1,200 in 1924, and 30 percent in 1929, as compared with nearly 50 percent in 1933. Employees earning $2,400 per year or more comprised 10 percent of the total number in 1924, 14 percent in 1929, and 8 percent in 1933.

Table 4.—Weighted Frequency Distribution of Railroad Employees (Full- and Part-Time Combined) According to Annual Earnings, 1924, 1929, and 1933 [1]

Amount of annual earnings	1924		1929		1933	
	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Percent of total	Cumulative percent	Percent of total	Cumulative percent
Under $600	4.3	4.3	6.0	6.0	14.5	14.5
$600 to $1,199	29.8	34.1	24.2	30.2	33.5	48.0
$1,200 to $1,799	37.5	71.6	32.1	62.3	30.2	78.2
$1,800 to $2,399	18.7	90.3	23.7	86.0	14.0	92.2
$2,400 to $2,999	6.0	96.3	8.2	94.2	5.1	97.3
$3,000 to $3,599	2.5	98.8	3.6	97.8	1.7	99.0
$3,600 and over	1.2	100.0	2.2	100.0	1.0	100.0

[1] The midmonth count, rather than the number of men receiving pay during the month, was used as the weighting factor in constructing this table, because the latter count was not available for the earlier years.

Decline in Employee Earnings During the Depression

THE average earnings of the employees studied declined between 1929 and 1933 by about 24 percent, but, because average earnings were affected by the changing proportions of high- and low-paid employees during the depression, the net decline was about 20 percent. This situation came about because the railroads laid off a larger proportion of employees in low-wage occupations after 1929 than in occupations in which earnings were relatively high. In table 5 are shown the average annual earnings of the employees studied, by occupational groups, for the 10-year period, 1924 through 1933.[7]

Table 5.—Average Annual Earnings of Railroad Employees (Full- and Part-Time Combined), by Major Occupational Groups, 1924 to 1933 [1]

Year	All employees		All employees, excluding executives		Executives and staff assistants	
	Amount	Relative	Amount	Relative	Amount	Relative
1924	$1,543	100.0	$1,507	100.0	$5,406	100.0
1925	1,568	101.6	1,531	101.6	5,490	101.6
1926	1,586	102.8	1,549	102.8	5,576	103.1
1927	1,631	105.7	1,593	105.7	5,782	107.0
1928	1,633	105.8	1,594	105.8	5,796	107.2
1929	1,666	108.0	1,627	108.0	5,797	107.2
1930	1,615	104.7	1,575	104.5	5,880	108.8
1931	1,509	97.8	1,470	97.5	5,791	107.1
1932	1,282	83.1	1,245	82.6	5,262	97.3
1933	1,275	82.6	1,240	82.3	5,038	93.2

[1] The weights used are based on the midmonth count of employees as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1924.

[7] The annual averages of the midmonth counts of employees in each occupation for 1924 have been used as constant weighting factors in computing the group averages for each year. The effect upon the averages of a changing number of employees in high- and low-wage occupations has thus been eliminated. This use of constant weights accounts for the fact that the 1933 averages differ slightly from those presented in table 2 (p. 4).

Table 5.—Average Annual Earnings of Railroad Employees (Full- and Part-Time Combined), by Major Occupational Groups, 1924 to 1933—Continued

Year	Professional and clerical		Maintenance of way and structures		Maintenance of equipment and stores	
	Amount	Relative	Amount	Relative	Amount	Relative
1924	$1,629	100.0	$1,073	100.0	$1,444	100.0
1925	1,633	100.2	1,633	100.2	1,471	101.9
1926	1,659	101.8	1,049	97.8	1,520	105.3
1927	1,716	105.3	1,098	102.3	1,542	106.8
1928	1,731	106.3	1,078	100.5	1,531	106.0
1929	1,734	106.4	1,072	99.9	1,614	111.8
1930	1,750	107.4	1,047	97.6	1,500	103.9
1931	1,729	106.1	931	86.8	1,342	92.9
1932	1,527	93.7	819	76.3	1,091	75.6
1933	1,507	92.5	823	76.7	1,095	75.8
	Transportation other than train, engine, and yard service		Yardmasters, switchtenders, and hostlers		Train and engine service	
1924	$1,405	100.0	$1,944	100.0	$2,063	100.0
1925	1,407	100.1	1,998	102.8	2,173	105.3
1926	1,407	100.1	1,974	101.5	2,165	104.9
1927	1,453	103.4	2,042	105.0	2,225	107.9
1928	1,483	105.6	2,067	106.3	2,240	108.6
1929	1,479	105.3	2,053	105.6	2,292	111.1
1930	1,469	104.6	2,053	105.6	2,219	107.6
1931	1,433	102.0	1,938	99.7	2,094	101.5
1932	1,212	86.3	1,664	85.6	1,758	85.2
1933	1,196	85.1	1,636	84.2	1,748	84.7

Shop employees and others engaged in maintenance of equipment and stores had their earnings reduced more sharply by the depression than any other occupational group. On the average, the annual earnings of employees in this group declined by nearly one-third from 1929 to 1933. Employees in train and engine service, and yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers received 24 and 20 percent less, respectively, in 1933 than in 1929. Those engaged in transportation service other than train, engine, and yard received nearly 20 percent less in 1933 than in 1929, and executives and assistants and employees in the clerical group, 13 percent less.

These are actual rather than net declines, since the averages upon which the percentages are based have been adjusted by keeping the number of employees in each occupation constant, and are, therefore, not affected by the relative change in the number of employees in each occupation during the period.[8]

It was found to be generally true that employees in the lower-paid occupations suffered a greater proportionate decrease in their annual earnings during the depression than employees in the higher-paid occupations. While the earnings of maintenance employees were from one-quarter to one-third less in 1933 than in 1929, the earnings

[8] No adjustment was possible for changes in the number of employees receiving varying rates within the same occupation.

of executives declined only about 13 percent. Executives and their assistants did not reach their peak earnings until 1930, and in 1931 their earnings still averaged nearly as high as in 1929. In the train-service group, firemen and brakemen suffered a greater loss in earnings than engineers and conductors.

Average Earnings by Length of Service

SINCE the data upon which this report is based were originally collected for a study of the railroad-pension problem, it was possible to compute average annual earnings of employees according to age and length of time spent in railroad service.[9] These averages differ from those previously presented, in that a different occupational classification has been used and the original data for the 14 railroads have not been adjusted by a weighting process.[10]

The averages obtained showed striking differences between the earnings of short-service and long-service employees. In the accompanying chart average earnings, by length of service, have been plotted for the six occupational groups for the year 1933. The chart shows that the earnings of employees in two groups—executive, technical and clerical, and train and engine service—rise sharply and by almost constant percentages with increasing years of experience. Based on 1933 data, an employee in train and engine service may expect to receive about twice as much after 30 to 35 years of employment as employees with 10 to 15 years of service.

The railroad laborer cannot look forward in the same way to increased earnings after he has accumulated many years of experience. Based on the data shown for 1933, earnings tend to reach a peak for the laborer after from 10 to 15 years of service, to remain stationary for the next 10 years, and to decline thereafter. The maintenance group includes both skilled and unskilled workers, and their earnings, according to age and length of service, reflect the differing values of skill and muscle. For both skilled and unskilled, earnings rise fairly rapidly until 10 to 15 years' service is reached, then rise more gradually for the skilled workers, while for the unskilled they remain stationary for about 10 years, and then decline.[11]

Over a period of years the alternation of depression and revival may destroy or enhance these "normal" expectations. Tabulations of the original earnings data by length of service made it possible to follow the earnings of the same group of employees through the period

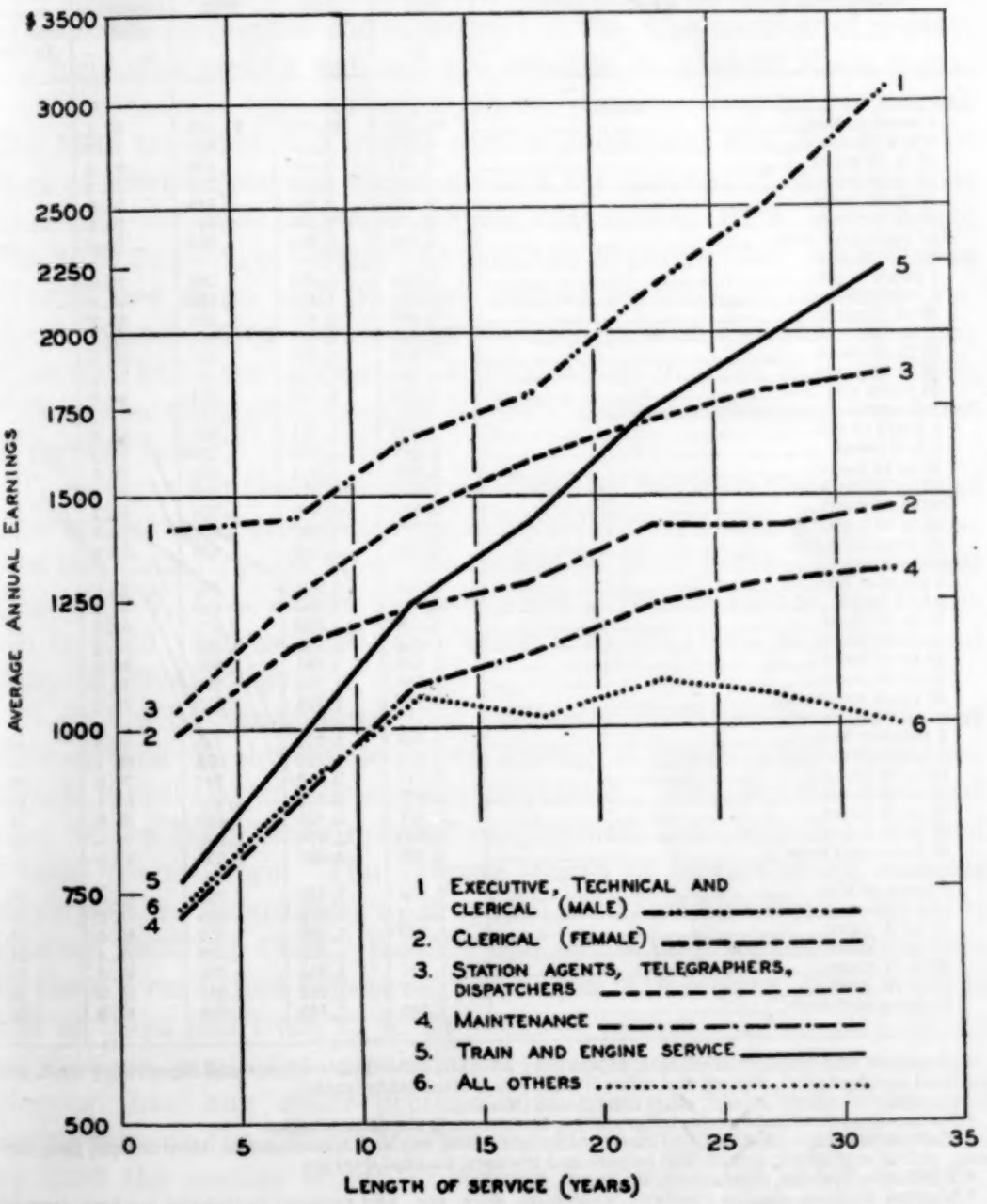
[9] Length of service means the time between the original entry of an employee into railroad service and his final separation from it.

[10] That is, self-weights were used. The occupational classification followed tended to throw together in the same group employees within the same earnings range. The necessity of weighting to make up for the underrepresentation of low-wage occupations was therefore in part eliminated.

[11] Skilled and unskilled workers engaged in maintenance were not separated for these calculations. It was assumed that the earnings of unskilled maintenance workers followed the trend indicated by the miscellaneous labor group.

covered by the study. Thus, maintenance employees with 5 to 9 years of service in 1925 averaged $1,399 in 1925, $1,630 in 1929, and $1,143 in 1933. They had accumulated 9 additional years of experience by 1933, but their average earnings were nearly 20 percent less in that year than they had been in 1925. Their earnings were 30 percent less in 1933 than in 1929.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES BY LENGTH OF SERVICE FOR MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1933



Train-service employees with 5 to 9 years of service in 1925 earned $1,913 in 1925, $2,080 in 1929, and $1,443 in 1933. With 9 years' additional service the earnings of this group of employees were 25 percent less in 1933 than they were in 1925. The earnings

of long-service employees in the train and engine group fluctuated less widely. Those with 20 to 24 years of service in 1925 averaged $2,527 in that year, $2,670 in 1929, and $2,231 in 1933. The decline in earnings for these employees between 1925 and 1933 was about 12 percent.

Table 6.—Average Annual Earnings of Employees (Full- and Part-Time Combined), by Length of Service, 1925, 1929, 1933

Occupational group, and length of service	1925	1929	1933	1933 as percent of 1929	Percent of decrease from 1929 to 1933
Executive, technical, and clerical (male):[1]					
4 years or less	$1,528	$1,630	$1,419	87.1	12.9
5 to 9 years	1,732	1,927	1,440	74.7	25.3
10 to 14 years	2,181	2,030	1,689	83.2	16.8
15 to 19 years	2,533	2,491	1,797	72.1	27.9
20 to 24 years	2,935	2,881	2,158	74.9	25.1
25 to 29 years	3,430	3,156	2,511	79.6	20.4
30 years and over	3,823	3,835	3,059	79.8	20.2
Clerical (female):[2]					
4 years or less	1,219	1,288	989	76.8	23.2
5 to 9 years	1,346	1,431	1,159	81.0	19.0
10 to 14 years	1,446	1,478	1,238	83.8	16.2
15 to 19 years	1,554	1,611	1,293	80.3	19.7
20 to 24 years	1,609	1,647	1,425	86.5	13.5
25 to 29 years	1,364	1,729	1,416	81.9	18.1
30 years and over	1,470	1,543	1,464	94.9	5.1
Station agents, telegraphers, dispatchers:[3]					
4 years or less	1,452	1,594	1,033	64.8	35.2
5 to 9 years	1,681	1,768	1,259	71.2	28.8
10 to 14 years	1,828	1,814	1,451	80.0	20.0
15 to 19 years	1,929	1,912	1,598	83.6	16.4
20 to 24 years	2,005	1,989	1,704	85.7	14.3
25 to 29 years	2,083	2,087	1,803	86.4	13.6
30 years and over	2,028	2,112	1,855	87.8	12.2
Maintenance:[4]					
4 years or less	1,316	1,201	721	60.0	40.0
5 to 9 years	1,399	1,580	880	55.7	44.3
10 to 14 years	1,576	1,630	1,078	66.1	33.9
15 to 19 years	1,634	1,754	1,143	65.2	34.8
20 to 24 years	1,659	1,781	1,243	69.8	30.2
25 to 29 years	1,658	1,791	1,290	72.0	28.0
30 years and over	1,647	1,774	1,315	74.1	25.9
Train and engine service:[5]					
4 years or less	1,658	1,712	758	44.3	55.7
5 to 9 years	1,913	1,947	976	50.1	49.9
10 to 14 years	2,142	2,080	1,240	59.6	40.4
15 to 19 years	2,375	2,322	1,443	62.1	37.9
20 to 24 years	2,527	2,524	1,737	68.8	31.2
25 to 29 years	2,620	2,670	1,996	74.8	25.2
30 years and over	2,559	2,693	2,231	82.8	17.2
All others:[6]					
4 years or less	1,150	1,141	726	63.6	36.4
5 to 9 years	1,222	1,276	896	70.2	29.8
10 to 14 years	1,232	1,259	1,052	83.6	16.4
15 to 19 years	1,306	1,303	1,022	78.4	21.6
20 to 24 years	1,210	1,240	1,086	87.6	12.4
25 to 29 years	1,281	1,212	1,055	87.0	13.0
30 years and over	1,146	1,146	1,004	87.6	12.4

[1] Executive and managerial officers, supervisory officials, subordinate officers and supervisory staff, professional and technical, clerical and office (male), office attendants (male).
[2] Clerical and office (female), office attendants (female).
[3] Station agents, ticket agents, telegraphers, towermen, train dispatchers.
[4] Maintenance of equipment and stores, maintenance of way and miscellaneous departments, gang foremen, skilled craftsmen, semiskilled helpers and learners, manual workers.
[5] Engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, flagmen.
[6] Manual workers, station platform, warehouse, dock, etc., and nautical equipment workers, train attendants, patrolmen and watchmen, miscellaneous.

Effect of the Depression upon Junior Employees

THE operation of the seniority system has resulted in a measure of protection against loss of earnings for long-service employees and has concentrated upon the junior workers the wage losses due to the depression. This tendency was found to be most marked in the train-service group. In 1933 the employees in this group with 25 or more years of service received more than twice as much as those with 9 years of service or less. In the same year train and engine men with short periods of service did not earn much more on the average than maintenance employees and laborers, but the large number of depression furloughs greatly reduced the relative number of these short-service workers in railroad employment.

In 1933 the train and engine service employees with less than 10 years of service received about one-half the amount of earnings that those with the same length of service obtained in 1929. Employees with 25 to 29 years of service had earnings 25 percent less in 1933 than in 1929, and those with 30 years' service or more, 17 percent less. Station agents, telegraphers, and dispatchers with less than 10 years of service had earnings nearly one-third less in 1933 than in 1929, while the earnings of those with 20 years' service and over were about 14 percent less.

There were not the same sharp differences between the earnings of older and younger maintenance employees during this period. Those with less than 10 years of service earned 40 to 45 percent less in 1933 than in 1929. Those with 25 to 29 years of service earned 28 percent less in 1933 than in 1929, and those with 30 years of service and over, 26 percent less.

It should be remembered that the sharp decreases in earnings of short-service employees occurred among a group whose numbers shrank rapidly as the depression advanced. This tendency existed even before 1929, since railroad employment had ceased to expand several years before. The average length of service of all railroad employees, as determined by a special study of 7 railroads, doubled between 1925 and 1933. In 1929 half of the maintenance employees on these 7 roads had between 9 and 10 years of service, while in 1933 half of them had from 13 to 14 years of service. Train and engine occupations contain a much larger proportion of long-service employees than any other occupational group. In 1929 train and engine men on the 7 roads studied had 19 to 20 years of service, while by 1933 the median length of service had increased about 5 years. The difference in the age and length of service distribution of the maintenance and the train-service groups is responsible for the fact that although the earnings of short-service employees engaged in maintenance did not decline as much between 1929 and 1933 as the earnings of similar employees in train and engine service, the average

decline for all maintenance employees combined was greater than the average for all train-service employees.

Interstate Commerce Commission Railroad Wage Data

THIS study confirms the conclusion of the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission that average annual earnings, obtained from Commission wage statistics and based on annual averages of employee counts made on the middle of the month, are higher than actual earnings. For all employees they are too high during good years by 4 to 5 percent, and during years of business depression by 8 to more than 10 percent. For most occupations they tend to be slightly less than full-time earnings, because annual earnings based on an average of midmonthly counts rule out a great deal of the influence of unemployment on earnings. These averages exceed actual earnings by a greater amount for train and engine service employees than for any other occupational group.

In January 1933, the Interstate Commerce Commission began a new count of the total number of employees on the pay roll during the month, which was substituted for the count of full-opportunity positions that had previously been made. Average annual earnings of all employees computed on the basis of this new count did not differ from the earnings obtained for the present study by more than 1 or 2 percent. This difference is largely accounted for by the extent to which the earnings of low-paid employees were unrepresented in the data on which the present study is based.

It can therefore be concluded that average earnings based on annual averages of the number of employees on the pay roll during the month will be somewhat less than average actual earnings during a depression year and somewhat higher during a year in which there is little unemployment. Any annual average of monthly counts rules out some of the influence of unemployment on earnings, but this tends to be counteracted in the case of the new count of the Commission by the effects of turn-over. For an occupation in which these two forces do not balance each other, an average based on the monthly pay-roll count will be higher or lower than actual earnings, depending upon whether unemployment or turn-over has exercised the greater influence. In general, the new count of the Commission will permit a far more accurate measure of annual earnings than the middle-of-the-month count, which heretofore has been rather widely used for this purpose.

Employment, Wages, and Hours of Labor in the Petroleum Industry, 1933–34[1]

MEASURED in terms of the volume of employment and amount of pay rolls, the petroleum industry has made great strides toward recovery since May 1933. Between that month and July 1934 employment increased 62.1 percent in drilling and production, 32.1 percent on pipe lines, and 22.3 percent in refining. Pay rolls rose 74.7 percent in drilling and production, 45.7 percent on pipe lines, and 31.4 percent in refining.

These increases may be contrasted with the reductions experienced by the industry during the depression. Between May 1929 and May 1933 employment declined 48.6 percent in drilling and production, 39.0 percent on pipe lines, and 26.8 percent in refining. For pay rolls the decreases amounted to 62.1 percent in drilling and production, 45.3 percent on pipe lines, and 42.0 percent in refining. In spite of the increases after May 1933, both employment and pay rolls in July 1934 were still below the level of May 1929. Employment in July 1934 was less than in May 1929 by 16.7 percent in drilling and production, 19.4 percent on pipe lines, and 10.5 percent in refining. The difference in pay rolls for the two periods amounted to 33.8 percent in drilling and production, 20.3 percent on pipe lines, and 23.8 percent in refining.

This summary of changes in the various branches of the petroleum industry is based on a comprehensive survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. It was made for the Petroleum Labor Policy Board at the request of the Petroleum Administration, with the object of determining the changes which have taken place in the industry since the adoption of the code in August 1933. The present article is confined to the data obtained on aggregate employment, pay rolls, and man-hours. Later articles will deal with other aspects of the industry.

Scope of Survey

TO COMPARE conditions prior and subsequent to the adoption of the code, data were secured for each of the following months: May 1929,

[1] Prepared by E. K. Frazier and P. H. Moncure, under the direction of J. Perlman, chief of the Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions.

May and November 1933, and May and July 1934.[2] Upon the suggestion of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board and the industry, May 1929 was taken as representative of a period of relatively high employment. Moreover, it was used by the Oil Administrator in his order of May 21, 1934, as the base for the establishment of wage differentials. May and November 1933 are, respectively, representative periods preceding and following the adoption of the code, which became effective on August 22, 1933. During May 1933 employment in the industry was at a low ebb. By November 1933 the code had been in force a sufficient time for its labor provisions to take effect. May and July 1934 were selected to show what further progress had taken place in the industry.

The survey covered both clerical and other employees. In the case of clerical workers, however, data were obtained only for those in offices attached to plants. Clerical forces located in central offices were excluded, owing to the difficulty of allocating the employees by industry branches and States or regions. Professional employees were excluded, as were also most executives and supervisors receiving more than $35 per week, who are exempted from the hour provisions of the code.[3]

In order to obtain an accurate picture of conditions in the industry, an attempt was made to secure a wide coverage of the establishments in each of the three branches of the industry. Data were obtained from practically every large and medium-sized plant and from a representative sample of small plants.

The drilling and production branch of the industry as here presented includes rig building, the drilling of wells and production proper, and natural-gasoline operations conducted in conjunction with oil-producing properties. In cases in which the rig building and drilling were not done by the producing firm itself, the data were collected directly from the contractors doing this work. Both the large producing areas and stripper territories were included. Data were obtained during the month of July 1934 for 552 drilling and production plants with 68,044

[2] As already indicated above, the figures obtained from each plant included the total number of employees who worked any part of the pay-roll period reported, the amount of the pay roll paid to these employees, and the total number of man-hours actually worked by them. The amount of the pay roll included overtime payments but left out all penalties and deductions, and the total number of man-hours was exclusive of any hours not worked but for which pay was allowed in lieu of overtime rates.

For each of the months the data collected covered one pay-roll period ending nearest the fifteenth; in those plants where the pay-roll period exceeded one week both pay rolls and man-hours were reduced to a weekly basis.

Per capita weekly earnings, average weekly hours worked, and average hourly earnings were computed from the above figures.

The number of establishments covered varied to some extent from period to period, being larger in the more recent ones for which more complete records are available. The percentages of change in employment, etc., from one period to the next were computed for identical lists of establishments. These successive percentages were then chained together to give index numbers with May 1929 as the base or 100.

[3] Instructions were to omit from the data all figures for executives and supervisors. In some instances these directions were not followed, but it was impossible to separate the data in the few cases where such figures were included.

workers other than clerical employees; for 227 of these plants reports were also received for their 2,404 clerical employees. It is impossible to state precisely what proportion of the workers engaged in drilling and production have been covered in this survey, as no census data are available, but the best estimates indicate that about 50 percent of all operating employees have been covered.

In the pipe-line branch of the industry the figures include both interstate and intrastate lines engaged in transporting crude oil, gasoline, and allied products. For July 1934, 65 establishments were covered, having 19,675 workers other than clerical employees; 45 of the establishments also furnished information for 848 clerical workers. It is estimated that the study covered more than 90 percent of the total number of workers and about 85 percent of the total mileage of pipe lines in the United States. Practically every State where pipe lines are found was included in this survey.

In the refining branch of the industry data for July 1934 were obtained for 212 plants with 76,386 workers other than clerical employees, and for 4,606 clerical workers. The refineries surveyed were located in 28 States. As regards the total number of employees, the coverage is estimated at upward of 95 percent of this branch of the industry.[4]

This report is divided into two parts, the first dealing with employees other than clerical and the second with clerical workers.

As man-hour data were not available for all establishments, it was necessary to make two tabulations, one covering the number of employees and amount of pay roll for all establishments and the other embracing also man-hour figures for a slightly smaller coverage. A summary of the coverage in the survey for the United States as a whole by periods is given in table 1.

Table 1.—Number of Plants and Employees Covered in Present Survey

Class of employees, branch of industry, and period	Total coverage		Coverage for which man-hour data were available	
	Number of plants	Number of employees	Number of plants	Number of employees
Clerical:				
Drilling and production:				
May 1929	178	2,358	153	2,254
May 1933	213	1,841	186	1,763
November 1933	222	2,347	203	2,306
May 1934	227	2,281	210	2,246
July 1934	227	2,404	210	2,367
Pipe lines:				
May 1929	32	591	29	536
May 1933	43	606	40	568
November 1933	44	777	43	765
May 1934	45	807	44	794
July 1934	45	848	44	833

[4] According to the Bureau of Mines, the number of refineries in operation on Jan. 1, 1934, was 454. The plants omitted from this survey were in general small units employing few workers.

Table 1.—Number of Plants and Employees Covered in Present Survey—Con.

Class of employees, branch of industry, and period	Total coverage		Coverage for which man-hour data were available	
	Number of plants	Number of employees	Number of plants	Number of employees
Clerical—Continued.				
Refineries:				
May 1929	172	4,494	162	3,934
May 1933	208	3,898	196	3,466
November 1933	209	4,301	197	3,793
May 1934	212	4,444	200	3,955
July 1934	212	4,606	200	4,126
Other employees:				
Drilling and production:				
May 1929	416	65,662	329	63,553
May 1933	526	40,095	433	38,258
November 1933	546	59,970	482	58,553
May 1934	552	65,109	484	63,347
July 1934	552	68,044	484	66,291
Pipe lines:				
May 1929	50	22,551	47	21,941
May 1933	60	14,035	57	13,503
November 1933	64	19,064	62	18,931
May 1934	65	18,627	63	18,498
July 1934	65	19,675	63	19,531
Refining:				
May 1929	176	82,430	174	78,403
May 1933	210	61,837	208	61,746
November 1933	211	72,122	209	72,036
May 1934	212	74,779	212	74,694
July 1934	212	76,386	212	76,382

Employees Other than Clerical

Changes in Total Employment and Pay Rolls

ONE of the outstanding facts revealed by the data is that the greater part of the rise since May 1933 in both employment and pay rolls occurred between that month and November 1933, or within the period immediately surrounding the adoption of the code. During this period employment increased 43.3 percent in drilling and production, 28.1 percent on pipe lines, and 16.6 percent in refining, while pay rolls rose 38.7 percent in drilling and production, 22.4 percent on pipe lines, and 15.2 percent in refining. Between November 1933 and July 1934 the improvement continued, but at a reduced rate.

Pay rolls are generally more variable than employment. During the period of contraction from May 1929 to May 1933, pay rolls reflected not only the decreasing number of employees but also short time and falling wage rates. The initial effect of the code was a greater increase in aggregate employment than in aggregate pay rolls. Thereafter, however, in all branches of the industry pay rolls expanded more rapidly than employment. For the period May 1933 to July 1934 as a whole, there was approximately a 10 percent greater expansion of pay rolls than of employment. In spite of this tendency, however, in all branches of the industry except pipe lines, pay rolls were farther below the 1929 level in July 1934 than was employment.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment and Pay Rolls in the Petroleum Industry, Employees Other Than Clerical, in Selected Periods

[Percentages of change from period to period computed from reports of identical plants]

Branch of industry and period	Employment			Pay rolls		
	Number of employees [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Drilling and production:						
May 1929	82,000		100.0	$2,738,000		100.0
May 1933	42,000	−48.6	51.4	1,038,000	−62.1	37.9
November 1933	60,000	+43.3	73.7	1,438,000	+38.7	52.5
May 1934	65,000	+8.2	79.7	1,650,000	+14.8	60.3
July 1934	68,000	+4.5	83.3	1,813,000	+9.8	66.2
Pipe lines:						
May 1929	24,000		100.0	677,000		100.0
May 1933	15,000	−39.0	61.0	370,000	−45.3	54.7
November 1933	19,000	+28.1	78.2	454,000	+22.4	67.0
May 1934	19,000	−2.3	76.3	465,000	+2.5	68.6
July 1934	20,000	+5.6	80.6	540,000	+16.1	79.7
Refining:						
May 1929	85,000		100.0	2,658,000		100.0
May 1933	62,000	−26.8	73.2	1,541,000	−42.0	58.0
November 1933	73,000	+16.6	85.3	1,776,000	+15.2	66.8
May 1934	75,000	+2.7	87.6	1,912,000	+7.7	71.9
July 1934	76,000	+2.1	89.5	2,026,000	+5.9	76.2

[1] The number of employees in the 2 months of 1934 are the actual figures rounded off to the nearest thousand, as reported by 552 identical establishments in drilling and production, 65 on pipe lines and 212 in refining. The figures for the three previous periods, however, are the number of employees these same firms would presumably have employed had their employment followed the trend as revealed by the index numbers. The amount of pay rolls was similarly computed.

The relatively greater reductions in pay rolls as contrasted with employment during the depression may be accounted for by the fact that, in addition to the laying off of employees, there was also a strong tendency toward the elimination of overtime, the introduction of part-time work, and reductions in rates of pay for those who were retained. Evidently, the fact that the more skilled and highly efficient workers receiving greater pay are usually retained during such a period was not sufficient to equalize this disparity. During the initial stages of the recovery the increases were relatively less in pay rolls than in employment, for the following reasons: First, the workers rehired were less skilled and, consequently, received smaller pay; and, second, the maximum hours of work had to be kept down to the limits prescribed by the code, which in many instances meant the hiring of additional labor. It is true that during the same period the adoption of the code also raised the minimum rates of pay, but since many were already getting more than those rates this did not affect all employees. After November 1933, however, not only were the hours increased but increases in pay were also granted to many employees, thus causing the rise in pay rolls to exceed the increases that took place in employment.

The fluctuations in employment and pay rolls differed in the three branches of the industry. During the recovery between May 1933 and July 1934 the increases were greatest in drilling and production,

next on pipe lines, and least in refining. This may be compared with the decreases during the depression from May 1929 to May 1933, which were also largest in drilling and production, next on pipe lines, and smallest in refining.

Changes in employment and pay rolls since July 1934 are shown in table 3. These figures constitute a more limited coverage than was presented in table 2, and are based on reports from the drilling and production and the refining branches of the industry to the Division of Employment of the Bureau. After a slight rise between July and August 1934, there was a steady decline in employment in drilling and production to April. Weekly pay rolls held their own until the end of 1934. They declined during January and February, but since then have regained part of their losses. Employment in refinery operations increased slightly (1.5 percent) from July to August 1934, showed a continuous small decrease from August 1934 to March 1935, and has since recovered slightly. Pay rolls were above the level of July 1934 during the remainder of the year, and, except January and February, have remained so in 1935.

Table 3.—Changes in Employment and Pay Rolls in Drilling and Oil Production and Refining in the United States, July 1934 to April 1935

[Based on reports to Bureau's division of employment and pay rolls. Percentages of change from month to month computed from reports of identical firms.]

Year and month	Drilling and production				Refining			
	Number of employees		Amount of weekly pay rolls		Number of employees		Amount of weekly pay rolls	
	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
1934:								
July	----------	100.0	----------	100.0	----------	100.0	----------	100.0
August	+1.4	101.4	+2.0	102.0	+1.5	101.5	+1.5	101.5
September	−1.1	100.3	−2.4	99.6	−.4	101.1	−.9	100.6
October	−2.8	97.5	+1.8	101.4	(1)	101.1	+1.7	102.3
November	−.9	96.6	−3.0	98.4	−.9	100.2	−1.2	101.1
December	−.2	96.4	+.9	99.3	−1.0	99.2	+1.1	102.2
1935:								
January	−4.8	91.8	−6.7	92.6	−1.6	97.6	−2.7	99.4
February	−.9	91.0	−1.2	91.5	−1.6	96.0	+.1	99.5
March	−.2	90.8	+2.1	93.4	+.6	96.6	+1.2	100.7
April	+1.1	91.8	+1.2	94.5	+.4	97.0	+.5	101.2

[1] Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Changes in Total Man-Hours and in Average Weekly Hours

Between May 1933 and November 1933, in spite of the large gains reported in employment, the total man-hours worked increased only 3.5 percent in drilling and production and decreased 7.5 percent on pipe lines and 1.8 percent in refining. As a result, the average hours per employee per week declined 27.2 percent in drilling and production, 28.9 percent on pipe lines, and 15.8 percent in refining. The decrease in hours worked may be attributed largely to the labor provisions in the code, which limited the normal hours of work per week.

Since November 1933, however, the trend has been in the opposite direction. Between that month and July 1934 the further increases in employment have been accompanied by even greater gains in total man-hours and by increases in average weekly hours. During July 1934 the weekly hours averaged 34 in drilling and production and 35 on both pipe lines and refining, these figures being very close to the 36-hour average maximum permitted under the code.

It should be added here that a considerable reduction in total man-hours and average weekly hours took place prior to the adoption of the code. Thus, between May 1929 and May 1933 the total man-hours and average weekly hours declined, respectively, 55.4 and 12.4 percent in drilling and production, 46.9 and 10 percent on pipe lines, and 39.8 and 16.4 percent in refining. The reductions in average weekly hours in this period may be attributed to the elimination of overtime and the introduction of part-time work.

The net result of the changes that have taken place between May 1929 and July 1934 has been to reduce total man-hours and average weekly hours, respectively, 45.5 and 33.5 percent in drilling and production, 44.7 and 30.2 percent on pipe lines, and 36.9 and 28.1 percent in refining.

Total man-hours and average weekly hours by months are presented in table 4. Differences in the employment figures between this table and table 1 are due to the fact that table 4 covers only those plants for which man-hour data are available. For total employment and pay rolls, table 1 is the more reliable. Table 4 indicates the relationship of changes in employment and man-hours.

Table 4.—Changes in Employment and Hours Worked in the Petroleum Industry, for Employees Other Than Clerical, in Selected Periods

[Percentages of change from period to period computed from reports of identical plants for which man-hour data were available]

Branch of industry and period	Employment			Man-hours worked			Hours per week		
	Number of employees [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Total per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average number [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Drilling and production:									
May 1929	81,000		100.0	4,146,000		100.0	51.0		100.0
May 1933	41,000	−49.2	50.8	1,849,000	−55.4	44.6	45.0	−12.4	87.6
November 1933	59,000	+42.1	72.2	1,911,000	+3.5	46.1	33.0	−27.2	63.8
May 1934	63,000	+8.2	78.1	2,102,000	+9.8	50.7	33.0	+1.5	64.8
July 1934	66,000	+4.6	81.8	2,259,000	+7.5	54.5	34.0	+2.7	66.5
Pipe lines:									
May 1929	25,000		100.0	1,237,000		100.0	50.0		100.0
May 1933	15,000	−41.0	59.0	657,000	−46.9	53.1	45.0	−10.0	90.0
November 1933	19,000	+20.8	76.6	608,000	−7.5	49.1	32.0	−28.9	64.0
May 1934	18,000	−2.3	74.8	615,000	+1.2	49.7	33.0	+3.7	66.4
July 1934	20,000	+5.6	79.0	684,000	+11.2	55.3	35.0	+5.1	69.8
Refining:									
May 1929	87,000		100.0	4,265,000		100.0	49.0		100.0
May 1933	62,000	−28.1	71.9	2,567,000	−39.8	60.2	41.0	−16.4	83.6
November 1933	73,000	+16.6	83.8	2,520,000	−1.8	59.1	35.0	−15.8	70.4
May 1934	75,000	+2.7	86.1	2,595,000	+3.0	60.9	35.0	+.3	70.7
July 1934	76,000	+2.2	88.0	2,691,000	+3.7	63.1	35.0	+1.7	71.9

[1] Estimated figures; calculated by methods described for table 2.

Between May 1929 and May 1933, while employment and total man-hours worked decreased approximately one-half, the production of crude oil increased 2.5 percent (table 5). This disparity may be explained partly by two factors: First, a goodly proportion of the reduction in employment and man-hours occurred in rig building and the drilling of wells; and, second, a number of large producing wells were opened up, notably in East Texas, thus tending to increase the average number of barrels produced per man in the country as a whole. From May to November 1933, when the number of employees in the drilling and production of oil increased about 42 percent and man-hours worked by 3.5 percent, there was a decrease of 19.2 percent in the production of crude oil. The employment gain is accounted for by the increased number of employees needed by the industry due to the maximum weekly average of 36 hours. The decreased output per man-hour is related to the production quotas set under the code. Between November 1933 and July 1934, however, the gains in both employment and total man-hours were accompanied also by increases in the production of crude oil.

The trend in employment, total man-hours worked, and amount of crude oil refined followed a downward course between May 1929 and May 1933. Employment was reduced by about one-fourth and man-hours by two-fifths, while there was a decrease of less than one-eighth in the amount of crude oil refined. From May to November 1933, there was a considerable increase in employment due to the code. Total man-hours worked decreased slightly (1.8 percent) and the amount of crude oil refined somewhat more (7.9 percent). Between November 1933 and July 1934, employment, total man-hours, and the amount of crude oil refined all advanced, though the increase in production was greater than that in employment.[5]

Table 5.—Changes in Crude-Oil Production and Refining in the United States in Selected Periods [1]

Period	Crude-oil production		Crude-oil refining [2]	
	Index numbers	Percent of change from preceding month	Index numbers	Percent of change from preceding month
May 1929	100.0	----------	100.0	----------
May 1933	102.5	+2.5	88.1	−11.9
November 1933	82.8	−19.2	81.1	−7.9
May 1934	94.5	+14.1	90.3	+11.3
July 1934	96.5	+2.1	94.5	+4.7

[1] Based on data obtained from the Bureau of Mines.
[2] Includes both domestic and foreign oils.

[5] It should be borne in mind that the changes in production are based on the output for entire months while the changes in employment and man-hour data are based on shorter periods. This difference in the method of collecting the figures may account, in part, for some of the variations in the directions of the changes in employment and total man-hours as compared to production from one period to another.

Changes in Per Capita Weekly Earnings and Average Hourly Earnings

As regards per capita weekly earnings, there was some similarity in the movements in the three branches of the industry. After substantial decreases from May 1929 to May 1933 there were further small reductions between May and November 1933. While the former may be attributed to the various causes that operated during the depression, the latter were largely the result of a reduction of weekly hours under the code that was not completely offset by the increases in minimum rates.[5a] From November 1933 to July 1934 the per capita weekly earnings rose steadily, due to higher wage rates and to some increase of working time.

Compared to May 1929, the figures on per capita weekly earnings in July 1934 showed a reduction of 21.1 percent in drilling and production, a gain of 1.0 percent on pipe lines, and a decrease of 15.2 percent in refining.

During approximately the same period (June 1929 to June 1934) the cost of living declined 20 percent. This would indicate an increase in purchasing power between 1929 and 1934 of about 26 percent and 6 percent, respectively, for the average workers employed on pipe lines and in refining, but a decrease of approximately 1.4 percent for employees in drilling and production.

The effects of the operation of the code are perhaps most noticeable in connection with average hourly earnings. Between May and November 1933 these figures showed increases of 31.6 percent in drilling and production, 33.9 percent on pipe lines, and 17.3 in refining, these gains being chiefly the result of the higher minimum rates set by the code. Further increases were reported from November 1933 to July 1934, due largely to a further raising of wages.

On May 21, 1934, the Oil Administrator issued an order providing for certain "differentials between the rates for skilled jobs and the minimum rates established for common labor in the code." The rise from May to July 1934 reflects in large part the adjustments made in pursuance of this order.[6]

Between May 1929 and May 1933 the average hourly earnings declined 16.0 and 5.7 percent, respectively, in drilling and production and refining, while on pipe lines they showed a gain of 2.0 percent. Nevertheless, the increases in average hourly earnings in July 1934 as compared with May 1929 amounted to 18.3 percent in drilling and production and refining, and 44.1 percent on pipe lines.

The figures showing the changes in per capita weekly earnings and average hourly earnings appear in table 6.

[5a] See also pp. 16–18.

[6] When this survey was made, it was found that all firms had not yet complied with the order. Moreover, among those that did comply, only a small number had followed the provision that the increases be made retroactive to September 1933.

Table 6.—Changes in Amount of Pay Rolls and in Earnings in the Petroleum Industry, Employees Other Than Clerical, in Selected Periods

[Percentages of change from period to period computed from reports of identical plants for which man-hour data were available]

Branch of industry, and period	Pay rolls			Per capita weekly earnings			Earnings per hour		
	Amount per week[1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount[1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average[1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Drilling and production:									
May 1929	$2,753,000		100.0	$34.00		100.0	$0.660		100.0
May 1933	1,032,000	−62.5	37.5	25.00	−26.2	73.8	.560	−16.0	84.0
November 1933	1,407,000	+36.2	51.1	24.00	−4.2	70.7	.740	+31.6	110.6
May 1934	1,614,000	+14.7	58.6	25.00	+6.1	75.0	.770	+4.5	115.6
July 1934	1,776,000	+10.0	64.5	27.00	+5.1	78.9	.790	+2.3	118.3
Pipe lines:									
May 1929	669,000		100.0	27.00		100.0	.540		100.0
May 1933	362,000	−45.9	54.1	25.00	−8.2	91.8	.550	+2.0	102.0
November 1933	449,000	+23.9	67.1	24.00	−4.5	87.6	.740	+33.9	136.5
May 1934	460,000	+2.5	68.7	25.00	+4.9	91.9	.750	+1.2	138.2
July 1934	534,000	+16.1	79.8	27.00	+9.9	101.0	.780	+4.3	144.1
Refining:									
May 1929	2,711,000		100.0	31.00		100.0	.640		100.0
May 1933	1,540,000	−43.2	56.8	25.00	−21.0	79.0	.600	−5.7	94.3
November 1933	1,773,000	+15.2	65.4	24.00	−1.2	78.0	.700	+17.3	110.6
May 1934	1,909,000	+7.7	70.4	26.00	+4.8	81.8	.740	+4.5	115.7
July 1934	2,022,000	+5.9	74.6	27.00	+3.7	84.8	.750	+2.3	118.3

[1] Estimated figures calculated by methods described for table 2.

Changes in Major Integrated, Independent, and Small Integrated Refineries

Comparison of the changes in wages, employment, etc., in the major integrated, independent, and small integrated refineries (given in table 7)[7] throws some light on the employment policies of these firms, both during the depression and recovery periods. As production data are not available, any conclusions must be tentative only. Furthermore, it should be noted that somewhat over 90 percent of the employees in the sample are in the refineries of major integrated companies, and that almost all such plants were covered; the small refineries were only sampled, but there is no reason to believe that the results are not representative.

As far as the total employment and pay rolls are concerned, the reductions between May 1929 and May 1933 were greatest in the major integrated plants, next in the independents, and least in the small integrated plants. The increases between May 1933 and July 1934 were greatest in the independent and small plants and least in the major plants. As a result the total changes in each case between the data for July 1934 and May 1929 present a very interesting picture. In employment there was a reduction of 14.6 percent in major plants and increases of 17.5 and 21.1 percent, respectively, in

[7] Independent refineries are engaged in refining only, while the major and small integrated units, in addition to refining, are affiliated with companies engaged in production, pipe-line, and marketing operations.

the independent and small integrated plants, while in pay rolls there were reductions of 27.2, 3.2, and 2.1 percent in the major, independent, and small integrated plants, respectively. The movements in total man-hours tell a similar story. For the period as a whole there were reductions in total man-hours of 38.8, 20.4, and 10.8 percent, respectively, in the major, independent, and small integrated plants.

Because of the fact that the method used here involves a comparison of identical plants from one period to the next and does not allow for the increase or decrease in the total number of establishments, one may not draw the absolute conclusion that small and independent concerns have fared better than major ones. It is certain that the small integrated plants studied in May 1933 had suffered a much smaller decrease in the number of employees and the man-hours worked than had the major integrated plants.

As regards the average hours worked per week, however, the picture is somewhat different. Reductions were reported throughout both the depression and the recovery period as a whole in each kind of plant, but the extent of decline for the entire period was greatest in the independent plants (32.1 percent), next in the major plants (28.2 percent), and least in the small plants (26.2 percent). In 1929 the major plants were averaging 49 hours per worker, the independent refineries 55, and the small integrated plants 53 hours. The reduction of overtime and the share-the-work movement were most widespread in the major plants which cut to a 40-hour average, whereas independents cut only to 51 hours, and smaller integrated establishments to 50.

Table 7.—Changes in Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings of Employees, Other Than Clerical, by Classes of Oil-Refining Plants May 1929 to July 1934

[Percentages of change from period to period computed from reports of identical plants for which man-hour data were available]

Kind of refinery plant	Employment			Pay rolls			Man-hours worked		
	Number of employees [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Total number [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Major integrated plants:									
May 1929	79,000		100.0	$2,483,000		100.0	3,863,000		100.0
May 1933	56,000	−29.5	70.5	1,381,000	−44.4	55.6	2,249,000	−41.8	58.2
July 1934	68,000	+21.1	85.4	1,808,000	+30.9	72.8	2,364,000	+5.2	61.2
Independent plants:									
May 1929	3,800		100.0	116,000		100.0	204,000		100.0
May 1933	3,200	−11.8	88.2	81,000	−29.9	70.1	166,000	−18.3	81.7
July 1934	4,400	+33.2	117.5	112,000	+38.1	96.8	162,000	−2.6	79.6
Small integrated plants:									
May 1929	3,500		100.0	105,000		100.0	184,000		100.0
May 1933	3,100	−10.8	89.2	75,000	−28.1	71.9	155,000	−15.9	84.1
July 1934	4,200	+35.8	121.1	103,000	+36.2	97.9	165,000	+6.1	89.2

See footnote at end of table.

Table 7.—Changes in Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings of Employees, Other Than Clerical, by Classes of Oil-Refining Plants May 1929 to July 1934—Continued

Kind of refinery plant	Per capita weekly earnings			Hours per week			Earnings per hour		
	Amount[1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average number [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Major integrated plants:									
May 1929	$31.00		100.0	49.0		100.0	$0.640		100.0
May 1933	25.00	−21.1	78.9	40.0	−17.5	82.5	.620	−4.4	95.6
July 1934	27.00	+8.1	85.3	35.0	−13.0	71.8	.770	+24.3	118.8
Independent plants:									
May 1929	31.00		100.0	55.0		100.0	.570		100.0
May 1933	25.00	−20.6	79.5	51.0	−7.4	92.6	.490	−14.1	85.9
July 1934	26.00	+3.6	82.4	37.0	−26.7	67.9	.690	+41.3	121.4
Small integrated plants:									
May 1929	30.00		100.0	53.0		100.0	.570		100.0
May 1933	25.00	−19.3	80.7	50.0	−5.6	94.4	.490	−14.5	85.5
July 1934	25.00	+.1	80.8	39.0	−21.8	73.8	.620	+28.1	109.6

[1] The number of employees in July 1934 are the actual figures rounded off to the nearest thousand, as reported by 135 major integrated plants, 59 independent plants, and 18 small integrated plants. The figures for the two previous periods, however, are the number of employees these same figures would presumably have employed had their employment followed the trend as revealed by the index numbers. The amount of pay rolls was similarly computed.

Between May 1929 and May 1933 the reductions in average earnings per hour were greatest in the small plants (14.5 percent), next in the independent plants, and least in the major plants (about 4.5 percent). From May 1933 to July 1934 there were increases in hourly earnings in all three classes. The largest increases occurred in the independent plants, and the smallest increase in the major plants. From May 1929 to July 1934 average hourly earnings increased 21.4 percent in the independent plants, 18.8 percent in the major plants, and only 9.6 percent in the small plants.

It is significant to note that the highest earnings per hour are found in the plants of the major integrated companies. In 1929 hourly earnings in these plants were about 12 percent higher than those in small integrated and independent concerns. In May 1933 the major plants averaged 26 percent more per hour than either of the others; indeed they paid average wages as high as the small companies did in July 1934 after the code. This difference may be due in part to the presence of a larger proportion of skilled workers in highly mechanized large plants, and in part to geographical differentials.

Average weekly earnings, it is interesting to note, were quite similar in all 3 types of plant in all 3 periods. The high average hourly earnings of the large companies were offset by shorter hours in 1929. The lesser decrease in hourly earnings balanced the spread-work policy of shortening hours in May 1933.

Changes in Employment and Earnings, by States or Regions

Employment and earnings vary considerably from State to State, as will be seen by an examination of the data contained in tables 8 and 9.

In drilling and production plants which were able to furnish man-hour data the increases in employment between May 1933 and July 1934 ranged from 2.2 percent in the region embracing Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio to 97.6 percent in Louisiana. The gains in Texas, Oklahoma, and California, which are the three leading States in production, were respectively 96.2, 54.8, and 36.8 percent. Between May 1929 and May 1933 the reductions in employment were greatest in California (62.2 percent) and smallest in Louisiana (21.4 percent). In Texas the decrease amounted to 29.8 percent while in Oklahoma it was 53.3 percent. As compared with May 1929, the July 1934 data showed the least recovery in California (where employment was still 48.3 percent below the 1929 level) and the greatest recovery in Louisiana (where an increase of 55.3 percent had occurred).

Between May 1933 and July 1934 pay rolls recovered to a greater extent than employment. However, due to the greater decreases between May 1929 and May 1933 they were considerably farther from the 1929 level than employment.

The largest increase in pay rolls between May 1933 and July 1934 (115.6 percent) occurred in Louisiana. This great increase brought the pay-roll index in that State 28.9 percent above the May 1929 level. The smallest increase between these two periods (12.1 percent) occurred in the region comprising Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. The increases in the other great producing States were 84.6 percent for Oklahoma, 78.4 percent for Texas, and 53.1 percent for California.

The greatest decrease between May 1929 and May 1933 took place in California where pay rolls dropped 74.0 percent. During the same period Texas pay rolls declined 36.5 percent—less than in any other State.

Between May 1929 and May 1933 total man-hours decreased 71.3 percent in California as compared to 31.4 percent for the States of Kentucky and West Virginia. Arkansas and Oklahoma also suffered great reductions in man-hours, approximating 60 percent in each case. The greatest recovery in the industry, based on man-hours, occurred in Louisiana where an increase of 44.4 percent took place between May 1933 and July 1934. California followed with an increase of 40.4 percent. The least recovery, 3.8 percent, took place in Arkansas.

Per capita weekly earnings did not decline so greatly as pay rolls, due to the decreases in employment. Between May 1929 and May 1933 the greatest decline was 31.3 percent in California and the least, 9.5 percent, in Texas. Between May 1933 and July 1934 per capita weekly earnings rose in every State except Texas where a decrease of 9.1 percent was found. Even with these two decreases in Texas, the July 1934 index of weekly earnings was still practically the same as for Louisiana and Oklahoma and some five points above that for California. The greatest advances in weekly earnings were shown in Oklahoma (19.0 percent) and in the Mountain States (18.3 percent).

Average weekly hours declined in every State and region over the entire period with but two exceptions: A rise of 4.0 percent between May 1929 and May 1933 in Kentucky and West Virginia, and of 2.8 percent in California between May 1933 and July 1934. The greatest decline between May 1929 and May 1933 was that of 25.8 percent in Louisiana, and the least, that of 0.4 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. Between the 1933 period and July 1934, the decline in weekly hours ranged from 39.9 percent in Kansas to 13.1 percent in the Mountain States.

Average hourly earnings decreased in every State or region between May 1929 and May 1933 with the single exception of Louisiana where they showed an increase of 2.4 percent. The greatest decrease during this period was 22.9 percent in Kansas and the least was 3.2 percent in Texas. Between May 1933 and July 1934 hourly earnings increased in every State or region, the greatest being 89.8 percent in Kansas which brought the earnings in that State 46.3 percent above the May 1929 level. The smallest rise was 9.3 percent in California, bringing the hourly earnings in that State back to approximately what they were in May 1929. California was the only State in which earnings per hour in July 1934 were below the level of May 1929.

Table 8.—Changes in Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, of Employees Other Than Clerical, in Drilling and Production Plants, by State or Region, in Selected Periods

Percentages of change from period to period computed from reports of identical plants for which man-hour data were available]

State or region and period	Employment			Pay rolls			Man-hours worked		
	Number of employees [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Total number [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Middle Atlantic:									
New York and Pennsylvania:									
May 1929	3,500		100.0	$92,000		100.0	154,000		100.0
May 1933	1,700	−49.8	50.2	37,000	−60.2	39.8	77,000	−50.0	50.0
July 1934	2,700	+57.2	78.9	66,000	+79.6	71.5	96,000	+25.4	62.7
East North Central:									
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio:									
May 1929	1,700		100.0	44,000		100.0	99,000		100.0
May 1933	1,100	−32.6	67.4	25,000	−42.2	57.8	60,000	−39.2	60.8
July 1934	1,200	+2.2	68.9	28,000	+12.1	64.8	45,000	−25.8	45.1
West North Central:									
Kansas:									
May 1929	2,800		100.0	82,000		100.0	168,000		100.0
May 1933	2,100	−26.2	73.8	43,000	−47.3	52.7	114,000	−31.7	68.3
July 1934	3,200	+54.2	113.8	76,000	+75.1	92.3	106,000	−7.6	63.1
South Atlantic:									
Kentucky and West Virginia:									
May 1929	1,600		100.0	35,000		100.0	64,000		100.0
May 1933	1,100	−34.0	66.0	20,000	−44.4	55.6	44,000	−31.4	68.6
July 1934	1,400	+31.7	86.9	30,000	+50.7	83.8	48,000	+10.2	75.6
West South Central:									
Arkansas:									
May 1929	1,800		100.0	56,000		100.0	105,000		100.0
May 1933	850	−52.1	47.9	18,000	−66.8	33.2	42,000	−60.2	39.8
July 1934	1,200	+44.9	69.4	30,000	+65.1	54.8	43,000	+3.8	41.3
Louisiana:									
May 1929	3,100		100.0	101,000		100.0	188,000		100.0
May 1933	2,400	−21.4	78.6	60,000	−40.2	59.8	110,000	−41.7	58.3
July 1934	4,800	+97.6	155.3	130,000	+115.6	128.9	158,000	+44.4	84.2
Oklahoma:									
May 1929	22,000		100.0	618,000		100.0	1,117,000		100.0
May 1933	10,000	−53.3	46.7	201,000	−67.5	32.5	448,000	−59.9	40.1
July 1934	16,000	+54.8	72.3	371,000	+84.6	60.0	500,000	+11.7	44.8
Texas:									
May 1929	15,000		100.0	501,000		100.0	835,000		100.0
May 1933	11,000	−29.8	70.2	318,000	−36.5	63.5	540,000	−34.3	65.7
July 1934	21,000	+96.2	137.7	568,000	+78.4	113.3	697,000	+27.1	83.5
Mountain:									
Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming:									
May 1929	2,600		100.0	75,000		100.0	121,000		100.0
May 1933	1,400	−44.9	55.1	33,000	−56.0	44.0	61,000	−49.7	50.3
July 1934	2,200	+51.7	83.6	59,000	+79.5	79.0	80,000	+31.2	66.0
Pacific:									
California:									
May 1929	26,000		100.0	1,049,000		100.0	1,204,000		100.0
May 1933	9,700	−62.2	37.8	273,000	−74.0	26.0	346,000	−71.3	28.7
July 1934	13,000	+36.8	51.7	418,000	+53.1	39.8	485,000	+40.4	40.3

[1] Computed by methods described in table 7.

Table 8.—Changes in Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, of Employees Other Than Clerical, in Drilling and Production Plants by State or Region, in Selected Periods—Continued

State or region and period	Per capita weekly earnings			Hours per week			Earnings per hour		
	Amount [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average number [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Middle Atlantic:									
New York and Pennsylvania:									
May 1929	$27.00		100.0	44.0		100.0	$0.600		100.0
May 1933	21.00	−20.8	79.2	44.0	−0.4	99.6	.480	−20.4	79.6
July 1934	24.00	+14.5	90.7	35.0	−19.9	79.8	.680	+43.6	114.3
East North Central:									
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio:									
May 1929	26.00		100.0	59.0		100.0	.450		100.0
May 1933	23.00	−14.2	85.8	53.0	−9.8	90.2	.420	−4.7	95.3
July 1934	25.00	+9.7	94.1	39.0	−27.3	65.6	.640	+50.4	143.3
West North Central:									
Kansas:									
May 1929	29.00		100.0	59.0		100.0	.490		100.0
May 1933	21.00	−28.5	71.5	54.0	−7.3	92.7	.380	−22.9	77.1
July 1934	24.00	+13.4	81.1	33.0	−39.9	55.7	.720	+89.8	146.3
South Atlantic:									
Kentucky and West Virginia:									
May 1929	22.00		100.0	40.0		100.0	.550		100.0
May 1933	19.00	−15.8	84.2	42.0	+4.0	104.0	.450	−19.1	80.9
July 1934	21.00	+14.5	96.4	35.0	−16.3	87.0	.610	+37.1	110.9
West South Central:									
Arkansas:									
May 1929	32.00		100.0	60.0		100.0	.530		100.0
May 1933	22.00	−30.5	69.5	50.0	−17.0	83.0	.440	−16.5	83.5
July 1934	25.00	+13.5	78.9	36.0	−28.6	59.3	.710	+59.2	132.9
Louisiana:									
May 1929	33.00		100.0	61.0		100.0	.540		100.0
May 1933	25.00	−24.0	76.0	46.0	−25.8	74.2	.550	+2.4	102.4
July 1934	27.00	+9.2	83.0	33.0	−26.7	54.4	.820	+49.1	152.7
Oklahoma:									
May 1929	29.00		100.0	51.0		100.0	.550		100.0
May 1933	20.00	−30.4	69.6	44.0	−14.2	85.8	.450	−18.8	81.2
July 1934	24.00	+19.0	82.8	32.0	−27.3	62.4	.740	+65.5	134.4
Texas:									
May 1929	33.00		100.0	55.0		100.0	.600		100.0
May 1933	30.00	−9.5	90.5	52.0	−6.4	93.6	.580	−3.2	96.8
July 1934	27.00	−9.1	82.3	34.0	−35.0	60.8	.810	+40.4	135.9
Mountain:									
Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming:									
May 1929	29.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	.620		100.0
May 1933	23.00	−20.1	79.9	43.0	−8.7	91.3	.540	−12.5	87.5
July 1934	27.00	+18.3	94.5	37.0	−13.1	79.3	.740	+36.7	119.6
Pacific:									
California:									
May 1929	41.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	.870		100.0
May 1933	28.00	−31.3	68.7	36.0	−24.0	76.0	.790	−9.4	90.6
July 1934	31.00	+12.1	77.0	37.0	+2.8	78.1	.860	+9.3	99.0

[1] Computed by methods described in table 7.

Between May 1929 and May 1933 employment in refineries which were able to furnish man-hour data advanced by 5.9 percent in Pennsylvania, 40.7 percent in Kentucky, and 5.1 percent in Montana. In all other States or regions the trend was downward. The greatest decline during this period was 72 percent for the region made up of Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. The least reduction (13.0 percent) occurred in Oklahoma and in the region comprising Kansas and Missouri. During the period from May 1933 to July 1934 employment increased greatly in every State with the exception of Wyoming, where it declined 1.7 percent. The greatest rise (121.3 percent) was found in Montana. However, the number of employees covered in this State was rather small and this increase is not representative of the recovery which took place in other States or regions, where the gain varied from a high of 39.7 percent for Pennsylvania to a low of 8.5 percent for Louisiana.

Refinery pay rolls decreased in every State or region between May 1929 and May 1933, with the exception of Kentucky where they showed an increase of 21.4 percent. Eleven States or regions showed decreases of over 40 percent and only 3 of less than 20 percent. Between May 1933 and July 1934 pay rolls increased in every case, the greatest being 84.1 percent for Montana and the least (17.1 percent) for Delaware and Maryland. The declines during the depression being so great, the increases in the latter period were not of sufficient amount to bring the pay-roll index up to the 1929 level except for four States, namely, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, and Montana, where the July index of pay rolls was 22.4, 19.0, 50.1, and 62.0 percent, respectively, above the 1929 level.

Total man-hours decreased in practically every State or region between May 1929 and May 1933. The greatest drop was 75.9 percent for the region comprising the States of Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, and the least was 2.2 percent for the State of Montana. As very few workers were covered in the above States, the changes which took place in other States or regions are more representative. Other declines where large numbers of workers were covered were as follows: New Jersey, 44.3 percent; Indiana, 34.3 percent; Illinois, 35.9 percent; Texas, 44.8 percent, and California, 45.4 percent. During the period between May 1933 and July 1934 total man-hours increased in 15 States or regions and decreased in 6. The greatest recovery registered was 64.4 percent, which took place in Montana, followed by 20.6 percent for Michigan. The advances in the other States or regions ranged from 0.9 percent for Texas to 13.7 percent for California.

Per capita weekly earnings dropped in every State or region between May 1929 and May 1933, with the exception of Michigan where they increased by 3.2 percent. The greatest reduction among the other States or regions was 34 percent for Wyoming, followed by a 29.1 percent decline in another mountain section made up of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. They declined the least (11.8 percent) in Ohio, followed closely by a decline of 13.7 percent for Kentucky. Weekly earnings rose in the majority of States or regions between May 1933 and July 1934. Out of the five which showed decreases all but one were less than 2.5 percent. The greatest increase in weekly earnings was 26.1 percent for workers in Illinois and the least (2.8 percent) for employees in Michigan.

Average weekly hours show great reductions for all States or regions between May 1929 and July 1934. Michigan and Arkansas are the only States where they increased between May 1929 and May 1933. These increases were 2.4 percent and 10.1 percent respectively. The greatest decline in weekly hours between May 1929 and May 1933 took place in Wyoming where they were reduced from 47 to 36, or 23.6 percent. The least reduction was reported for Montana where they declined by 7.0 percent. No State or region showed an increase in working time between May 1933 and July 1934 and as a result weekly hours in most instances were from 65 to 75 percent of what they were in May 1929.

Average earnings per hour were considerably higher in July 1934 than they were in May 1929, everywhere except Montana where they were practically the same. Between May 1929 and May 1933 hourly earnings declined in 15 States or regions and increased in the remaining 6. These decreases ranged from 0.5 percent for Massachusetts and Rhode Island to 30.7 percent for Arkansas. The greatest rise was 7 percent for the States of Delaware and Maryland. Between May 1933 and July 1934 hourly earnings increased greatly in every State or region, due, in considerable measure, to the wage provisions of the code. These increases ranged from 7.5 percent for California to 63.9 percent for Arkansas.

Table 9.—Changes in Employment, Pay Roll, Hours, and Earnings, Employees Other Than Clerical, in Oil-Refinery Plants, by State or Region, in Selected Periods

[Percentages of changes from period to period computed from reports of identical plants for which man-hour data were available]

State or region and period	Employment			Pay rolls			Man-hours worked			Per capita weekly earnings			Hours per week			Earnings per hour		
	Number of employees [1]	Per-cent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount per week [1]	Per-cent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Total per week [1]	Per-cent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount [1]	Per-cent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average number [1]	Per-cent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average [1]	Per-cent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Middle Atlantic																		
New York:																		
May 1929	1,800		100.0	$56,000		100.0	86,000		100.0	$32.00		100.0	48.0		100.0	$0.650		100.0
May 1933	1,500	−14.9	85.1	39,000	−30.8	69.2	64,000	−26.0	74.0	26.00	−18.7	81.3	42.0	−12.8	87.2	.610	−6.6	93.4
July 1934	2,100	+39.2	118.5	54,000	+38.3	95.7	72,000	+13.0	83.6	26.00	−.6	80.8	34.0	−19.0	70.6	.750	+22.6	114.5
New Jersey:																		
May 1929	11,000		100.0	391,000		100.0	549,000		100.0	35.00		100.0	49.0		100.0	.710		100.0
May 1933	7,800	−29.8	70.2	226,000	−42.2	57.8	306,000	−44.3	55.7	29.00	−17.7	82.3	39.0	−20.6	79.4	.740	+3.9	103.9
July 1934	9,600	+22.8	86.2	274,000	+21.3	70.1	329,000	+7.5	59.9	28.00	−1.2	81.3	34.0	−12.5	69.5	.830	+12.7	117.1
Pennsylvania:																		
May 1929	7,100		100.0	222,000		100.0	379,000		100.0	31.00		100.0	54.0		100.0	.590		100.0
May 1933	7,500	+5.9	105.9	185,000	−16.8	83.2	343,000	−9.6	90.4	25.00	−21.5	78.5	46.0	−14.5	85.5	.540	−8.0	92.0
July 1934	10,000	+39.7	147.9	272,000	+47.1	122.4	362,000	+5.5	95.4	26.00	+5.4	82.7	35.0	−24.6	64.5	.750	+39.6	128.4
New England																		
Massachusetts and Rhode Island:																		
May 1929	1,200		100.0	39,000		100.0	60,000		100.0	33.00		100.0	51.0		100.0	.650		100.0
May 1933	800	−33.8	66.2	21,000	−45.8	54.2	33,000	−45.5	54.5	27.00	−18.1	81.9	42.0	−17.6	82.4	.650	−.5	99.5
July 1934	950	+21.1	80.2	25,000	+19.4	64.7	34,000	+2.9	56.1	27.00	−1.3	80.8	36.0	−14.8	70.2	.750	+15.8	115.2
East North Central																		
Ohio:																		
May 1929	2,700		100.0	76,000		100.0	127,000		100.0	28.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	.600		100.0
May 1933	1,900	−32.4	67.6	45,000	−40.4	59.6	77,000	−39.3	60.7	25.00	−11.8	88.2	42.0	−10.3	89.7	.590	−1.6	98.4
July 1934	2,300	+24.4	84.1	65,000	+42.1	84.7	81,000	+5.3	63.9	28.00	+14.2	100.7	35.0	−15.4	75.9	.800	+35.0	132.8

[1] Computed by method described in table 7.

Table 9.—Changes in Employment, Pay Roll, Hours, and Earnings, Employees Other Than Clerical, in Oil-Refinery Plants, by State or Region, Selected Periods—Continued

State or region and period	Employment			Pay rolls			Man-hours worked			Per capita weekly earnings			Hours per week			Earnings per hour		
	Number of employees [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Total per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average number [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
East North Central—Contd.																		
Indiana:																		
May 1929	6,200		100.0	$204,000		100.0	291,000		100.0	$33.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	$0.700		100.0
May 1933	4,900	−21.6	78.4	123,000	−39.9	60.1	191,000	−34.3	65.7	25.00	−23.4	76.6	39.0	−16.1	83.9	.640	−8.7	91.3
July 1934	6,200	+26.9	99.5	170,000	+38.1	83.0	215,000	+12.8	74.1	27.00	+8.9	83.4	35.0	−11.3	74.4	.790	+22.6	111.9
Illinois:																		
May 1929	4,200		100.0	127,000		100.0	203,000		100.0	30.00		100.0	48.0		100.0	.630		100.0
May 1933	3,500	−18.0	82.0	75,000	−40.7	59.3	130,000	−35.9	64.1	22.00	−27.6	72.4	38.0	−21.8	78.2	.580	−7.5	92.5
July 1934	3,900	+14.1	93.6	109,000	+44.2	85.5	140,000	+7.3	68.8	28.00	+26.1	91.3	35.0	−6.1	73.4	.780	+34.3	124.2
Michigan:																		
May 1929	200		100.0	5,400		100.0	8,700		100.0	26.00		100.0	42.0		100.0	.620		100.0
May 1933	150	−18.5	81.5	4,500	−15.9	84.1	7,300	−16.4	83.6	27.00	+3.2	103.2	43.0	+2.4	102.4	.620	+.6	100.6
July 1934	250	+38.3	112.7	6,400	+41.5	119.0	8,800	+20.6	100.8	27.00	+2.3	105.6	38.0	−12.8	89.3	.730	+17.3	118.0
West North Central																		
Kansas and Missouri:																		
May 1929	3,700		100.0	114,000		100.0	187,000		100.0	31.00		100.0	51.0		100.0	.610		100.0
May 1933	3,200	−13.0	87.0	74,000	−35.2	64.8	136,000	−27.1	72.9	23.00	−25.5	74.5	43.0	−16.4	83.6	.540	−11.0	89.0
July 1934	3,600	+12.2	97.6	96,000	+31.0	84.9	133,000	−2.6	71.0	27.00	+16.8	87.0	37.0	−13.2	72.6	.730	+34.7	119.9
South Atlantic																		
Delaware and Maryland:																		
May 1929	1,200		100.0	39,000		100.0	61,000		100.0	32.00		100.0	49.0		100.0	.640		100.0
May 1933	950	−23.2	76.8	25,000	−35.8	64.2	37,000	−40.0	60.0	27.00	−16.4	83.6	39.0	−21.9	78.1	.690	+7.0	107.0
July 1934	1,100	+13.2	86.9	30,000	+17.1	75.2	39,000	+6.3	63.8	28.00	+3.6	86.6	36.0	−5.9	73.5	.760	+10.2	117.9
Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia:																		
May 1929	650		100.0	20,000		100.0	35,000		100.0	30.00		100.0	53.0		100.0	.580		100.0
May 1933	200	−72.0	28.0	4,300	−78.7	21.3	8,400	−75.9	24.1	23.00	−24.1	75.9	46.0	−14.0	86.0	.500	−11.8	88.2
July 1934	200	+17.9	33.0	5,200	+21.1	25.8	7,600	−9.5	21.8	24.00	+3.0	78.2	35.0	−23.4	65.9	.680	+34.4	118.5

July 1934	200	+17.9	33.0	5,200	+21.1	25.8	7,600	−9.5	21.8	24.00	+3.0	78.2	35.0	−23.4	65.9	.680	+34.4	118.5
West Virginia:																		
May 1929	400		100.0	12,000		100.0	20,000		100.0	31.00		100.0	51.0		100.0	.610		100.0
May 1933	350	−14.3	85.7	8,700	−28.6	71.4	15,000	−27.3	72.7	26.00	−16.6	83.4	44.0	−15.2	84.8	.590	−1.8	98.2
July 1934	450	+34.3	115.1	11,000	+31.2	93.7	16,000	+9.9	79.9	25.00	−2.4	81.4	36.0	−18.2	69.4	.710	+19.3	117.2
East South Central																		
Kentucky:																		
May 1929	300		100.0	8,300		100.0	17,000		100.0	27.00		100.0	56.0		100.0	.490		100.0
May 1933	450	+40.7	140.7	10,000	+21.4	121.4	20,000	+18.8	118.8	23.00	−13.7	86.3	47.0	−15.6	84.4	.500	+2.3	102.3
July 1934	500	+15.3	162.2	12,000	+23.6	150.1	18,000	−10.8	106.0	25.00	+7.3	92.6	36.0	−22.7	65.2	.690	+38.6	141.8
West South Central																		
Arkansas:																		
May 1929	400		100.0	14,000		100.0	23,000		100.0	33.00		100.0	55.0		100.0	.600		100.0
May 1933	300	−26.8	73.2	7,800	−44.2	55.8	19,000	−19.4	80.6	25.00	−23.8	76.2	61.0	+10.1	110.1	.420	−30.7	69.3
July 1934	400	+30.5	95.5	11,000	+40.5	78.4	16,000	−14.3	69.1	27.00	+7.7	82.1	40.0	−34.3	72.3	.680	+63.9	113.6
Louisiana:																		
May 1929	6,700		100.0	184,000		100.0	310,000		100.0	28.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	.590		100.0
May 1933	3,500	−47.1	52.9	80,000	−56.8	43.2	127,000	−58.9	41.1	22.00	−18.4	81.6	36.0	−22.5	77.5	.620	+5.2	105.2
July 1934	3,800	+8.5	57.4	95,000	+19.4	51.6	133,000	+4.4	42.9	25.00	+10.3	90.0	35.0	−3.6	74.7	.710	+14.6	120.6
Oklahoma:																		
May 1929	4,100		100.0	125,000		100.0	223,000		100.0	31.00		100.0	54.0		100.0	.560		100.0
May 1933	3,600	−13.0	87.0	84,000	−32.8	67.2	176,000	−20.9	79.1	24.00	−22.7	77.3	50.0	−8.8	91.2	.480	−15.0	85.0
July 1934	4,500	+25.9	109.5	111,000	+32.4	89.0	168,000	−4.6	75.5	25.00	+5.2	81.3	38.0	−24.2	69.1	.660	+38.8	118.0
Texas:																		
May 1929	22,000		100.0	642,000		100.0	1,071,000		100.0	29.00		100.0	49.0		100.0	.600		100.0
May 1933	14,000	−36.1	63.9	322,000	−49.1	50.9	591,000	−44.8	55.2	23.00	−21.6	78.4	42.0	−13.8	86.2	.540	−9.3	90.7
July 1934	17,000	+19.6	76.4	423,000	+31.5	65.9	596,000	+.9	55.7	25.00	+10.1	86.3	35.0	−15.6	72.8	.710	+30.2	118.1
Mountain																		
Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah:																		
May 1929	550		100.0	16,000		100.0	25,000		100.0	31.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	.650		100.0
May 1933	250	−52.3	47.7	5,500	−66.2	33.8	9,400	−62.5	37.5	22.00	−29.1	70.9	37.0	−21.4	78.6	.590	−9.8	90.2
July 1934	300	+17.2	55.9	7,700	+40.2	47.4	10,000	+6.7	40.0	26.00	+19.5	84.7	34.0	−8.9	71.6	.770	+31.2	118.3
Montana:																		
May 1929	150		100.0	4,500		100.0	6,700		100.0	35.00		100.0	52.0		100.0	.670		100.0
May 1933	150	+5.1	105.1	4,000	−12.0	88.0	6,600	−2.2	97.8	29.00	−16.2	83.8	48.0	−7.0	93.0	.600	−10.1	89.9
July 1934	300	+121.3	232.6	7,300	+84.1	162.0	11,000	+64.4	160.8	24.00	−16.8	69.7	36.0	−25.9	68.9	.680	+11.9	100.6
Wyoming:																		
May 1929	1,800		100.0	66,000		100.0	86,000		100.0	36.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	.770		100.0
May 1933	950	−48.5	51.5	22,000	−66.0	34.0	34,000	−60.5	39.5	24.00	−34.0	66.0	36.0	−23.6	76.4	.660	−13.9	86.1
July 1934	950	−1.7	50.6	27,000	+18.2	40.2	32,000	−4.3	37.8	29.00	+20.5	79.5	35.0	−2.2	74.7	.820	+23.3	106.2
Pacific																		
California:																		
May 1929	9,200		100.0	315,000		100.0	434,000		100.0	34.00		100.0	47.0		100.0	.730		100.0
May 1933	6,300	−31.4	68.6	173,000	−45.2	54.8	237,000	−45.4	54.6	27.00	−20.2	79.8	38.0	−20.4	79.6	.730	+.3	100.3
July 1934	7,400	+17.8	80.8	211,000	+22.1	66.9	269,000	+13.7	62.1	28.00	+3.8	82.8	36.0	−3.5	76.8	.780	+7.5	107.8

[1] Computed by method described in table 7.

Clerical Employees

Changes in Employment and Pay Rolls

THE fact that man-hour data were not available for all establishments made necessary the making of two tabulations for clerical employees, one covering the number of employees and the amount of pay roll for all establishments and the other including only those for which man-hour data were reported.

The figures relating to clerical employees, which are based on a relatively small sample, show that during the period from May 1929 to July 1934 this class of workers was not subject to fluctuations in wages and employment to the same extent as the other workers. Not only were the reductions in employment and pay rolls relatively less between May 1929 and May 1933, but the recovery in each of these from May 1933 to July 1934 was much more advanced.

In the drilling and production branch of the industry the number of clerical employees decreased 34.6 percent from May 1929 to May 1933. During the same period total pay rolls declined 37.3 percent. From May 1933 to July 1934 both employment and pay rolls rose steadily and by the latter date were only about 15 percent under the May 1929 level.

The number of clerical employees of pipe-line companies decreased approximately 16 percent between May 1929 and May 1933, and pay rolls 24.2 percent. By November 1933 employment had increased to such an extent that it was very slightly above the May level. While pay rolls increased by practically the same percentage as employment between May and November 1933, they were still 10 percent below their level of May 1929, due to the greater reduction which took place during the depression. The two increases which took place in both employment and pay rolls during the summer of 1934 advanced the former to 9.8 percent and the latter to 1.8 percent above the May 1929 level.

The decreases in employment and pay rolls of the clerical employees of refining companies between May 1929 and May 1933 were practically the same as on pipe lines. After the latter date, three successive increases raised employment to nearly what it was in May 1929 and pay rolls to 96.1 percent of their amount on that date.

Table 10.—Changes in Employment and Pay Rolls of Clerical Employees in the Petroleum Industry, in Selected Periods

[Percentages of change from period to period based on total number of identical plants]

Branch of industry and period	Employment			Pay rolls		
	Number of employees [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Drilling and production:						
May 1929	2,800		100.0	$93,000		100.0
May 1933	1,800	−34.6	65.4	58,000	−37.3	62.7
November 1933	2,100	+15.4	75.4	65,000	+12.8	70.7
May 1934	2,300	+7.3	80.9	70,000	+6.8	75.5
July 1934	2,400	+5.4	85.3	79,000	+12.5	84.9
Pipe lines:						
May 1929	800		100.0	27,000		100.0
May 1933	650	−15.9	84.1	21,000	−24.2	75.8
November 1933	800	+19.6	100.6	25,000	+18.1	89.5
May 1934	800	+3.9	104.5	26,000	+3.9	93.0
July 1934	850	+5.1	109.8	28,000	+9.4	101.8
Refining:						
May 1929	4,600		100.0	155,000		100.0
May 1933	3,900	−15.5	84.5	119,000	−22.9	77.1
November 1933	4,300	+10.3	93.2	130,000	+8.9	84.0
May 1934	4,400	+2.6	95.5	135,000	+4.0	87.4
July 1934	4,600	+3.6	99.0	149,000	+10.0	96.1

[1] Computed by method described in table 2.

Changes in Total Man-Hours and in Average Weekly Hours

The figures in table 11 cover only those plants which were able to furnish man-hours, and as a result the number of employees shown is somewhat less than in table 10. Since the changes in employment shown in this table are almost identical with those presented in table 10, they need not be taken up here.

The total man-hours worked by clerical employees decreased in each of the three branches of the industry between May 1929 and May 1933. In drilling and production they declined by 37.2 percent, on pipe lines by 24.8 percent, and in refining by 22.6 percent. During the remainder of 1933 and also in the two periods of 1934, man-hours showed a continual increase in each of the branches. Nevertheless these increases were not sufficient in amount to overcome the reductions between May 1929 and May 1933, and as a result the total man-hours in drilling and production in July 1934 were 26.4 percent below what they were in May 1929, on pipe lines 6.3 percent below, and in refining 12.5 percent below.

Average hours worked per week declined in each industry branch during the first two periods reported. The first of these decreases occurred during the depression when the firms reduced the working time of their clerical forces in order to provide as much employment as possible. The second reduction was necessary to bring the working time within the limits prescribed by the code—40 hours per week for clerical employees. Since November 1933 the working time per week

has remained at 39 on pipe lines and 38 in refining. After a slight rise of 3.8 percent in the drilling and production branch of the industry in May 1934, weekly hours declined to 40 in July 1934, the same as in November 1933.

Table 11.—Changes in Employment, Total Man-Hours and Average Weekly Hours of Clerical Employees in the Petroleum Industry, in Selected Periods

[Percentages of change from period to period computod from reports of identical plants for which man-hour data were available]

Branch of industry and period	Employment			Man-hours worked			Hours per week		
	Number of employees [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Total per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average number [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Drilling and production:									
May 1929	2,700		100.0	128,000		100.0	48.0		100.0
May 1933	1,800	−33.3	66.7	80,000	−37.2	62.8	45.0	−5.8	94.2
November 1933	2,100	+16.5	77.7	83,000	+3.1	64.8	40.0	−11.4	83.4
May 1934	2,200	+7.6	83.6	93,000	+11.7	72.4	41.0	+3.8	86.6
July 1934	2,400	+5.4	88.1	94,000	+1.6	73.6	40.0	−3.6	83.5
Pipe lines:									
May 1929	750		100.0	35,000		100.0	48.0		100.0
May 1933	600	−14.4	85.6	26,000	−24.8	75.2	42.0	−12.2	87.8
November 1933	750	+22.9	105.2	30,000	+13.2	85.2	39.0	−8.6	80.3
May 1934	800	+3.8	109.2	31,000	+4.1	88.7	39.0	+.5	80.7
July 1934	850	+4.9	114.6	33,000	+5.7	93.7	39.0	+.5	81.1
Refining:									
May 1929	4,100		100.0	180,000		100.0	44.0		100.0
May 1933	3,500	−15.5	84.5	140,000	−22.6	77.4	40.0	−8.3	91.7
November 1933	3,800	+9.2	92.3	145,000	+3.5	80.2	38.0	−5.3	86.8
May 1934	4,000	+3.4	95.4	150,000	+4.0	83.4	38.0	+.5	87.3
July 1934	4,100	+4.3	99.5	158,000	+4.9	87.5	38.0	+.5	87.7

[1] Computed by method described in table 2.

Changes in Per Capita Weekly Earnings and Average Hourly Earnings

The changes in amount of pay roll shown in table 12 relate to pay rolls of firms which furnished man-hour data. As these changes were very similar to those covering the larger sample, they need no further discussion.

Per capita weekly earnings have not fluctuated over as wide a range as either employment or pay rolls, due to some increase in wage rates and other factors acting as counterbalances against the changes which took place in average hours worked per week. In the drilling and production branches of the industry there were three small reductions between May 1929 and May 1934 which amounted to 6.3 percent. Between the latter date and July 1934 they increased 6.7 percent, raising them exactly to the same level as they were in May 1929.

On pipe lines per capita earnings dropped 10.9 percent between May 1929 and November 1933. From the latter point they started to increase and by July 1934 they had recovered approximately one-half of the above loss, which left them 6.7 percent below their May 1929 average.

Per capita weekly earnings of clerical employees in refining followed the same general trend as on pipe lines and, as a result, the July average was 3. 9 percent under that of May 1929.

Average earnings per hour have increased materially since 1929. During the depression they continued to increase in each of the industry branches except refining, where they declined by 1.3 percent. These increases between May 1929 and May 1933 were due partly to increased wage rates and partly to the retention of the higher-paid employees. Between May 1933 and November 1933 earnings per hour increased 10.1 percent in drilling and production, 6.8 percent on pipe lines, and 4.5 percent in refining. These increases were due in a great measure to the wage and hour provisions of the code. Between November 1933 and May 1934 earnings per hour declined 4.1 percent in drilling and production and 0.2 percent on pipe lines and increased 0.8 percent in refining. Between the latter date and July 1934, earnings of drilling and production clerical employees increased 10.7 percent, which is approximately the amount of their increase in the period directly following the adoption of the code. During the same period, earnings on pipe lines increased 3.2 percent and in refining 5.2 percent. These last increases brought the earnings per hour of drilling and production clerical employees 19.8 percent above the May 1929 level, and those of pipe-line and refining employees 13.4 percent and 9. 4 percent, respectively, above that level.

Table 12.—Changes in Amount of Pay Rolls and in Earnings of Clerical Employees in the Petroleum Industry, in Selected Periods

[Percentages of change from period to period computed from reports of identical plants for which man-hours were available]

Industry branch and period	Pay rolls			Per capita weekly earnings			Earnings per hour		
	Amount per week [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Amount [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers	Average [1]	Percent of change from preceding period	Index numbers
Drilling and production:									
May 1929	$88,000		100.0	$33.00		100.0	$0.690		100.0
May 1933	57,000	−35.6	64.4	32.00	−3.4	96.6	.710	+2.5	102.5
November 1933	64,000	+13.5	73.1	31.00	−2.5	94.1	.780	+10.1	112.8
May 1934	69,000	+7.2	78.4	31.00	−.4	93.7	.750	−4.1	108.2
July 1934	78,000	+12.4	88.1	33.00	+6.7	100.0	.830	+10.7	119.8
Pipe lines:									
May 1929	26,000		100.0	35.00		100.0	.740		100.0
May 1933	20,000	−22.5	77.5	32.00	−9.5	90.5	.760	+3.1	103.1
November 1933	24,000	+21.1	93.8	31.00	−1.5	89.1	.810	+6.8	110.1
May 1934	25,000	+3.9	97.4	32.00	+.6	89.7	.810	−.2	109.8
July 1934	27,000	+9.2	106.4	33.00	+4.1	93.3	.840	+3.2	113.4
Refining:									
May 1929	138,000		100.0	33.00		100.0	.760		100.0
May 1933	105,000	−23.6	76.4	30.00	−9.6	90.4	.750	−1.3	98.7
November 1933	114,000	+8.1	82.6	30.00	−1.0	89.5	.790	+4.5	103.1
May 1934	119,000	+4.8	86.6	30.00	+1.4	90.8	.790	+.8	103.9
July 1934	132,000	+10.3	95.6	32.00	+5.8	96.1	.840	+5.2	109.4

[1] Computed by method described in table 2.

SOCIAL SECURITY

New Hampshire Unemployment Insurance Law

BY THE action of the legislature of New Hampshire, that State became the fifth to enact an unemployment insurance law.[1] A summary of the New Hampshire act follows:

Coverage.—Employees of establishments having 10 or more employees during 18 or more weeks of the preceding year. Act excludes farm laborers, domestic servants, employees of the Federal or State Government, teachers in public or private schools or colleges, physicians and nurses in hospitals, and employees of nonprofit organizations operated for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes.

Contributions.—Payable by each employer subject to the act, on and after January 1, 1936, in the manner and at the time prescribed by the commissioner. Contributions shall be 1 percent of pay roll for year 1936, 2 percent of pay roll for year 1937, and 3 percent of pay roll for each year thereafter. The amount of contributions required in any year shall not exceed that required by a Federal law imposing a tax for unemployment insurance. Beginning with 1941, and thereafter, contributions depend upon the benefit and contribution experience, but the minimum rate shall be not less than 1 percent. No agreement by an employee to pay any part of the contributions required of the employer shall be valid. Employee contributions shall be one-half of 1 percent of wages for the year 1936, and 1 percent of wages thereafter, but the rate of contributions shall not exceed 50 percent of the general rate required of employers.

Benefits.—For total unemployment, 50 percent of full-time weekly wages, the maximum benefit being $15 per week and the minimum 70 percent of full-time weekly wage (when wage is $10 or less per week). For partial unemployment, an amount sufficient to equal, with the week's earnings, $2 more than the weekly benefits to which the employee would be entitled if totally unemployed that week, but not exceeding 60 percent of earnings for full-time employment.

Duration of benefits.—Payable in the ratio of 1 week of benefits for each 4 weeks of full-time employment within the 104 weeks preceding the end of the employee's most recent week of employment. No employee shall receive for his weeks of unemployment occurring within 52 consecutive weeks more than 16 weeks of total unemployment benefits or an equivalent total amount of benefits for partial unemployment, or partial and total unemployment combined. Benefits for partial unemployment shall not be paid for a longer period than 52 weeks. An employee who has received such maximum benefits may receive additional benefits in the ratio of 1 week of total unemployment benefit for each unit of 24 aggregate weeks of employment for which he has paid the employee

[1] For summaries of the laws of the other 4 States (New York, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin), see Monthly Labor Review for May 1935 (p. 1195).

contribution of 1 percent, occurring within 6 years preceding the close of his most recent week of employment, and against which benefits have not already been charged. Such additional weeks of benefit may not exceed 10 and shall not be a basis for partial unemployment benefits.

Eligibility.—To be eligible for benefits for any week of unemployment, an employee must have accumulated 60 days of employment within the preceding 52 weeks. He must be able to work, and must register for work at the employment office. No benefits are payable for any week in which unemployment is due to an industrial dispute still in active progress in the establishment in which he was last employed. If an employee leaves employment voluntarily, 3 consecutive weeks are added to the waiting period and the duration of benefits for total unemployment is thereby reduced 3 weeks. An employee discharged for misconduct is ineligible for benefits until after 6 weeks, and the maximum duration of benefits per year shall be reduced 3 weeks. He is not, however, required to accept work in an establishment where there is a labor dispute, or where the wages, hours, or working conditions are less favorable than those prevailing in the locality, or if employment would require him to join a company union or limit his right to retain membership in a labor organization.

Waiting period.—Three weeks of unemployment after registering as unemployed are required if an employee has established no credits for partial unemployment. If an employee has accumulated 3 weeks of unemployment at any time within 13 weeks previous to registering as unemployed, he shall immediately be eligible for benefits for partial unemployment, but shall be eligible for benefits for total unemployment only after a waiting period of 1 week. Any week in which an employee has been employed 60 percent of normal full time, or earned 60 percent of normal full-time wages, shall be considered equivalent to full time. If an employee has received unemployment benefits during any time in the 13 weeks before his registration as unemployed, no additional waiting time will be required for the continuation of benefits.

Unemployment compensation fund.—The fund, which consists of all contributions under the provisions of this act, is to be administered in trust and used solely to pay benefits. The State treasurer is the custodian, and he may invest the fund subject to the law respecting other State funds. An unemployment administration account is created for the administration of the act. This account shall include any amount which the Federal Government may contribute to the State for this purpose.

Administration.—The commissioner of labor administers the act and may employ the necessary officers. He shall make an annual report to the Governor. He shall try to reduce and prevent unemployment and to promote reemployment of unemployed workers. He is authorized to cooperate with the Federal Government concerning any funds which may be granted to the State for administration. He may enter into reciprocal arrangements with any other State which may establish unemployment insurance.

Claims.—Claims are made through the employment office. The officer of the employment office shall hold hearings upon request. Appeals may be made to appeal tribunals, consisting of one representative of employers, one of employees, and one of the public, which shall render decisions within 10 days. After exhausting other appellate remedies, appeal may be made to the superior court on issues of fact. Questions of law may be transferred to the supreme court.

Effective date.—The act becomes effective upon the Governor's proclamation after the passage of a Federal unemployment insurance law. The State act was approved May 29, 1935.

State Life Insurance for Working People in China

A SIMPLIFIED life-insurance system, to be operated exclusively by the State for the benefit of working people and persons of small means, is to be established in China under a law recently adopted by the Legislative Yuan.

No private insurance company will be permitted to engage in this class of business. The Chinese Economic Bulletin of May 4, 1935, reports that the enterprise will be under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The Directorate General of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, which is a subordinate agency of the Ministry, will issue and pay policies and collect premiums.

Provision is made for two types of policies—ordinary life and endowment—and any citizen of the Republic between 12 and 60 years of age may take out a policy ranging from $50 to $500, without medical examination.

Retirement System for Employees of Government Printing Office of Costa Rica

COMPULSORY old-age insurance and pensions for workers in the Government Printing Office of Costa Rica were provided by law no. 23, signed on November 27, 1934.[1]

Contributions.—The employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary or wages. The State also contributes, at a rate varying, according to the monthly salary of the insured, from 5 percent on salaries of from 501 to 600 colones to 9 percent on salaries not exceeding 100 colones.[2] If the insured resigns voluntarily before reaching the age of 60 years, the optional age for retirement, he may continue to pay his contributions but the State ceases to pay when he retires from the service. For employees who are more than 43 years old and have been employed by the Government Printing Office or some other Government office for more than 10 years, the State pays to the National Insurance Bank whatever amount is necessary to assure them, when they reach the age of 65 years, a pension amounting to 50 percent of their last wages.

Benefits.—An employee resigning at the optional retirement age and taking no other public office is given his choice of three options: (1) A pension payable during the remainder of his life, but stopping with his death; (2) a pension for a period of 10, 15, or 20 years, in which case payments continue for the length of time chosen, being paid to his heirs if he dies before the time has elapsed; and (3) a

[1] La Gaceta (San José de Costa Rica), Nov. 29, 1934.
[2] Colon at par=25 cents.

pension for life for two people, the payments continuing until the death of the second beneficiary.

In all cases the amount of pension is fixed in accordance with actuarial tables, and after the insured has chosen an option he may not change it without the sanction of the insuring bank.

If the insured resigns before reaching the optional retirement age he may elect any one of these options and the benefits will be in proportion to the amount to his credit at that time, or he may choose to have the amount to which he is entitled returned to him in periodical payments not to exceed two-thirds of his last salary.

If an employee is dismissed for cause his contributions are refunded to him; the part which the State has contributed is used to establish an invalidity fund. The law provides that political reasons shall not in themselves be considered as sufficient cause for dismissal. In case of disagreement as to whether dismissal was justified, the question is to be settled by arbitration; the representative of the Government Printing Office must be chosen by majority vote.

Retirement is compulsory at 65 years if the amount to the employee's credit makes possible the payment of benefits equal to at least 66 percent of the salary last received, when the option chosen is the individual pension for life.

If the insured dies before reaching retirement age his beneficiaries have their choice of the options on the benefits to which he was entitled at the time of his death. To provide for cases in which death occurs before there has been time to accumulate an estate sufficient for benefits, during the first 10 years the insurance is in force an annual deduction is made from the contributions of the insured sufficient to pay for a temporary life insurance policy of 500 colones established by the National Insurance Bank in accordance with the requirements for group insurance.

The present insurance law frees those protected by it from the obligation to carry any other insurance. The new system supersedes the pension system for certain employees of the Government Printing Office provided for in Executive Decree No. 8 (art. 17) of September 17, 1920.[3]

Old-Age, Invalidity, and Survivors' Insurance for Professional Workers in Estonia

A RECENT Government decree, supplemented by administrative regulations, provides for the payment of old-age, invalidity, and survivors' benefits to various classes of professional workers in Estonia.[1]

[3] La Gaceta, Sept. 18, 1920.

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Apr. 22, 1935, pp. 135, 136.

Membership in the system is voluntary. It is open to writers, musicians, painters, sculptors, actors, journalists, and certain classes of persons engaged in education and physical training.

A fund will be established with resources to be derived as follows: 10 percent of the expenditure will be met by the professional workers' relief fund known as the "Culture Fund", established from the proceeds of the State monopoly of alcohol, a supplementary tax on the sale of tobacco, and a supplementary entertainments tax; contributions from the members, amounting to 3 percent of their salaries or other occupational income, or of their taxable income for the previous year, the minimum contribution being fixed at 12 crowns a year; and proceeds of donations, lotteries, concerts, collections, etc.

The fund will be managed by a board consisting of three representatives of the Minister of Education and Social Affairs and delegates from the different branches of the Culture Fund, a managing committee elected by the board and consisting of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and a supervisory committee of three members.

Benefits.—Benefits are payable in the event of old age, invalidity, or death.

The old-age pensions are payable at the age of 55 to members who have been engaged in any of the professional activities enumerated, for at least 25 years, and who have been members of the fund for at least 5 years, or were in receipt of a pension from the Culture Fund before the establishment of the pensions fund. The amount of the pension varies from 25 to 120 crowns a month, as determined by the board, taking into account the total contributions paid and the merits of the applicant.

In the event of disability amounting to not less than 50 percent, invalidity pensions will be paid to insured persons who have not completed the qualifying period for an old-age pension. The amount of invalidity pensions will be determined by a sliding scale which the board is instructed to prepare.

On the death of the head of the family, pensions are payable to the following classes of survivors: A widow will receive one-half of the pension of her deceased husband; an indigent widower who was supported by his wife will receive one-half of her pension; children who have lost their fathers and are aged not more than 18 (or 20 if they are continuing their studies) will each receive an equal share of one-half of the pension of their father; children who have lost both father and mother and who are not more than 18 years of age (or 20 if they are continuing their studies) will each receive an equal share of the full amount of the parent's pension.

Financial Condition of British Unemployment Insurance Fund at End of 1934 [1]

AN EXCESS of income over expenditure in 1934 amounting to £12,417,185 [2] was reported by the British Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in its first report submitted in February 1935. In view of the extensive changes in the financial basis of the fund made by the act of 1934, separate figures are given for the half-years ending June 30 and December 31, as well as for the whole year.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the unemployment fund during 1934:

Receipts and Payments of the British Unemployment-Insurance Fund for 1934

Item	1934		
	Half year ending June 30	Half year ending Dec. 31	Total
Receipts			
Contributions from—			
Employers and employed persons	£20,245,137	£20,877,639	£41,122,776
Service departments for men discharged from H. M. forces	138,869	197,433	336,302
Exchequer	10,168,737	10,508,068	20,676,805
Interest on investments [1]	13,294	26,058	39,352
Miscellaneous	10,988	9,404	20,392
Total	30,577,025	31,618,602	62,195,627
Balance at beginning of period	3,260,000	5,738,320	3,260,000
Surplus during period	7,628,320	4,788,865	12,417,185
Total	10,888,320	10,527,185	15,677,185
Expenditures			
Insurance benefit	18,478,000	22,110,000	40,588,000
Refund of contributions to employers and employed persons	46,532	58,937	105,469
Grants toward cost of approved courses of instruction [2]	55,000	75,000	130,000
Grants for traveling expenses of insured persons	4,173	3,800	7,973
Administrative costs	1,857,000	2,082,000	3,939,000
Interest on Treasury advances (Jan. 1 to Mar. 31)	1,258,000		1,258,000
Debt service (Apr. 1 to Dec. 31) [3]	1,250,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
Surplus	7,628,320	4,788,865	12,417,185
Total	30,577,025	31,618,602	62,195,627
Repayment of treasury advances due during half-year ended June 30	5,150,000		5,150,000
Balance	5,738,320	10,527,185	10,527,185
Total	10,888,320	10,527,185	15,677,185

[1] Including an allowance for accrued interest.

[2] The sums included for grants toward the cost of approved courses of instruction are based on expenditure for the last quarter of the financial year 1933-34, plus anticipated expenditure from Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1934.

[3] The sum of £3,750,000 included in this statement for debt service represents the first half-yearly installment of £2,500,000 paid on Sept. 30, 1934, plus £1,250,000 being the charge accruing (but not paid) for the 3 months to Dec. 31, 1934.

[1] Great Britain. Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. Report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund on Dec. 31, 1934. London, 1935.

[2] Pound at par=$4.8665; exchange rate in 1934 was $5.0393.

The debt of the unemployment fund was funded by the act of 1934 at the figure at which it stood on June 30, 1934, namely £105,780,000. Two fixed half-yearly payments of £2,500,000 each, covering principal and interest, are to be made at the end of September and March each year. The initial rate of interest at the time the debt was funded was governed by the rates fixed by the Treasury for earlier advances made on 5-year contracts, and averaged 4.63 percent on July 1, 1934. The average rate will fall as the 5-year contracts expire, so that from 1938 the rate of interest on the whole debt will be 3⅛ percent. The debt will be entirely paid in March 1971.

The foregoing statement does not of itself make it possible to judge the prospects of the system for 1935 and for succeeding years, the report states. Numerous changes in the unemployment-insurance scheme were made during 1934. These include restoration of the rates of benefit to the levels in force before October 8, 1931, when an economy cut of 10 percent was imposed, the grant of additional days so that the amount of benefit payable in a benefit year was increased, and considerably increased expenditure on centers of instruction for juveniles, half of which is paid from the unemployment fund. The average percentage of unemployment in the 5 months, August to December 1934, that is, after the act of 1934, was 16.1. On the present basis of the fund the balancing point of income and expenditure is about 18.7 percent of unemployment. In view of the impossibility of forecasting the trend of future employment conditions, the committee concluded that it was impossible to report that the unemployment fund is, or is likely to be, more than reasonably sufficient to discharge its liabilities. In view of this uncertainty the committee stated that it was considered advisable to make a further report on the financial condition of the fund before the next annual report is due and that such a report would be made, therefore, before the end of June 1935, at which time experience of the working of insurance on its present basis will have been doubled, there will be further experience of the rate of unemployment, and there will have been time to seek expert advice as to the future prospects of unemployment.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Company Stores and the Scrip System

COMPANY stores, which are most numerous in the bituminous-coal mining and in the lumber, iron and steel, and southern textile industries, originated because of the isolated regions in which the industries operated, but except in a few cases geographical isolation is no longer an important consideration. The quality of the goods and the services rendered are about the same in company and independent stores. Food prices, however, are from 2.1 to 10.4 percent higher, on the average, in the company stores. Few cases of direct and indirect pressure on employees to trade at the company store have been found, but the economic status of many employees forces them to seek credit, and the extension of credit by the employer as a charge against their wages obliges these employees to patronize the company store. The practice of discounting scrip for cash by merchants and others in the community is common, the rate of discount varying from 10 to 30 percent. These are some of the findings contained in the report of a special committee appointed March 16, 1934, by the Administrator of the National Recovery Administration,[1] to investigate the economic and social implications of the company store and scrip system.

Scope of Study

THE Committee confined its study to company stores in the mining. quarrying, lumbering, railroading, and manufacturing industries Plantation stores, Government commissaries, and such nonprofit organizations as self-help barter organizations were not included. Data were obtained by means of questionnaires for 961 stores in 28 States. These stores represent some 24 percent of the estimated total number of stores in the United States. Of this number 658, or 68.5 percent, were operated by the bituminous-coal industry; 161, or 16.8 percent, by the lumber industry; 91, or 9.5 percent, by the southern textile industry; 24, or 2.5 percent, by the iron and steel industry; and the remainder by anthracite, copper-mining, heavy chemicals, naval stores, and brickmaking enterprises. The population served by these 961 stores was estimated at about 1½ millions.

[1] United States. National Recovery Administration. Committee on Company Scrip. The economic and social implications of the company store and scrip system. A report made pursuant to art. IX, sec. 4, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Trade. Washington, 1934.

Types of Stores

THE relationship between the company store and the parent company is of three types. The store is conducted either as a department of the parent company or as a subsidiary corporation, or is owned by outside persons who have a contract with the parent company in order to secure the right of collection through deductions from the pay roll. The first type is the most common. The proportion of stores of each type, classified by industry, is shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Percentage Distribution of 961 Company Stores by Types of Stores, Classified by Industry, 1934

Industry	Parent department	Company subsidiary	Privately owned	All
Anthracite	72.4	15.7	11.9	100.0
Bituminous coal	66.0	20.6	13.4	100.0
Copper	25.0	75.0	----------	100.0
Iron and steel	91.6	4.2	4.2	100.0
Lumber	93.0	3.8	3.2	100.0
Textile	80.7	2.3	17.0	100.0
All others	76.9	7.7	15.4	100.0

Isolation of Communities

AS A means of determining whether company stores are necessary because they serve isolated communities, information was requested on this point. Of the 951 stores furnishing this data, 55 percent were within half a mile, 72 percent within 1 mile, 84 percent within 2 miles, and 95 percent within 5 miles of independent stores. If an independent store is within 5 miles of the company store, the community so served cannot be considered isolated, according to the opinion of the field investigators, especially when the readiness of the independent store to deliver goods over poor roads to small camps is considered. Thirty-nine of the 51 company stores over 5 miles from an independent store were serving the lumber industry, which of necessity was often in remote regions.

In the bituminous-coal fields the situation was much like that for all stores. As for the lumber group, even with its greater isolation, 50 percent of the company stores had competitors within 1 mile, and in cotton-mill stores 71 percent had rival stores within half a mile and 84 percent within a mile.

Proportion of Sales to Company Employees

REPORTS from 926 company stores as to the proportion of sales to company employees and to outsiders showed that in 12 percent of the stores all sales were to company employees, in 45 percent of the stores from 95 to 99.9 percent of the sales, and in 18 percent of the stores 90 to 94.9 percent of the sales. In 75 percent of the stores less than 10 percent of their customers were outsiders.

In the bituminous-coal group the percentage of the stores having patronage of less than 10 percent by others than company employees was 82; in the iron and steel group it was 86; and in the textile group, 71. This small percentage of outside business may be due to the fact that the parent company is the only source of employment in the neighborhood or that the patrons not company employees are free to trade at several stores where service may be better or prices lower.

Percentage of Cash Sales

ONLY 2.5 percent of the 954 company stores reporting had cash sales greater than 50 percent of their total business. Sixty-eight percent of the stores had cash sales up to 10 percent of all their business, and 11 percent of the stores did a cash business of from 10.1 to 15 percent. The remainder of the business in each case was carried on by the use of scrip or by open-charge accounts. The proportion of stores doing a specified percentage of cash business is shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of 954 Company Stores with Specified Percentage of Cash Sales to Total of all Sales, 1933, by Industry

Industry	Number of stores reporting	Percent of company stores in which cash sales formed specified percentage of total sales					
		0.0–5.0	5.1–10.0	10.1–15.0	15.1–20.0	20.1–50.0	Over 50.0
Total stores	954	46.3	21.9	11.0	7.3	11.0	2.5
Anthracite	10	90.0	10.0				
Bituminous coal	655	56.0	25.8	9.3	4.9	3.4	0.6
Copper	4		25.0		25.0	50.0	
Iron and steel	24	62.5	16.7	8.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Lumber	158	18.4	13.3	17.1	13.9	29.1	8.2
Textile	90	23.4	13.3	14.4	13.3	30.0	5.6
Miscellaneous	13	7.7	7.7	15.4	15.4	38.4	15.4

Amount of Installment Business

THE amount of installment business done by all the company stores was relatively small. Of the 917 stores reporting, 31 percent reported no installment sales, 49 percent reported that such sales formed less than 10 percent of their total business, and 14 percent that they formed 10 to 20 percent of their sales. The percentage distribution was about the same for the separate industrial groups, except for cotton-mill stores. While 38 percent of these stores reported no installment sales, 22 percent reported less than 10 percent of total sales as installment sales and 22 percent reported more than 20 percent of such sales. Thus the fact that no carrying or finance charges were made was of consequence in price comparisons only in the cotton mills.

Charge Accounts

OPEN-CHARGE accounts were the only type of credit given in 214 company stores, or 22 percent of the total stores reporting. Of the 214 stores, 71 percent were in the bituminous-coal fields, 18 percent in the lumber group, and 4 percent in the textile group. As over one-fifth of the stores used the open-charge account exclusively, the sole use of scrip or of charge accounts evidently does not make much difference in operating costs, the Committee concludes.

Proportion of Company Pay Roll Expended at Company Stores

IN THE 812 stores that reported both sales and pay-roll figures, 29.6 percent of the pay roll was traded at the company store. In the industrial groups and States where the workers are well organized and there are adjacent urban areas, the percentage of pay roll exchanged for goods at the company store was small—in the anthracite field, 5.7 percent, and in the Illinois and Ohio coal fields, 7.8 and 19.3 percent, respectively. Higher percentages were found in the Southeastern States in the newer coal fields.

The percentage of the total pay roll of the parent companies which was represented in annual sales to company employees by 812 company stores in 1933 is shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Percentage Annual Sales to Employees Form of Total Annual Pay Roll of Parent Companies, 1933, by Industry and State

Industry and State	Number of stores reporting	Percent sales to employees form of total annual pay roll of company	Industry and State	Number of stores reporting	Percent sales to employees form of total annual pay roll of company
Total	812	29.6	Lumber	147	[1] 33.8
			Alabama	7	39.9
Anthracite:			Arkansas	9	63.8
Pennsylvania	2	5.7	California	14	23.0
Bituminous coal	562	33.4	Florida	7	40.8
Alabama	36	42.9	Idaho	3	42.3
Colorado	5	37.4	Kentucky	4	37.6
Illinois	2	7.8	Louisiana	15	57.7
Kentucky	87	40.8	Michigan	6	42.2
New Mexico	5	23.8	Mississippi	6	50.5
Ohio	7	19.3	Oregon	14	18.0
Pennsylvania	135	24.0	South Carolina	4	29.8
Tennessee	13	53.3	Tennessee	2	48.2
Utah	6	32.0	Texas	18	43.3
Virginia	30	44.7	Washington	12	12.9
Washington	3	21.0	West Virginia	12	43.5
West Virginia	219	38.8	Wisconsin	4	35.3
Wyoming	8	29.1	All others	10	41.7
All others	6	25.5	Textiles	75	27.2
Copper:			Georgia	15	24.4
All	4	30.8	North Carolina	22	28.2
Iron and steel:			South Carolina	35	32.2
All	12	7.4	All others	3	13.6
			Miscellaneous industries, all	10	22.7

[1] If the three Pacific Coast States—California, Oregon, and Washington—are excluded, the percentage for the lumber industry becomes 46.4.

Access of Stores to Earnings Records of Employees

THE access of stores to the earnings records of the employees is indicative of the relationship of the employee to the parent company and the company store. Accessibility of earnings records is important as a check on issuance of credit and on the total purchases of each employee. Of the 950 stores reporting on this point, 53 percent reported they had access to such records. The percent was about the same for the bituminous group and for lumber; it was somewhat higher for cotton-mill stores (61) and much lower for the iron and steel group (18).

Losses on Bad Accounts

THAT business considerations and not philanthropic motives are the reason for extending credit by company stores is obvious from the returns as to the amounts written off as losses on bad accounts and as employee relief (other than bad debts) annually from 1931 to 1934. Employee relief, it was evident, was regarded as an extension of credit to be repaid on reemployment. The proportion of losses to sales during this period was extremely reasonable. The losses for all the stores reporting was less than 1 percent (0.9) in 1931. As the depression became greater in 1932, the percentage was 1.6. In the following year increasing numbers of unemployed workers seem to have availed themselves of Government relief, as the percentage of losses fell to 0.9 and for the first half of 1934 to 0.8. The range of variation and annual trend were similar for each industrial group. Some stores let their doubtful accounts accumulate for several years before writing them off as losses, and so a percentage of total sales for the period was computed. For all stores the percentage was 1.1 and for important industrial groups it ranged from 1.0 for bituminous coal to 1.3 for cotton-mill stores.

Furnishing of Records of Sales to Customers

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the majority of the retail purchases by the workers were made at the company stores, 328 stores, or 34 percent of the total, did not furnish the customer with any record of his purchases. Over half of the stores (57 percent) furnishing no records were in the bituminous-coal group—the majority being in West Virginia. In the bituminous group 28 percent did not supply records; in the lumber group, 53 percent; and in the cotton-mill group, 32 percent.

Practice as to Paying Wages in Scrip

OVER one-half (52 percent) of the company stores reporting on the point stated that the operating company made a practice of issuing scrip on pay day. This practice made it possible for some of the workers to be in a chronic state of indebtedness to the parent com-

pany and not to receive any cash for long periods of time. For the bituminous group the percentage of stores reporting the existence of this practice is 58; for the lumber industry, 39; and for the textile group, 35. The bituminous group constitutes 76 percent of the companies issuing scrip on pay days, 54 percent of these being in West Virginia.

Length of Pay Period and of Wage Retention

THE length of the pay period and the length of the period for which wages are withheld have a bearing on the company-store problem. The monthly pay period no longer prevails, though 25 percent of the lumber companies still have a monthly pay day. In the bituminous-coal and in the greater part of the lumber industry the biweekly or semimonthly pay period is the most common. In the cotton mills a weekly pay period is the usual practice.

The length of the period during which wages are retained seems to be about the length of the pay period. Ninety percent of the bituminous-coal companies and 51 percent of the lumber companies withhold payment of wages from 8 to 15 days, while 88 percent of the cotton mills pay the wages 4 to 7 days after they are due.

Compulsion to Trade at Company Store

A FIELD investigation was conducted in the 10 eastern States[2] where the company store is most numerous and the use of scrip in wage payments is most common. Information was especially sought as to whether the use of scrip gave the employer more control over the employee than other systems of wage payment.

Some cases of compulsion to trade at the company store were found but these were exceptional (Arkansas, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia). There were some cases of vigorous solicitation on the part of the manager of the store for the employee's trade, with an intimation that he should trade with the man who gave him a job, but it was hard to tell whether there was actual coercion.

The necessities of a needy or improvident employee may, however, be as effective as coercion in causing him to trade at the company store if that is the only place he can get credit. Long intervals between pay days, curtailment of working time, retention of wages, etc., all have an effect on his freedom of choice as to where he shall trade. The practice of charging all the employee's purchases to his wages before he receives them tends to make it impossible for him to get credit outside his employer's store. Some of the employees are in perpetual debt to the commissary. The workers in one plant

[2] Alabama, Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(South Carolina) claimed that three employees had received no cash for 15 years.

While the close relation between the company store and the parent company makes possible some control over the employee as to where he shall buy and what he shall buy, the present credit practices, the Committee found, tend to a more extended control, as the books of the company disclose at once the total wages received by each employee and the exact amount spent at the store.

Prices at the Company Store

IN INVESTIGATING the complaint that exorbitant prices are charged by the company store, the prices charged by 102 representative commissaries and 85 independent privately owned stores were collected. Operating expenses and variations in trade brands were taken into account in comparisons, and the average prices charged by the company and the independent stores were weighted according to the relative importance of the different items in the dietary habits of the consumer. The aggregate weighted average prices charged by the company stores and in neighboring independent stores are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Comparison of Retail Prices of Foods in Company Stores and in Neighboring Independent Stores

District	Number of stores reported [1]		Aggregate of weighted average prices		Percent above independent store prices	Number of commodity prices in company stores—		
	Company stores	Independent stores	Company stores	Independent stores		Higher than in independents	Lower than in independents	Equal with independents
Alabama (Birmingham district)	14	14	44.215	41.740	5.9	26	0	3
Eastern Kentucky	9	7	44.812	41.604	7.7	27	1	3
South Carolina:[2]								
No. 1	7	6	45.071	44.032	2.3	16	1	2
No. 2	8	8	40.432	39.017	3.6	25	5	3
Eastern Tennessee	6	4	34.755	31.463	10.4	16	0	4
Western Virginia	11	11	42.771	41.870	2.1	26	4	2
West Virginia:								
Fairmont District	10	10	17.703	16.942	4.5	28	2	1
Kanawha and New River	28	15	42.369	40.517	4.6	34	2	1
Mingo District	10	10	27.079	25.283	7.1	27	1	4

[1] This represents the highest number of quotations from any 1 item in each sample.
[2] Price quotations in sample 1 were taken during the period June 22–27, 1934; in sample 2 the quotations were taken during the period July 28–31, 1934.

In every district covered, the aggregate average prices charged by the company stores were higher than those charged by the independent stores, the difference ranging from 2.1 percent in Virginia to 10.4 percent in Tennessee.

Discounting of Scrip

THE practice of discounting scrip for cash by merchants and others in the community is extensive. In practically every community visited one type of discounting scrip was found. In order to secure funds for services which the company store does not supply, such as medical services, insurance premiums, union dues, etc., employees customarily discount scrip for cash at a loss of from 15 to 25 percent and sometimes more. In some communities the trade in scrip is a regular thing and the amount considerable, while in others it is incidental in nature.

Other ways of discounting scrip were found, such as a custom by which the independent stores accept the scrip and the operating company redeems it at a discount of from 5 to 20 percent (Alabama, Kentucky, West Virginia). This practice may result in two sets of prices in the independent stores—a cash price and a scrip price, with the former from 10 to 15 percent lower than the latter.

Attitude Toward the Company Store

MANY features of company-store operation which were most objectionable in the past are no longer so common nor so severe as they once were. In some industries collective agreements protect the employees from such objectionable practices. Nevertheless the Committee found "numbers of workers who regard the company store with fear and suspicion, complained of high prices, of poor quality, and of arbitrary treatment." The attitude toward the store varied in the different communities. In many the company store enjoyed the confidence of practically all the employees, while in others the situation was reversed.

Conclusions of Committee

THE conclusions reached by the Committee, as a result of its study, follow:

(1) Most of the complaints now voiced by the critics of the company-store system in this country are of long standing, dating back at least 75 years.

(2) The inclusion of article IX, section 4, in the code for the retail trade and the identical provision in other codes, recognizes the interest of the independent merchant in a matter formerly regarded as chiefly the concern of employer and employee. This inclusion was at the instance of a group of merchants in Birmingham, Ala. Outside of this group, the Committee found little evidence of an organized or a wide-spread protest on the part of independent retailers.

(3) Geographical isolation, which was an influencing factor in the original establishment of the company store, is no longer an important consideration, except in a few cases.

(4) The committee found but few cases of direct and indirect pressure being exerted on the employees to trade at the company store.

(5) The economic status of many employees forces them to seek credit. The extension of credit by the employer, under a charge over pay roll arrangement, obliges these employees to patronize the company store.

(6) The wide-spread practice of holding back the employee's wage for one pay period, varying generally from 1 to 2 weeks, renders it difficult for the employee to get out of debt and to be on a cash basis.

(7) In the typical case 90 to 100 percent of the company-store business is done with the employees of the operating company, and 90 to 95 percent of this business is done on some form of credit.

(8) Company stores sell goods and render services equal in quality compared to those offered by the independent stores.

(9) Food prices in the company store are on the average from 2.1 percent to 10.4 percent higher than similar prices in neighboring independent stores.

(10) Company stores generally have an advantage in location over their nearby competitors.

(11) The emergency relief extended by the company stores is conventionally in the form of credit advances. The losses from bad accounts thus or otherwise accumulated by the company stores have amounted on the average to 1.1 percent of the total sales of the stores during the past 3½ years.

(12) The practice of the company store of discounting its own scrip for cash is no longer a common practice.

(13) The practice of discounting scrip for cash by merchants and other members of the community is wide-spread. The rate of discount varies from 10 to 30 percent.

Two Years of C. C. C. Work

APPROXIMATELY 940,000 men have been benefited physically and mentally through their enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the 2 years of its operation—from April 5, 1933, to March 31, 1935—and through their allotments their families have been relieved from economic distress, according to the report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.[1] Industry, trade, and transportation have also benefited from this work and valuable work has been done in the parks and forests of the country.

Since July 1, 1933, the average strength of the C. C. C. has been about 300,000. The total authorized strength on April 1, 1935, was approximately 370,000. Of this number about 352,000 were grouped in 1,640 C. C. C. forest camps, the others being Indians and residents in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

During the 2 years of its operation approximately 1,070,000 men have been given employment in Emergency Conservation Work, including about 940,000 men in the C. C. C. camps. Other thousands of men have been employed for varying periods in supervisory, educational, and clerical work, as mechanics, etc., and thus have helped

[1] United States. Emergency Conservation Work. Third report of the director, for the period Apr. 1, 1934, to Sept. 30, 1934; and Two years of Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps), Apr. 5, 1933–Mar. 31, 1935. Washington. (See Monthly Labor Review for March 1934 (p. 518), August 1934 (pp. 308, 375), January 1935 (p. 45), and May 1935 (p. 1162), for description and earlier data of Emergency Conservation Work.)

to support their families. Altogether some 25,000 foresters, technical experts, and supervising foremen have directed the work of the enrolled men; 10,000 Army officers (mostly Reserve officers) have supervised and been responsible for the care of the men when they were not working; 1,500 school teachers have been engaged in the camp educational programs; and more than 50,000 skilled and unskilled mechanics and thousands of clerical and administrative workers have been employed in the camp-construction programs.

Health of C. C. C. Enrollees

ALMOST without exception, the camp life and wholesome food has benefited the men physically. An average gain in weight of over 7 pounds per man during a 6-month period of enrollment was shown among 14,000 enrollees selected at random from all parts of the United States, and in later tests an average gain of 8 to 12 pounds was shown.

The greatest number of cases of sickness among the men from communicable diseases was in the respiratory group. The following table shows the number of cases of communicable diseases and the rate per 1,000 per annum during the 6 months, April 1 to September 30, 1934.

Sickness from Communicable Diseases Among C. C. C. Enrollees, Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, 1934

Disease	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 per annum	Disease	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 per annum
Common respiratory	25,602	171.00	Tuberculosis	170	1.13
Measles	3,705	24.69	Scarlet fever	146	.97
Common diarrhea	3,327	22.17	Secondary pneumonia	59	.39
Venereal diseases	2,777	18.51	Typhoid fever	39	.26
Malaria	2,699	17.99	Meningitis (cerebro-spinal)	34	.23
German measles	2,544	16.95	Diphtheria	29	.19
Influenza	2,217	14.77	Poliomyelitis	13	.09
Mumps	1,981	13.20	Smallpox	4	.03
Vincent's angina	648	4.32	Undulant fever	2	.02
Primary pneumonia	398	2.65	Tularemia	1	.01
Scabies	397	2.65	Paratyphoid fever	1	.01
Dysentery	176	1.17			

During this 6-month period there were 436 deaths among the young men, 205 of which were due to disease and 231 to accidents. Pneumonia caused 63 deaths, the largest number from any disease, and automobiles and motor vehicles caused almost half of the accidents resulting in death.

The annual death rate per 1,000 enrollees during the 2 years of operation of the C. C. C. was 2.7, or about one-third of that among unselected men of a similar age group according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

Education of C. C. C. Enrollees

A NATION-WIDE educational program has been in operation in the camps for a year. Classes are now conducted in all the camps and about 53 percent of the enrollees are participating voluntarily in the educational work. In January 1935 there were 22,642 classes and discussion groups being carried on and 167,003 men were participating therein.

As a result of the educational program carried on in the camps, 2,479 illiterates learned to read and write during the 6-month period from April 1 to September 30, 1934. During this period 18,214 study courses were offered in the 1,468 camps, the average concurrent courses per camp being 10, and the average attendance at each meeting (twice a week) 14. In all there were 133,156 young men engaged in voluntary systematic study. The subjects taught were as follows:

	Percent
Vocational subjects	31
Fundamental subjects (for illiterates and elementary grades)	20
Academic subjects:	
High-school level	30
College level	7
Self-expression subjects (dramatics, hobbies, etc.)	12

There were 672,675 "counseling" or personal interviews between educational advisers and enrollees, an average of 79 per camp per month, and 1,427,977 books were circulated among the men.

Inquiry as to the previous schooling of 183,000 enrollees disclosed that one-half of 1 percent had had no schooling; about 50 percent had not gone beyond the grammar school; 46 percent had been in high school (only 15 percent had graduated), and 3.2 percent had been to college.

Beneficial Results

AMONG the benefits resulting from the Emergency Conservation Work program during the first 2 years of its operation, besides those to the men themselves, were the following: Financial aid was given to the families of the men through their allotment of approximately $160,000,000. Business and industry benefited by the expenditure of approximately $567,000,000 for manufactured goods, foodstuffs, automotive equipment, construction material, etc. A vast amount of valuable constructive work was done in the forests and parks by C. C. C. units, among the outstanding projects completed through January 31, 1935, being the following:

New telephone lines, 29,787 miles.
Telephone lines maintained, 43,234 miles.
Fighting forest fires, 1,697,555 man-days.
New firebreaks, 34,714 miles.
Roadside and trailside clean-up, fire prevention, 28,248 miles.

Fire hazards reduced, 1,038,373 acres.
Forest stand improvement, 1,643,575 acres.
New truck trails, 48,178 miles.
Truck trails maintained, 76,157 miles.
Trees planted, 266,467,000.
Rodent control, 10,769,204 acres.
Tree and plant disease control, 3,719,383 acres.
Insect pest control, 4,305,949 acres.
Erosion control check dams, 1,025,741.
Public campground facilities, 36,138.
Public campground water systems, 777.
Public campground waste disposal systems, 2,115.
Public campground buildings, 2,383.
Reservoirs for livestock and wildlife, 2,438.
Ponds for fish and birds, 3,148.
Recreational dams, 1,148.

Personnel Plans of Representative Banks

PERSONNEL administration in the field of banking, where the pervading atmosphere of financial values makes it "easier than in other business in some ways" to forget the human element, has made rapid strides in the past two decades, according to a recent study.[1] The study was made as a research project of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. It covers 50 representative banks, large and small, and analyzes their personnel plans and methods, chiefly with relation to selection, salary administration and promotion, educational plans, and financial security.

Personnel Administration

THREE main types of organization for handling personnel activities were found in the 50 banks studied, although exceptions and gradations in all these types made classification difficult. The most effective type is the personnel department, an executive unit almost always under the direction of a bank officer responsible to the president, in which all the activities relating to the staff are centered. The second type also has centralized control of personnel work, but that work is generally only part of the duties of the operating department of the bank. In the third type, personnel administration is chiefly a departmental function, and is apt to be limited to the hiring of new employees.

The centralized personnel department may in turn be supervised by a committee, composed of some of the chief officials of the bank, which acts as a board of directors for the personnel department. Fourteen of the 50 banks reported committees of this type, 6 of

[1] Princeton University. Industrial Relations Section. Personnel programs in banks, by Eleanor Davis. Princeton. 1935.

which are concerned with all or most of the activities of the department and 8 deal with salary changes only.

The trend in personnel management, the survey finds, is toward the creation of departments with greater responsibility and more centralized control. This is particularly true of the large banks.

Hiring Policies and Methods

Most banks have an established policy of filling important positions by promotion of persons already on the staff. For this reason the choice of minor employees becomes a matter of particular importance. Sources to which employment managers turn in their search for new material are grouped into 5 classes: (1) Suggestions by officers and employees, (2) graduating classes of high schools of the city and surrounding suburbs, (3) scoutmasters, (4) commercial agencies, which are called upon chiefly to furnish bookkeepers, stenographers, and machine operators, and (5) those who apply of their own accord. Many banks hire some college graduates each year, although the opinion seems to be widely held that this type of employee is less apt to accept the necessarily slow promotion system that banks follow. The practice of giving entrance examinations was reported in some cases.

Largely because of the policy of promotions from the ranks, most new employees are young. Practically all the 50 banks studied claimed that they had no established policy regarding the maximum age of new employees, but most of them admitted that few older persons are hired. Women, also, have few opportunities outside the stenographic and clerical fields.

Salary Administration and Promotion

Many banks have adopted rating systems and, in some cases, salary classification plans, in order to place both salaries and promotions on as scientific a basis as possible. Rating schemes vary all the way from short regular reports on employee performance to elaborate systems based on the rating given both objective and subjective qualities. Ratings are generally made yearly, either at one time for all employees or for each employee on the anniversary of his appointment, though in a few cases more frequent ratings are made.

The treatment of salary standardization and administration methods presented in the report is a composite picture rather than a description of any one plan. The composite plan covers, first, a job analysis prepared by the employee himself, which is checked and if necessary amended by his immediate superior. Job analyses for a given department are then correlated, and the job classifications

made from these data are given a rating conforming to the relative value of the work of the group to the work of the department. Salary ranges, from minimum to maximum, with a predetermined rate of stepping-up, are then fixed for the group. Salary readjustments within the limits set by the group classification are then made annually, usually based upon the efficiency rating of the individual employee.

Some banks have special devices other than employee rating and classification for selecting promotable material. One such special plan consists of a series of lists, beginning with a general list made up of persons from each group or division who are outstanding in regard to ability and capacity for further development. These lists are sifted in regular rotation by personnel officers and department heads until a highly selective list goes to the senior committee and the central personnel department. From this list two more lists are made up, again through a process of elimination. One contains names of employees recommended for immediate promotion if openings are available; the other lists persons who should be seriously considered for promotion within a year.

Educational Plans

THE American Institute of Banking, affiliated with the American Bankers' Association, is an organization which provides training in the essentials of banking to employees already in the profession. It maintains local chapters in the larger cities through which classes are conducted. The curriculum includes 2 groups of 4 classes each—the prestandard course, covering banking organization and operation, commercial law, negotiable instruments, and economics; and the standard course, covering money and banking, credit management, analysis of financial statements, and bank management. Special courses in the nature of graduate work are also available.

Thirty-nine of the 50 banks included in the study under review not only contribute to the support of the local chapter of the American Institute of Banking in their respective communities, but refund all or part of the tuition paid by their employees who take courses. In most cases a satisfactory completion of the course is necessary to secure the refund. In four cases the percentage of the refund depends upon the grade obtained.

Tuition is refunded for courses other than those given by the Institute by 21 banks. For the most part these include courses given by local universities or business colleges, selection of which must be approved in advance by the bank officials and in most cases must be limited to vocational subjects. Varying interpretations are put upon the vocational aspect, however, and English and public speaking are

frequently included among the subjects for which tuition will be paid in whole or in part by the employer.

Instruction in the work of the various departments of the bank and training of new people or those assigned to special duties are apt to be the function of the bank itself. Other educational activities are also sometimes carried on within the institution. For example, one bank maintains English classes; another has a plan of group discussion meetings the leaders of which are trained in the work by the bank officers; another maintains a trust fund that is used to enlarge the educational and cultural opportunities of men of exceptional ability or value to the institution.

Plans for Financial Security

THE value of economic security to a bank employee has a significance even beyond that attaching to his fellow workers in other lines, because, as the author of the study under review suggests, a bank employee harassed by debts or by urgent calls for money is in no "frame of mind to be entrusted with large sums of money day after day." Aside from rules forbidding carrying accounts with brokers, purchasing goods on the installment plan, borrowing from personal loan agencies, or marrying on less than a specified salary, which are customary in many banking houses, a number of constructive plans are carried on in the interest of the bank personnel.

Two methods—organized thrift plans and employee stock ownership—lost popularity during the depression and have been largely discontinued. Banks with a savings department occasionally have special arrangements to make regular deposits by their employees more convenient or more profitable.

Group insurance and pension plans are the methods adopted by most banks to safeguard employees against emergency and superannuation. The report finds that—

> Banks have made great advances during the past few years in their handling of the problem of retirement. In the first place, there has been a marked trend toward the establishment of formal plans. Eighteen of the 50 now have such definite plans applying to all employees, and 5 more are in the process of establishing them. Of the 18, moreover, 9 were established during 1933 or 1934. Most of the remaining banks make more or less provision for retiring employees, but this is on an individual basis and each application is passed on separately by the board of directors or other authority.

A tendency is noted on the part of bank pension systems to meet the frequent criticism that the effect of industrial pensions is to tie the employee to the job even against his own best interest. Some plans provide that the contribution of the bank to the pension fund, as well as the employee's own contribution, shall under certain conditions of tenure be vested in the individual employee and remain

to his credit toward a deferred annuity after he leaves the service of the bank. One bank grants 100 percent of the value of the annuity after 15 years of service. By this plan of vesting employee credits, the banks that have adopted this practice, the report points out, "are providing old-age protection without exacting in return practically lifelong service to one institution."

Health and Welfare Activities

Most large banks have some arrangement for minor and emergency medical treatment, consisting usually of a nurse or a full-time or part-time physician. A few have a comprehensive medical department providing annual physical examinations, health education, and preventive campaigns. Preventive work is fostered by a requirement of some banks that employees must report to the medical department after absence on account of illness for 3 or more days. This facilitates early diagnosis and prompt treatment. Sick leave on pay is almost always granted, but the duration of such leave is more often an individual matter than an established policy.

Vacations with pay are granted by all the banks studied. The usual vacation period is 2 weeks; a few give senior officers a month and junior officers 3 weeks. Twelve banks in which the 2-week vacation is the rule give a third week to employees of long standing, the required periods ranging from 5 years in 3 banks to 25 years in 5. One bank offers an extra day's vacation for each year of service over 3, with a maximum vacation period of 4 weeks. Four New York banks maintain jointly a summer camp for male employees and their families.

Thirty of the 50 banks furnish eating facilities of some kind, although in 6 cases this means merely providing a room where hot drinks may be prepared. Meals are furnished without cost by 11 banks, but the report suggests that that practice is not especially popular.

Stabilization of Employment

Methods for stabilizing employment have not been developed as a definite personnel policy. Over half the banks reported, however, that they had carried their full staffs throughout the depression, even though that meant, in some cases, being overstaffed.

The dismissal-wage device is widely used in cases of permanent separation from the service. No definite basis of pay governs the majority of cases, and while 2 weeks' pay is the usual minimum, arrangements are largely based on individual cases and may, in exceptional circumstances, run as high as 6 months' salary. Factors which condition the amount of the dismissal payment are the reason for the dismissal, the length of service, the probability of other employ-

ment, family responsibilities, financial position, and the record made by the employee during his years of service.

Labor Recommendations of Canadian Royal Commission on Prices

A CONSIDERABLE number of recommendations on labor and wages are included in the report of the Canadian Royal Commission on Price Spreads to the Dominion Parliament on April 12, 1934.[1] This report deals with the following subjects: "The economic background; concentration and the corporate system of business; industry; labor and wages; the primary producer; distribution; the consumer; the problem of State control."

Among the Commission's labor recommendations are the following: [2]

That industry be more completely organized into trade and employers' associations; that general statistical work be made more adequate and research into personnel problems more intensive; and that collective bargaining be carried on.

That the organization of workers into trade unions be more complete and that governments and employers accord such unions more adequate recognition.

That more adequate sums be appropriated and larger and better staffs provided for the administration of Dominion and Provincial labor laws.

The improvement of Provincial minimum-wage laws by—

1. Enforcement and inspection;
2. Increased penalties for violation;
3. Minimum-wage boards, having the power to order restitution of deficiency in wage payment;
4. No general exemptions to firms for any reason;
5. No "80 percent clause";
6. No "averaging";
7. Rigorous definition of "inexperienced workers", and definite restriction of the proportion of them to the total force in any factory;
8. A careful reconsideration of regional differentials, if any, in the legal minimum wage set;
9. Minimum-wage laws for men; and
10. Nonpartisan administrative personnel.

Hours of labor laws—

1. Administered by the minimum-wage or other appropriate authority, which should determine both the hours for which the minimum wage is payable and the maximum hours which may legally be worked.
2. Maximum hours of labor for men.

[1] Originally appointed on Feb. 21, 1934, as a special select committee of the House of Commons. Constituted as a commission under the Inquiries Act by Order in Council of July 7, 1934.

[2] Labor Gazette, Ottawa, May 1935, pp. 407–409.

3. Reduction in the standard hours of labor which should certainly not exceed 44 hours per week as a maximum.

4. Flexibility in the administration of such laws permitting long hours when necessary, with time and a half and double time for overtime.

That every employer be required by law to "keep, in either French or English, a complete set of employment records."

Legal extension of collective labor agreements, provided—

1. That there must be no impairment of the right to strike;

2. That the agreement is genuinely representative of the recognized interests of a majority of the workers in the industry;

3. That the law be not used as a method of crystallizing low wage rates; and

4. That the law must protect the public interest against the possible danger of monopolistic combination of employers and workers.

That the criminal code should be amended to make certain practices in industrial relations indictable offenses.

That the Fair Wages and 8-Hour Day Act, 1930, should be amended—

1. To cover all Dominion contracts, direct or indirect;

2. To authorize the Department of Labor to determine and define "fair wages and conditions" in the occupations and industries affected; and

3. To restrict the bidding on public contracts to a "white list" of eligible bidders.

That the Industrial Disputes Act or the Inquiries Act be amended, if necessary, to bring more industries within the scope of public investigation but without restricting the right to strike.

That labor statistics be improved and extended.

That a division of research, standards, and services, under competent supervision, properly staffed and financed, be established in the Dominion Department of Labor, for—

1. General research into industrial relations.

2. The provision of information, advice, and service to Provincial departments of labor, employers, and workers.

3. The drafting of model labor statutes with explanatory memoranda for legislative committees, etc.

4. The planning and management of Dominion-Provincial conferences on matters such as international labor conventions, or uniform Provincial labor laws.

That employment conditions be nationally regulated by Dominion legislation, if possible, or, if not possible, by inter-Provincial cooperation.

1. Thorough exploration of the constitutional possibility of the enactment of Dominion labor legislation.

2. If such legislation is now precluded by insuperable constitutional obstacles, the necessary amendment of the B. N. A. Act.[3]

3. The creation of an unpaid, permanent, representative, rotating and nonpartisan Advisory Council to the Dominion Minister of Labor, for the following purposes:

[3] British North America Act.

a. To work out the general principles and procedure of effecting the necessary readjustments after the Dominion legislation is enacted.

b. To plan for decentralized but uniformly efficient administration through Provincial departments of labor if possible.

c. Regardless of the enactment of Dominion labor legislation generally to encourage and promote public understanding of the problems of labor relations, legislation, and administration.

d. And for such other purposes as the governor in council or minister may determine.

4. Pending the settlement of the constitutional question of Dominion or Provincial competence, annual convocation of a Dominion-Provincial labor conference to consider:

a. Methods of harmonizing Provincial labor legislation.

b. The implementing of international labor draft conventions.

The agenda for the annual Dominion-Provincial labor conferences recommended above and all memoranda should be drafted and circulated by the division of standards and services which it is proposed to create in the Dominion Department of Labor.

Labor Conditions in China, 1934

THE economic effects of the world depression in China, the results of a recent serious drought in that country, and various Chinese labor problems in 1934 are reviewed in a brief report [1] in the February 1935 issue of the Chinese Economic Journal (Shanghai), which is the source of the following information.

In the last few years the Chinese Government's effort to push reconstruction projects has improved labor conditions through the employment of many jobless persons. In addition to the Ministries of Railways, Communications, and Industry, special agencies have been organized to carry out construction work all over China. Conspicuous among these bodies are the National Economic Council, the National Reconstruction Commission, the Yellow River Conservancy Board, and the Huai River Conservancy Board. Large numbers of workers are required in railway and highway construction. The Good Roads Association states that completed highways aggregate more than 98,000 kilometers [2] and that those under construction represent a substantial mileage. Among several important road-building programs in progress are the Seven-Province Highway Plan, the Five-Province Highway Plan, and the Ten Trunk Highways in the Northwest.

In 1934, however, there were "more natural calamities than have been recorded in many years past." Drought, flood, locust pests, etc., were reported in many Provinces. Some 13,208,000 mou [3]

[1] Originally written in Chinese by Mr. Cheng Hai Feng, Director of the China branch of the International Labor Office.

[2] Kilometer=0.62 mile.

[3] Mou=about 1/6 acre.

of cultivated land were reported to have been affected by drought, but the damage from pests and flood was comparatively small. In various Provinces agricultural production was very much reduced and in certain Provinces there was no harvest. As a consequence mass purchasing power dwindled and unemployment increased.

Unfavorable industrial conditions were accentuated by the world economic situation, the effects of the Shanghai hostilities, and the seizure of the customs in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Industrial decline.—In China in 1934, except for a few industries, conditions grew worse and worse. The volume of imports and exports declined and purchasing power both at home and abroad was still further adversely affected.

While there are no general statistics of the unemployed in China, the following facts are cited in the report as giving some indication of the extreme gravity of the unemployment problem.

Hundreds of thousands of wage earners have lost their jobs in the old-established Chingteh porcelain and the Nanking satin industries. In Chingteh approximately 50 percent of more than 200 porcelain factories are closed.

The number of kilns has decreased from over 4,000 to 1,000 and the amount of business has dwindled from 15 to about 2 million dollars.[4] Workers used to number over 200,000 but last year only 40,000 were employed in this industry which means that 160,000 were idle. Similar conditions prevailed in the Nanking satin industry, in which a few years ago over 200,000 persons were engaged. The competition or rather the substitution of imported textiles has brought this ages-old industry to a deplorable pass. At the end of last year about 80 percent of the satin factories in Nanking were closed, and the number of persons who had lost their occupation numbered about 150,000.

The silk, cotton, and match industries are classed among the "new" enterprises of China and are operated on a large scale by modern methods. In 1931 the total export of raw silk was 81,110 bales whereas in 1933 it was only 67,638 bales. It is estimated that the number for the 12 months of 1934 will be lower than that of the previous year. In the first 8 months of 1934 the silk exports from Kuangtung, an outstanding silk-producing Province, were only 40 percent of those of 1931.

Silk prices in Shanghai dropped alarmingly, the average for the first 10 months being no more than 34 percent of the 1924 level, with a tendency still downward. A few years ago the silk filatures in Shanghai numbered over 200, employing over 200,000 workers. Just before the Shanghai hostilities in January 1932 there were still 120 of these factories operating, which number was reduced to 65 during the first half year of 1933. During the early part of 1934, when new silk came into the market against keen Japanese competition, only 33 filatures were able to continue operations with 13,000 laborers—and some of these factories are expected to close. More than 60,000 persons formerly engaged in the silk mills are seeking employ-

[4] Average exchange rate of Chinese yuan dollar in 1933=28.6 cents in United States currency; in 1934, 34.1 cents.

ment. In Huchow, which has long been famous for its silk piecegoods, less than 20 weaving mills are working, while there were over 60 operating last year. Conditions are still worse in Kuangtung, where 270,000 women engaged in the silk industry have lost their positions because of the depression following the fall of silk prices, which have dropped to about 10 percent of those quoted a few years ago.

In the cotton industry Japan's competition is declared "disastrous" because of the lower production costs and more extensive markets. The cost of spinning in China has increased as a result of the higher tariff on cotton and textile machinery, while the reduction in duties on imported yarn and cotton goods has heightened foreign competition. Labor controversies were most frequent in the cotton industry and temporary shut-downs in cotton mills threw thousands out of employment.

Conditions in the Chinese match industry in 1934 are reported as deplorable. Last spring 10,000 operatives were thrown out of employment by the closing of all Tsingtao matchworks and over 2,000 more by the shutting down of the splint factories. At the request of the workers three of these factories resumed operations. Shut-downs or retrenchments were reported for match factories in several other localities.

The coal-mining industry was also unfortunate in the year under review. As a consequence of high cost of freight the Shansi coal market was stagnant and immense stores of coal were piled up at the pithead. Three of the five mines of the Pao Chin Coal Co. suspended work, over 800 workers were dismissed by the Pekin Syndicate, Chiaocho, and retrenchments were also made by the Kailan Mining Administration.

Labor displacement.—The seriousness of the problem of labor displacement by new enterprises was not wholly realized until last year. The following examples of such displacement are cited:

When the tael was abolished and the yuan became the official standard national currency, orders were promulgated for silver-smelting shops and public assaying offices to discontinue business. The workers previously occupied in such shops and offices "have been out of work ever since and recently presented a petition for relief."

As the outcome of an order of the Ministry of Finance that steamers be substituted for sailing boats for the transportation of salt from the Huai region, approximately 700 junks have been tied up and thousands are jobless.

The wharf laborers have been displaced by the inauguration of a railway ferry between Nanking and Pukow and the rickshamen by the use of omnibuses in Nanking.

The number of Chinese laborers returning to their own country from overseas is on the increase chiefly because of the severe depression

abroad. "This again means keener competition in the labor market at home."

Trend toward lower wages.—Wage statistics were not available for the whole of the year 1934, at the time the report under review was prepared, but the information already gathered "indicates a downward trend in wages."

The Shanghai Silk Goods Association, in an attempt to aid manufacturers, established a new minimum-wage scale in March 1934, which was only 85 percent of the previous amount. Many important silk-weaving mills had labor troubles as a result of this wage reduction. The workers were unsuccessful in resisting wage cuts in such cases as the Nanking satin industry dispute, the strike in the four larger Wusih cotton mills, and the Hua Ssin in Tangshan.

In some instances the workers themselves have suggested a wage reduction. In sympathy with the owners' business misfortunes, the Shen Hsin cotton-mill operatives agreed to accept a decrease in wages. The employers of the Chen Ya silk-weaving mill, however, were not willing to continue to operate even though their employees were ready to work for less pay.

The same downward tendency in wages was also observed in other industries, such as the Jung Chang Match Co., Tientsin, which was able to reopen only after wages had been cut; and the Chi Hsin Pottery Factory, Tangshan, whose workers maintained a long dispute on account of a cut in wages. All the oil mills in Wusih and 53 umbrella factories in Shanghai have reduced the wages paid to workers. A long list of similar cases could be compiled to show that a downward trend of wages has been common among all industries, especially in textile enterprises.

In the mining industries similar conditions prevailed. Even the Kailan Co. cut wages by 25 to 30 percent and the Cheng Feng coal mines, Hopei, could not pay their workers for 8 months, and the Shui Tung mines for 6 months. Back pay was settled later at from 20 to 40 percent discount.

Working hours.—There were comparatively few changes in 1934 in the number of hours worked, as the low ebb of business did not require an increase, while to reduce the working period would only add to production costs if wages were not correspondingly reduced. For this reason the great majority of the factories resorted to wage cuts or partial or complete suspension of operations as a means of retrenchment. On the other hand, some establishments extended the hours of labor in order to make up for time lost in shut-downs or to cut labor costs.

An important event for labor during the year under review was an order by the chairman of the Military Affairs Commission to the Provincial Chairman and the Tangpus of Honan, Hupeh, Anhui, Kiangsi, and Fukien that "the working hours for adults shall be 8 per day, but if local conditions or the nature of the work make it necessary, a 10-hour day may be adopted, as provided in article 8 of the amended factory law. In the circumstances prevailing in

these five Provinces, this provision would be employed with a view to promoting greater production, and therefore, with the exception of child labor, the standard working day will be 10 hours."

Labor disputes.—An analysis of the statistics on strikes, lockouts, and other industrial disputes in Shanghai for the first 9 months of 1934 shows that the causes of the 194 disputes were many, but a high percentage of these controversies was due to difficulties with reference to dismissals or reductions. Only one dispute was concerned with a demand for a wage increase. A comparison of the results of these controversies in 1934 with those of a few years ago shows that the workers' chances of success were considerably less last year. Information on labor controversies in other localities in China is not complete. It can be stated, however, the author holds, that conditions in other parts of the country were quite similar to those reported for Shanghai.

Labor unions.—Although labor-union statistics for 1934 for various localities were not available for inclusion in the report, "there was little change in labor organization last year so far as can be seen from general conditions." It is recalled that in 1932 the Government was petitioned to approve the organization of an Association of Labor Unions. Except for the formation of some special trade unions nothing was accomplished. However, "the endeavor to form the General Labor Union was not entirely without fruit, for although such an organization has not been legalized, its existence cannot be denied."

In September 1934 general principles relating to the organization of "hsien" and municipal-general labor unions were drafted by the Central Committee for the Supervision of Mass Movements, and the workers so notified by an order of the Ministry of Labor issued through local officials. While such action did not formally legalize the organization of a General Labor Union, it was, according to the report, a real step toward that objective.

New employment opportunities.—Among the more hopeful aspects of the economic situation in China in the past calendar year are cited the demand for great numbers of workers in construction enterprises throughout the country and the absorption of a large amount of labor in the Northeastern Provinces. In 1934 great strides were made in railway construction and even greater progress is reported in the building of motor highways, while work in connection with conservation and water transportation was expanded.

Labor laws and regulations.—Various laws and regulations favorable to the workers have been promulgated for the purpose of encouraging experiments in labor education, and the Ministries of Industry and Finance have selected certain industrial centers for the establishment of experimental areas for such education. Regulations for the organi-

zation of these areas have been presented to these two Ministries for approval.

According to an announcement on June 1, 1934, of the Labor Division of the Ministry of Industry, draft regulations concerning the promotion of labor education provide that a tablet and certificate or a certificate alone will be awarded to factories, and commercial firms, private or public, which undertake the education of workers on prescribed scales with good results. The type of certificate depends upon the number of workers educated and the amount expended in this connection.

Reference was made above to the drafting of principles concerning labor organizations, and on February 16, 1934, the Cooperative Law, partially concerned with labor, was promulgated. Regulations on the safety and health of factory workers have been submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Industry and provisional regulations drafted for the fixing of minimum wages.

Many of the agreements passed by the International Labor Conferences at Geneva were recommended to the Executive Yuan for approval. The Ministry of Industry advised in favor of signing five such international agreements, concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, employment of women on nightwork, weekly holidays, the right of agricultural laborers to call meetings, and equal treatment between native and foreign workers in receiving damages for injury. The last two agreements have been signed, and that concerning weekly holidays was signed with reservations.

Industrial Employment in Japan, 1934

AT THE close of 1934, the total number of workers employed in mines, factories, and transportation, including casual and other industrial workers, in Japan, was 5,764,277—an increase of 637,558, or 11 percent over the number reported for the preceding year. This increase resulted principally from activity in the heavy industries and the engineering and construction projects undertaken for the relief of the unemployed and the impoverished farmers. Among the additional persons engaged in industry in 1934 were approximately 314,000 casual workers, about 305,000 factory workers, and 20,000 miners. In transportation and communication, however, there were about 2,000 fewer workers at the end of 1934 than at the close of 1933.

The number of workers in the various kinds of industrial employment, by sex, at the end of 1934 is given in the following table: [1]

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, May 30, 1935, p. 247.

Distribution of Industrial Workers in Japan, 1934, by Kind of Employment and by Sex

Kind of employment	Total workers	Males	Females
All employments	5,764,277	4,066,322	1,697,955
Factories	2,539,384	1,438,983	1,100,401
State	145,798	120,472	25,326
Municipal	12,587	10,187	2,400
Private	2,380,999	1,308,324	1,072,675
Mines	247,186	220,084	27,102
Transport and communication	555,124	488,544	66,580
Casual and other	2,422,583	1,918,711	503,872

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Problems of Apprenticeship in the Newer Industries

THE urgent need for data on occupations in the newer fields of work and on skilled occupations which employ large numbers of persons but are not well known, was stressed by William F. Patterson, executive secretary of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, in an address at the Atlantic City Convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association in the latter part of February 1935,[1] of which the following is a summary.

The extension of apprenticeship to a wider range of occupations would result in a better distribution of skilled workers. "The shortage of thoroughly trained artisans, which became evident in many occupations even in the depth of the depression, brings the importance of this problem into a conspicuous position." Occupational data should be much more widely disseminated to meet the requirements of a comprehensive national apprentice program, he also declared. If young persons in the schools of the United States could be furnished with such data, they would be able to choose their vocations more wisely and to select the kind of apprenticeship suitable to their special needs, aptitudes, and interest.

While predictions as to what may happen in particular occupational fields are difficult to make, young persons can be supplied with information as to what has already taken place in these fields.

The conclusions of trade associations, labor organizations, educators, and others regarding skilled workers in the United States seem to call for prompt attention to the matter of training skilled mechanics. Additional statistical verification of such allegations as "We are facing an impending shortage of skilled workers" and "The average age of skilled workers in the United States is over 45 years," is suggested.

Fears have been expressed by some that the Federal-State program of apprentice training will result in an overcrowding of many skilled crafts. The Executive order issued by President Roosevelt and a subsequent administrative order issued by Secretary of Labor Perkins, as well as other rules and regulations formulated by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training and the State committees on apprentice training, have established safeguards which will more effectively

[1] Occupations—The Vocational Guidance Magazine, New York, May 1935, pp. 711–712.

than ever before control the number entering any given occupation. Local trade advisory committees, composed of an equal number of employers and employees, will determine quotas of apprentices to be admitted to their occupation and will pass on each contract submitted for approval. These local trade advisory committees need the benefit of statistical data which will enable them to make wise decisions.

The greatest cooperation and assistance as regards the integration of statistical occupational data, has already been assured from such agencies as the Research and Standards Division of the United States Employment Service, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Division of Vocational Education of the Office of Education, the Occupational Research Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association, and the National Occupational Conference.

The Federal Committee on Apprentice Training hopes that it will "be possible to integrate occupational research by all groups in such a way that the findings will be made available to the thousands of individuals occupying prominent positions in every State in the country who are serving in the promotion and control of apprentice training."

Negro Workers in Allegheny County Industries, 1934

OVER 6 percent of the workers covered in the March 1934 sample survey of Allegheny County, including Pittsburgh, were Negroes. The primary purpose of this investigation was to find out, for the Pittsburgh Urban League and the Pennsylvania State-Federal Employment Service, the firms having Negro employees and willing to hire more in the future. The field work was done by 20 white-collar workers employed through the Civil Works Administration and was directed by Mr. R. Maurice Moss, the executive secretary of the Urban League of Pittsburgh and Dr. Francis D. Tyson, professor of economics at the University of Pittsburgh. These field workers included 2 supervisors, 14 interviewers, 3 stenographers, and a timekeeper; of these 17 were colored and 3 were white.

During the field investigation which lasted about 5 weeks, more than 700 firms were visited and employment statistics were secured for more than 153,408 workers, among whom were 10,477 Negroes.

The following findings of this survey are taken from an unpublished report by Howard David Gould,[1] in which considerable space is given to census figures. Among the tables presented is the following which shows the proportion of Negroes in the total population of Allegheny County, by years, from 1880 to 1930, inclusive, and indicates the growth of the Negro population in that county.

Table 1.—Total Population and Negro Population of Allegheny County, 1880 to 1930 [1]

Year	Population		
	Total	Negroes	
		Number	Percent of total
1880	355,869	7,876	2.2
1890	551,959	13,501	2.4
1900	775,058	27,753	3.5
1910	1,018,463	34,217	3.3
1920	1,185,808	53,517	4.5
1930	1,374,410	83,326	6.0

[1] United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census, Statistics of the population at the Tenth Census, June 1, 1880, Washington, 1883, p. 406; Thirteenth Census, 1910, vol. III, Population by States, Washington, 1913, p. 572; Fourteenth Census, 1920, vol. III, Population, composition and characteristics of the population, by States, Washington, 1922, p. 859; Fifteenth Census, Population, vol. III, part 2, Reports by States, showing the composition and characteristics of the population for counties, cities, and townships or other minor civil divisions, Washington, 1932, p. 716.

Industrial Distribution

THE shift of Negro workers from agriculture to industry is brought out in table 2 [2] from which it will be noted that in 1910 slightly

[1] Gould, Howard David. An analysis of the occupational opportunities for Negroes in Allegheny County. (Unpublished thesis submitted to University of Pittsburgh.)

[2] This table is not identical with the one presented in the thesis under review, the percentages for 1910 being based on figures from a later census report than those in the original table.

over 55 percent of the Negro gainful workers were in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and in 1930 only 36.7 percent. The percentage engaged in mining showed practically no change, but in 1930 the proportion in the manufacturing and mechanical industries was 18.6 percent as against 12.6 percent in 1910, while the percentage in professional service almost doubled in the two decades. Although the proportion of Negroes in clerical occupations was small both in 1910 and 1930, the actual number in this group showed an increase of approximately 113 percent in 1930 as compared with the number in 1910. In the opinion of the author of the report, the shift of Negro workers from agriculture to industry emphasizes the particular importance of an examination of the status and future prospects of such workers in industry.

Table 2.—Number and Percent of Gainful Negro Workers in Various Industry Groups in the United States, 1910 and 1930[1]

Industry	1930		1910	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All industries	5,503,535	100.0	5,192,535	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2,019,571	36.7	2,868,745	55.2
Mining	74,972	1.4	61,129	1.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,024,656	18.6	655,906	12.6
Transportation and communication	397,645	7.2	256,098	4.9
Trade	183,809	3.3	119,775	2.3
Public service (not elsewhere specified)	50,203	.9	22,229	.4
Professional service	135,925	2.5	68,350	1.3
Domestic and personal service	1,576,205	28.6	1,121,251	21.6
Clerical occupations	40,549	.7	19,052	.4

[1] United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth Census, 1930. Population vol. V. General report on occupations, Washington, 1933, pp. 74 and 75.

The total number of employees of 702 Allegheny firms submitting complete reports is given below:

	Total	*Negro*
All employees	153,422	10,477
Male employees	133,826	9,993
Female employees	19,596	484

According to an estimate of the total working population of Allegheny County,[3] the survey covered approximately 28 percent of the population and 26 percent of the Negro population.

Of the 10,477 Negro workers, 5,903 or more than 50 percent are reported as employed by 13 of the firms covered in the survey. The total personnel of these 13 firms numbered 65,667.

Table 3 gives the industrial distribution of the Negroes employed by the firms covered in the survey, 7,959 or more than 75 percent of whom were engaged in manufacturing and mining. These workers constituted over 18 percent of the total employees of the mining

[3] Derived from 1930 census figures. Employment statistics not available for county.

companies and over 6 percent of the employees of the firms in the manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Table 3.—Total Number of Employees and Negro Employees, by Industry and Sex, in Firms Covered by Survey

Industry	All employees			Negroes		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
All industries	153,422	133,826	19,596	10,477	9,993	484
Mining	10,712	10,703	9	1,949	1,949	0
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	93,606	86,842	6,764	6,010	5,889	121
Transportation	17,914	15,277	2,637	773	772	1
Trade	20,584	13,247	7,337	747	654	93
Professional service	2,162	1,327	835	225	104	121
Public service	770	770	0	40	40	0
Domestic service	3,957	2,124	1,833	664	516	148
Clerical service	3,717	3,536	181	69	69	0

A more detailed table presented in the report under review discloses that the firms making iron and steel and their products employed, at the time of the survey, 4,831 or 80 percent of the Negroes reported in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. In the iron and steel establishments 8 percent of all the workers were Negroes, while in the great majority of the other manufacturing industries they did not exceed 3 percent of the total force. Printing, brewing, and the food industries were found to have practically no Negro workers.

Brewing and printing are highly unionized and the employers have reported that the unions exclude Negroes. Food industries either report union exclusion, or the employer feels that the customers would not relish the idea of Negroes handling the food. This last argument is decidedly inconsistent in view of the presence of Negro cooks and waiters who have handled food for several generations.

Other interesting facts can be obtained by examining the reports of firms that do employ Negroes. Some firms, for example, refineries and asphalt plants, obviously employ Negroes because the jobs are hot, dirty, or odoriferous and other workers do not ordinarily seek them. On the other hand, some firms * * * employ Negroes in highly skilled capacities solely because they are satisfied with the efficiency and reliability of the Negro worker.

Wages

SATISFACTORY data on wages and occupations were difficult to obtain. Many of the establishments reporting on the occupations of Negroes could not give the number of such workers in these occupations. Some of the firms lacked information as to the number of Negroes receiving a specific wage and other companies refused to supply data on this subject. Actual wages were obtained from only a part of the employees included in the investigation and in many instances only the rate per hour was reported. In the majority of cases in which the rate was given the hours worked were also reported and the wage could be computed. When the number of working

hours was not reported, a 40-hour week was assumed. Many industries reported only the N. R. A. minimum wages and cited wage incentive plans. The computed wages for these workers could not, of course, be regarded as indicative of their actual earnings.

Table 4 has been compiled from a much more detailed tabulation. The following occupations include only those in which 10 or more Negroes were reported employed in a given industry group and for which wages were also recorded:

Table 4.—Average Weekly Wages of Male Negroes in Specified Occupations in Allegheny County, Spring of 1934

Industry and occupation	Number and sex	Average weekly wages
Mining:		
Cutters	25	$30
Laborers	15	21
Loaders	150	25
Machine drillers	15	25
Miners	21	25
Iron and steel and their products:		
Basic steel:		
Coke battery men	50	20
Iron and steel foundries:		
Clippers	36	20
Molders	27	25
Shake-out men	10	20
Iron and steel implements:		
Laborers	72	16
Machinery and machinery repair:		
Laborers	12	16
Other metals:		
Carbon pulverizers	15	25
Steel picklers	12	25
Steel picklers' helpers	120	23
Food and kindred products:		
Bakeries:		
Car washers	13	15
Porters	14	15
Creameries:		
Bottle sorters	11	21
Stable men	20	21
Meat packing:		
Laborers	34	16
Chemical and allied industries:		
Refining:		
Laborers	70	18
Building construction:		
Building:		
Laborers	44	16
Paper and printing:		
Box factories:		
Laborers	17	16
Printing:		
Janitors	25	20
Clay, bricks, sand, and glass:		
Bricks and cement:		
Brick workers	95	20
Laborers	47	17
Packers	14	28
Sand:		
Firemen	12	25
Electric light and power:		
Clerks	11	25
Janitors	13	16
Lumber and furniture:		
Laborers	10	16

Industry and occupation	Number and sex	Average weekly wages
Transportation:		
Hauling:		
Garbage drivers	100	$25
Laborers	101	15
Rubbish collection drivers	150	18
Railroad and bus lines:		
Janitors	12	17
Laborers	262	17
Mail handlers	47	24
Porters	38	8
Trade:		
Automobiles, parts and accessories:		
Porters	33	15
Coal:		
Laborers	67	16
Truck drivers	11	24
Truck helpers	11	17
Department stores:		
Maids	[1] 28	[1] 14
Porters	139	17
Food and drug stores:		
Laborers	19	18
Other sales:		
Janitors	10	17
Laborers	13	18
Porters	20	15
Hospitals, schools, libraries:		
Janitors	59	24
Porters	27	12
Laundry workers	[1] 41	[1] 6
Maids	[1] 43	[1] 6
Waitresses	[1] 20	[1] 6
Domestic and personal service:		
Apartments:		
Janitors	12	18
Porters	20	18
Cleaning and dyeing:		
Cleaners	11	16
Hotels:		
Bell hops	18	7
Elevator operators	12	10
Waiters	40	10
Maids	[1] 42	[1] 10½
Laundries:		
Laundry workers	{ 14 [1] 72	20 [1] 11¼
Office buildings:		
Janitors	286	22
Porters	16	20
Clerical occupations:		
Clerks and messengers	15	25
Janitors	53	17
Public service:		
Engineers	} 40	{ 37½
Custodians	}	45

[1] Females.

Of the 10,477 Negro wage earners included in the survey, 8,547 were engaged in production, 248 were truck drivers, truck drivers' helpers, shippers, or clerks, and 1,551 were in domestic or personal service (leaving 131 not accounted for).

The coal miners worked under a code providing a minimum of $25 per week for full time, and the code for the iron and steel workers provided an hourly minimum of 47½ cents or $19 per week. Average wages received by 2,472 other employees in establishments included in the survey are given below. The average weekly wage, according to these figures, is $18.

Class interval:	*Number of wage earners*
$8 to $12	334
$13 to $17	982
$18 to $23	772
$24 to $28	321
Over $28	63
Total	2,472

Outlook for Negro Labor

THE fact that so many Negroes were found employed in the Allegheny County industries while other workers were walking the streets is, in the judgment of the writer of the report, stronger evidence than the opinions of employers that these colored wage earners are proving efficient and reliable and are capable of giving satisfactory service in a variety of occupations. The author also holds that—

> The Negro migrant who has become an industrial worker is in a more secure position and has a brighter future than his fellows who remained in agriculture or who entered domestic service. The industrial worker has already been given some degree of protection for his standard of living by the N. R. A. codes of fair wages and hours, and with the increased demand for unemployment insurance, faces the possibility of increased security.
>
> The agricultural workers in the South now face limitations of their opportunities through crop restriction under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and they, together with most domestic workers, are still unprotected by the codes and must continue to work long hours for low wages.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Sickness Among Male Industrial Employees

THE frequency of sickness causing disability of more than 1 week among the members of a group of mutual-benefit associations is the subject of a continuing study, which was started in 1921, by the United States Public Health Service. The most recent report,[1] covering the year 1934, shows that the sickness frequency rate among 153,167 male industrial workers was 7 percent below the rate for 1933, though a few delayed reports may increase slightly the final figures for the year. The favorable showing in 1934 is considered remarkable in view of the fact that 1933 had the lowest sickness rate of any year during the period in which the records for this sample of the industrial population have been collected. In comparison with 1929 the incidence of cases of sickness and nonindustrial accidents causing disability of 8 days and longer had decreased nearly 30 percent. The same group of companies are covered in 1934 as in 1933. The rates for the fourth quarter of the years 1929 to 1933 include 19 of these companies, employing an average of 120,118 men during these months, or 78 percent of the total number covered in the 5-year average.

The data for these reports are supplied by industrial sick-benefit organizations maintained by the company or by its employees, or cooperatively by both. The reporting companies employ men in all sections of the country, but most of them are located in the North Central, North Atlantic, and New England States. The report covers the sickness frequency of males only, but a later report comparing the sickness incidence rates in 1934 with those of earlier years will include the sickness rates of female industrial employees.

The following table shows the frequency of disability lasting 8 calendar days or longer among male industrial employees in the fourth quarter and the full year of 1934, compared with the same periods in 1933 and the average for the fourth quarter of the 5 years, 1929–33:

[1] United States Public Health Service. Public Health Reports, Apr. 26, 1935 (pp. 557–559): Sickness among male industrial employees during the final quarter of 1934 and the entire year, by Dean K. Brundage.

Frequency of Disabilities Lasting 8 Calendar Days or Longer, Fourth Quarter and Full Year 1934 Compared With 1933 and Fourth Quarter Average 1929–33 [1]

Cause of disability	Annual number of disabilities per 1,000 men in—				
	Fourth quarter of—			Full year	
	1934	1933	5 years, 1929–33	1934	1933
Sickness and nonindustrial injuries [2]	77.1	79.4	90.2	76.8	82.5
Nonindustrial injuries	12.5	13.6	13.4	12.0	11.1
Sickness [2]	64.6	65.8	76.8	64.8	71.4
Respiratory diseases	27.0	27.5	32.4	24.1	28.6
Bronchitis, acute and chronic	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.8
Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.9
Influenza, grippe	12.9	12.4	15.9	10.1	15.2
Pneumonia, all forms	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.7
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.8	.7	.8	.7	.9
Other respiratory diseases	4.0	5.2	4.5	4.1	4.1
Nonrespiratory diseases	37.6	38.3	44.4	40.7	42.8
Diseases of the stomach, except cancer	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.3
Diarrhea and enteritis	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
Appendicitis	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.4
Hernia	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other digestive diseases	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2
Rheumatism, acute and chronic neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica, etc	7.2	8.4	10.3	8.3	9.8
Neurasthenia	.6	.8	1.1	.8	.8
Other diseases of the nervous system	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5
Diseases of the heart and arteries and nephritis	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.6
Other genito-urinary diseases	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Diseases of the skin	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.7
Epidemic and endemic diseases except influenza	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.0
Ill-defined and unknown causes	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0
All other diseases	5.7	5.0	6.7	5.7	5.9
Average number of males covered in the record	153,167	143,766	152,173	161,096	142,232
Number of companies included	33	33	37	[3] 34	[3] 34

[1] In 1933 and 1934 the same companies are included. The rates for the fourth quarter of the years 1929 to 1933 include 19 of these companies, which employed an average of 120,118 men during these months, or 78 percent of the 5-year average.

[2] Exclusive of disability from venereal diseases.

[3] For 1 of these companies the record covers only the first 9 months of the year, but the rates represent annual sickness frequency based on the 9 months' experience.

The frequency of respiratory diseases reported for the fourth quarter of 1934 was practically the same as in the last quarter of the preceding year. There was a slightly higher frequency rate for influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and bronchitis in 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933, which was offset by the lower rate for diseases of the pharynx and tonsils and for the group "other respiratory diseases." With the exception of tuberculosis, which showed the same frequency in the last quarter of 1934 as the average incidence for the same period in the 5 preceding years, the rates for the other respiratory diseases were all less than the corresponding rates for the same period of the years 1929 to 1933. For the entire year the respiratory disease rate was lower than in 1933. The frequency rate of cases of influenza was almost one-third below the preceding year and there was a decrease, also, in the frequency of tuberculosis. However, the pneumonia rate was higher than in 1933 and there was an increase in the frequency of disabilities due to bronchitis and diseases of the pharynx and tonsils.

For the group of nonrespiratory diseases as a whole the rate for the fourth quarter of 1934 was about the same as for the same period in 1933, although for the entire year there was an increase of 18 percent Disability due to hernia showed a rather large percentage increase during the fourth quarter but only a small increase for the year as a whole.

Decreases were shown in a number of the disease groups. The rate for the rheumatic-disease group in the fourth quarter of 1934 was from 17 to 35 percent lower for the diseases in the three subgroups under that heading, i. e. acute and chronic rheumatism, diseases of the organs of locomotion, and neuralgia, neuritis, and sciatica, than the rate for the 5-year average. The incidence rate of neurasthenia was the same as in 1933 but the frequency of other diseases of the nervous system was somewhat lower in 1934. The frequency of the degenerative diseases included as "diseases of the heart and arteries and nephritis" was 14 percent below the 1933 rate but other genitourinary diseases showed no change in incidence.

The report states that "the absence of serious epidemics of respiratory diseases during the last few years has made possible the establishment of new 'lows' in the frequency of morbidity as well as in the rate of mortality in the United States."

Industrial Hygiene Problems in a Typical Industrial Area

AS A preliminary step toward the inauguration of a program of industrial hygiene determined upon by the health officials in an industrial community, a survey[1] was made of the hygienic conditions prevailing in the industries of the locality by the United States Public Health Service with the assistance of engineers provided through the agency of the Civil Works Act. It was realized by the officials planning the survey that a primary need of an adequate program was to obtain a comprehensive conception of the extent of the problem, showing the number of persons employed in the various occupations, the materials, processes, and conditions associated with these occupations, and the welfare provisions, all of which yield a general picture of the working conditions. The study covered 615 industrial plants. It was so planned as to be preliminary in character and indicates, therefore, not the extent of health hazards in the industries studied but only the potentialities of the situation.

There were 10 main industries covered in the survey, namely, metal products, printing and allied industries, chemicals, clay, glass, and

[1] United States Public Health Service. Public Health Bul. No. 216: The potential problems of industrial hygiene in a typical industrial area in the United States, by J. J. Bloomfield and others. Washington, 1934.

stone, leather, dyeing and cleaning, electroplating, storage battery, rubber goods, and fur preparation. There were 28,686 workers—more than three-fourths of them males—included in the study, representing roughly about one-third of all the persons working in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the locality. Nearly one-half of the persons employed were in the metal-products industry and about 28 percent in the leather-products industry, consisting mostly of shoe factories. The percentage distribution of the plants, according to the number of workers, showed that 48.7 percent of the plants had fewer than 10 employees and only 10.2 percent employed 100 persons or over. This is practically the same distribution of size of plants as was shown for industrial establishments in the entire country by the census data for 1929.

The study covered for each workroom the type of work performed, the presence or lack of certain sanitary facilities, the presence of potential exposure to accidents, fumes and gases, other poisons, and dusty processes, and finally a job analysis for each occupation, while for the plant as a whole information was secured concerning the nature of the products manufactured, number and types of buildings, safety work and medical provisions, and whether or not disability statistics were kept at the plant.

In general the larger plants, that is, those with 100 or more employees, had the largest percentage of employees provided with the listed industrial facilities. Thus, only 5 percent of the plants and about 20 percent of the workers had the services of a part- or full-time safety director, these services being found mainly in the large plants, while medical and nursing care was on about the same status as the safety work. Seventeen percent of the workers had a part-time medical supervisor and only 15.3 percent had the services of a full-time physician. Full-time nursing services were provided for 34.1 percent of the employees but there was practically no part-time service in the other plants. Sickness records were kept for about 40 percent of the workers, most of these records existing in establishments having sick-benefit associations. The maintenance of accident records, however, was quite general, as this was compulsory under the provisions of the State compensation act. The so-called "small plant" was in general found to be lacking in those welfare provisions which are important in any constructive program for industrial hygiene. The study of sanitary provisions showed that 19.5 percent of the workers were using a common towel and 13.0 percent were exposed to the hazard of a common drinking cup.

The data on potential accident hazards revealed that unguarded moving machinery was the most common hazard, 41 percent of the workers being exposed to this type of risk. Floor hazards ranked next, with 13.2 percent exposures, while 7.5 percent of the workers

were exposed to the risk of eye injuries from flying particles. A striking correlation between the percentage distribution of the potential accident hazards disclosed by the study and the percentages for compensated cases for the same types of causes in New York State for 1931, was shown by a comparison of these figures.

Extent of Exposure to Occupational Disease

A RECORD was made of materials and conditions in the different plants which might be causative factors in the production of occupational diseases. About 50 varieties of materials and conditions were found in the 615 plants, of which 39 were of a potentially hazardous nature. It is pointed out in the report that the workers were not necessarily exposed to toxic amounts of these materials as no quantitative studies were made of the workroom environments. The chemical industry handled the largest amount of potentially harmful materials, there being about 33 different substances in use in the 99 chemical plants investigated. The greatest percentage of exposures in these establishments was to lead, aniline, turpentine, manganese, benzine, and arsenical compounds, paint mixing being the occupation showing the largest number of exposures in these plants. Among metal-products workers the highest percentage of possible exposure was to carbon monoxide, followed by emery and quartz dust. Other important hazards were lead compounds, certain solvents, cyanides, and exposure to extreme temperature variations, the occupations having the greatest possibility of such exposure being foundry workers, machinists, and electrical workers.

The greatest exposure to the various types of dusts was found in the clay, glass, and stone industry. Glass workers, granite cutters, marble cutters, and concrete workers showed the highest percentages of exposure to quartz-containing dusts, while brick and clay workers were exposed to silicate dusts, and roofers were especially exposed to asbestos dust.

In the leather-products industry especially high exposures were found to benzol, carbon monoxide, benzine, and emery and quartz dust. The principal solvents to which workers were exposed in the dry-cleaning industry were chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, ammonia, benzine, benzol, and methanol. Among storage-battery workers all were exposed to lead compounds as well as to carbon monoxide and turpentine; rubber workers were exposed to lead compounds and benzol; and fur-preparation workers to talc dust, quartz dust, and ammonia.

The extent of the exposure in the plants covered in the study is shown in the following table which gives the number and percentage of exposures (not workers, as a worker was exposed at times to more than one material) to the more important hazards.

Number and Percentage of Exposures to Important Materials Used in Plants Covered in Survey

Materials	Number of exposures	Percent of exposures	Materials	Number of exposures	Percent of exposures
Inorganic metal dusts	7,862	27.4	Lead compounds	2,926	10.2
Emery dust	3,678	12.8	Benzol	1,544	5.4
Quartz dust	2,585	9.0	Turpentine	1,124	3.9
Carborundum dust	793	2.8	Benzine	995	3.5
Other silicates	403	1.4	Methanol	881	3.1
Talc dust	204	.7	Aniline compounds	863	3.0
Asbestos dust	199	.7	Cyanides	561	2.0
Carbon monoxide	5,538	19.3	Ammonia	477	1.7

In summing up the study, it is stated that the survey indicates that a large part of the industrial population covered by the study was handling materials under conditions which might lead to possible injury and ill health. Also, it is said, it is the feeling of public-health workers that the improvement of the general health status of the industrial worker is as much of a public-health problem as the control of communicable diseases, or any other phase of preventive medicine. The control of occupational diseases, it is considered, falls largely within the province of two types of workers—the physician and the engineer. The diagnosis of the diseases and the recognition of the hazards lie within the province of the physician, while the engineer's work consists of studying the local plant conditions which have been shown to be hazardous and of devising methods for the control of the hazards. The minimum personnel requirements, therefore, for a constructive program of industrial hygiene are considered to be a physician trained in public health procedure and in industrial hygiene, and an engineer who is familiar with industrial processes and should be familiar from both a theoretical and practical standpoint with microscopy, gas chemistry, mechanics and physiology of ventilation, industrial sanitation, illumination, industrial hygiene survey methods, and occupational disease literature. In addition, a completely equipped laboratory is essential. With such a foundation, additional personnel could be added as needed and a comprehensive program of care and prevention could be maintained in any industrial center.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in May 1935

THERE was a marked decline in the number of strikes and lockouts occurring between April and May. This presumably reflects the general suspense and uncertainty on the part of both labor and employers as they waited for the Supreme Court decision on the National Industrial Recovery Act. Usually there is a conspicuous seasonal increase in labor disturbances during these months. This was true during the war and post-war period, the twenties, and during the depression. In 1933 the number of strikes and lockouts increased 75 percent from April to May; during 1934 there was a steady increase in the number beginning during each of the spring months. This year there were 17 fewer new strikes in May than in April and about the same number as in March.

Because of the relatively large number of strikes and lockouts which began previously and were not yet settled by the first of May, the total number of strikes in progress and the total number of man-days idle were greater during May than in April.

Chevrolet and Fisher Body strikes.—A strike was called on April 23 by the United Automobile Workers' Federal Union No. 18384, against the Chevrolet Motor Co.'s plant at Toledo, Ohio, employing 2,100 workers. Union officials denied that they were demanding a closed shop, but it was generally conceded that this strike threatened a final show-down on the status of independent unions in the automobile industry as opposed to the employee representation plans created by the Automobile Labor Board.

A general strike had been brewing at the time the President created the Automobile Labor Board on March 27, 1934, and during the ensuing months strikes were threatened. Various automobile unions grew more dissatisfied with the position in which they were placed under the Automobile Labor Board's representation plans.[1] There

[1] Elections for representatives of employees in 63 automobile plants up to April 19, 1935, indicated that 68.6 percent of the representatives were unaffiliated, 13.3 percent were representatives of employees associations, 8.6 percent representatives of the A. F. L., 3.7 percent representatives of the Associated Automobile Workers of America. The remaining 5.8 percent representated various other automobile groups. Organized labor contended that these elections did not show the strength and support of independent unions in the automobile industry. In contrast to the election results in the 63 plants, a primary election held on April 9 at the Toledo Chevrolet plant resulted in 1,327 out of 2,140 employees voting for A. F. L. representatives. (Automobile Labor Board summaries of labor group affiliation votes through April 9 and April 19, 1935.)

was growing discontent in the industry with wages and working conditions.[2]

The strike called at Toledo closed down the General Motors' plant which manufactures the transmissions for Chevrolet cars. On April 30 the Cincinnati Automobile Workers' Federal Union called a strike against the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants in that city. At Cleveland and Atlanta sympathetic strikes were called, but only after the General Motors Corporation had closed these plants because of lack of transmissions. In these cities about 15,000 General Motors' employees were thrown out of work. In addition, about an equal number of employees in other plants were laid off due to lack of materials furnished by these plants.

The rank and file of the workers and their sympathizers showed a militant attitude. Strikes were threatened at the Buick Co., at Flint, Mich., and the Hub Motor Co., at Detroit, where the Automobile Labor Board was soon to hold elections. A settlement at the Toledo plant had broad significance because of the possibility that the strike might become general. Company officials and the union strike committee, assisted by Department of Labor conciliators, finally came to terms. When these terms of settlement were presented to the union, a left-wing group expressed its intention of continuing the fight. When the American Federation of Labor representatives threatened to revoke the union's charter, the members on May 14 voted, 732 to 385, to accept the terms presented to them by their strike committee. At the termination of the Toledo strike the sympathetic strikes at Cleveland and Atlanta were immediately called off. The Cincinnati strike was settled May 28, after discussions between general corporation executives from Toledo and local union officials in Cincinnati.

Aside from the formal terms of the memorandum of negotiation, it was understood that the Automobile Labor Board would not hold a final election in the Toledo plant and that future controversies between the union and the company would be handled by the Department of Labor and not by the Automobile Labor Board. The specific terms of settlement are quoted below. They provided, among other things, for a wage increase of at least 4 cents an hour, for time and a half for overtime beyond 48 hours per week, for 24 hours' notice of lay-off, and for negotation of the problem of seniority.

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[2] Compare report by the Research and Planning Division, National Recovery Administration (Jan. 23, 1935), entitled "The preliminary report on study of regularization of employment and improvement of labor conditions in the automobile industry."

Memorandum of negotiations between Chevrolet Motor Ohio Co., Toledo Division, and employees represented by a committee in behalf of United Automobile Workers, Federal Labor Union No. 18384.

ARTICLE 1

SECTION 1. The company agrees to meet with the duly accredited representatives of its employees upon all questions arising between the company and its employees, with a view of adjusting any grievances and complaints which may now exist or which may arise in the future.

ARTICLE 2

SECTION 1. The right to have a shop committee representing employees is conceded, such committee to be composed of nine members, including the chairman. The method of selection of said committee, its chairman, and spokesman shall be left to the employees, and the company agrees to negotiate with accredited spokesman or representative of employees through said committee.

SEC. 2. Any grievance or complaint which cannot be adjusted between the accredited representative of employees and the shop foreman may be referred to a higher officer of the company.

SEC. 3. The company agrees that there shall be no discrimination against any of the employees on account of services on said committee.

ARTICLE 3

SECTION 1. Any employee who has been discharged or suspended can appeal the case to the superintendent or to the general manager, either through the executive shop committee or personallly. The company shall make every effort, if case is presented within 24 hours of the discharge or suspension, to render final decision within 3 working days thereafter.

SEC. 2. Any employee reporting for work and then sent home or refused work shall receive no less than 1 hour's pay, unless said employee was notified not to report to work.

SEC. 3. All time worked over 48 hours per week shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay.

SEC. 4. Work on legal holidays shall be compensated at the rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay and said holidays shall begin at 12 o'clock midnight and continue for the following 24 hours. The following days shall be considered as legal holidays: All Sundays, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

ARTICLE 4

SECTION 1. The company is at present operating under seniority rules established by authority of the President of the United States. The executive shop committee and the company will attempt to reconcile their viewpoints in respect to the application of seniority rules.

SEC. 2. The company will furnish any individual employee a record of his seniority upon request.

ARTICLE 5

SECTION 1. The minimum wage shall be 54 cents per hour. No employee shall receive less than a 4 cents per hour increase.

SEC. 2. An hourly rate production employee who due to lack of work is placed on a job paying a lower wage will not be subject to a reduction greater than 10 percent of his previous rate. When regular work is resumed and the employee goes back to his original job, his former rate will apply.

SEC. 3. The committee shall have the privilege of discussing timing on jobs which they feel are not right.

SEC. 4. Pay day shall be weekly on Friday as soon as the necessary equipment can be installed.

Where an employee is unable to report for work on account of sickness, accident or other similar cause, his name shall not be removed from the pay roll provided the company is notified within 3 days.

In case of a reduction in force the company shall give not less than 24 hours notice to all employees who are to be laid off.

May 11, 1935.

Cleaners and dyers, New York City.—Six thousand members of the Cleaners', Dyers' and Pressers' Union and Cleaning and Dye House Drivers' Union in New York City went on strike April 23, in an effort to improve wages, hours, and working conditions. The strike was directed chiefly against chain stores and wholesale plants doing work for the chain stores. The union maintained that during the past 2 years these chain stores had been engaging in cutthroat competition, slashing prices and wages, until the industry was in a state of chaos. After a 10 days' stoppage partial settlement was effected when 80 percent of the industry signed agreements providing for a 40-hour week and a slight increase in wages in the nonunion shops. The strike continued against the remaining wholesale plants and chain stores which were unwilling to sign union agreements.

Strikes on the Pacific coast.—The west coast was a scene of bitter and prolonged labor disturbances during the month of May. Most of the northwest logging and lumber producing districts were tied up due to a strike called on May 6 by the Saw Mill and Timber Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The strike soon spread to box and door factories, fir plywood plants, and other affiliated industries.

Several coast ports were blockaded by pickets and numerous tank steamers remained idle due to the strike called on March 10 by the International Seamen's Union.

Seattle became the scene of violence on May 2, when the Teamsters' Union declared a strike against the Northwest Brewing Co., renewing with increased vigor the struggle between the Teamsters and the Brewery Workers' organizations. None of these strikes on the west coast was settled at the close of the month.

Strikes and Lockouts, January 1934 to May 1935

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts—					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts—		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning—		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
1934								
January	30	91	121	78	43	41,628	80,880	668,301
February	43	92	135	83	52	85,727	110,910	939,580
March	52	164	216	146	70	94,117	127,742	1,424,833
April	70	211	281	179	102	158,887	199,580	2,517,749
May	102	224	326	217	109	165,815	249,693	2,226,069
June	109	156	265	135	130	41,263	106,852	1,676,265
July	130	128	258	160	98	151,432	219,037	2,020,172
August	98	157	255	149	106	63,447	122,144	1,735,672
September	106	127	233	148	85	413,383	486,798	4,029,155
October	85	175	260	171	89	75,688	102,971	852,787
November	89	114	203	106	97	36,102	98,201	841,570
December	97	101	198	120	78	26,119	73,481	376,297
1935								
January	78	133	211	131	80	84,279	94,176	774,301
February	80	142	222	118	104	59,041	94,438	868,439
March	104	152	256	134	122	52,533	94,848	1,026,778
April [1]	122	167	289	130	159	65,000	120,000	1,215,000
May [1]	159	150	309	128	181	98,000	148,000	1,840,000

[1] Preliminary.

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in March 1935

THE number of strikes and lockouts, number of workers involved, and the number of man-days of idleness because of strikes and lockouts in March 1935 are shown for each industry in table 1. Figures are shown for the strikes and lockouts which began in March, as well as the total number in progress during the month, which includes those which began prior to but continued into the month of March.

More than one-fourth of the strikes and lockouts in March were in the textile industries, where more than 25,000 workers were involved in such disputes. The strike of cotton-garment workers in Chicago which began in February and continued through March was the largest strike in the textile field, as measured by the number of workers involved. Approximately 10,000 workers participated in this strike.

Sixteen strikes and lockouts, involving more than 5,000 workers occurred in the transportation and communication industries. The iron and steel industries were affected by 10 strikes and the machinery manufacturing industries by 11 strikes.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in March 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in March		In progress during March		Man-days idle during March
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	**152**	**52,533**	**256**	**94,848**	**1,026,778**
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**10**	**1,995**	**12**	**3,270**	**47,640**
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	1	50	2	1,192	24,532
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures			1	133	931
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	1	115	1	115	920
Stoves	1	370	1	370	4,070
Tin cans and other tinware	1	40	1	40	200
Other	6	1,420	6	1,420	16,987
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**11**	**6,520**	**11**	**6,520**	**49,325**
Agricultural implements	2	2,633	2	2,633	29,399
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1	282	1	282	564
Foundry and machine-shop products	4	377	4	377	1,604
Radios and phonographs	4	3,228	4	3,228	17,758
Transportation equipment	**2**	**675**	**4**	**1,165**	**8,340**
Automobiles, bodies and parts			2	490	4,590
Other	2	675	2	675	3,750
Nonferrous metals and their products	**3**	**712**	**5**	**750**	**3,630**
Brass, bronze, and copper products	1	29	1	29	58
Silverware and plated ware			1	28	364
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	1	139	2	149	488
Stamped and enameled ware	1	544	1	544	2,720
Lumber and allied products	**7**	**1,449**	**16**	**1,990**	**11,345**
Furniture	4	773	9	1,007	3,817
Millwork and planing			2	217	2,781
Sawmills	2	650	3	715	4,040
Other	1	26	2	51	707
Stone, clay, and glass products	**3**	**286**	**6**	**898**	**8,426**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	1	110	2	260	4,140
Glass	1	100	2	362	2,458
Pottery			1	200	1,600
Other	1	76	1	76	228
Textiles and their products	**40**	**8,469**	**65**	**25,475**	**330,574**
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs	1	275	2	295	1,415
Cotton goods	4	706	8	3,512	57,760
Knit goods	2	154	6	2,034	6,855
Silk and rayon goods	10	793	12	925	6,490
Woolen and worsted goods	1	1,450	2	1,660	8,760
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	6	1,320	10	1,575	9,556
Clothing, women's	7	1,682	13	12,974	231,691
Millinery	4	624	5	749	3,446
Shirts and collars	1	500	2	756	756
Other	4	965	5	995	3,845
Leather and its manufactures	**1**	**53**	**5**	**755**	**14,958**
Boots and shoes			2	192	4,032
Other leather goods	1	53	3	563	10,926
Food and kindred products	**5**	**3,381**	**15**	**8,861**	**132,919**
Baking			3	5,131	106,048
Beverages			4	180	3,780
Canning and preserving	2	513	3	532	6,007
Flour and grain mills			1	128	2,688
Slaughtering and meat packing	2	1,368	3	1,390	5,396
Sugar refining, cane	1	1,500	1	1,500	9,000
Tobacco manufactures	**2**	**355**	**2**	**355**	**3,130**
Cigars	2	355	2	355	3,130
Paper and printing	**2**	**22**	**8**	**1,079**	**6,513**
Boxes, paper			3	980	4,834
Printing and publishing:					
Book and job	1	10	2	17	207
Newspapers and periodicals	1	12	2	56	1,238
Other			1	26	234
Miscellaneous manufacturing	**10**	**1,865**	**16**	**2,039**	**18,249**
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas	2	729	3	772	1,819
Furriers and fur factories	2	131	5	164	2,448
Other	6	1,005	8	1,103	13,982
Extraction of minerals	**7**	**7,113**	**13**	**13,503**	**178,191**
Coal mining	5	6,873	7	12,973	170,179
Metalliferous mining			3	281	5,033
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	2	240	2	240	2,700
Crude petroleum producing			1	9	279
Transportation and communication	**16**	**4,936**	**18**	**5,176**	**76,384**
Water transportation	8	2,199	8	2,199	39,345
Motor transportation	7	2,638	9	2,878	36,742
Electric railroad	1	99	1	99	297
Trade	**7**	**966**	**14**	**5,377**	**28,890**
Wholesale	1	38	2	69	1,019
Retail	6	928	12	5,308	27,871

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in March 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in March		In progress during March		Man-days idle during March
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Domestic and personal service	**8**	**10,510**	**16**	**10,797**	**55,127**
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	4	210	7	266	1,999
Laundries			3	171	4,286
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	3	4,300	5	4,360	23,042
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry)	1	6,000	1	6,000	25,800
Professional service	**1**	**16**	**2**	**47**	**426**
Recreation and amusement	1	16	1	16	240
Professional			1	31	186
Building and construction	**8**	**1,263**	**13**	**1,653**	**8,926**
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.	2	85	4	439	1,208
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	6	1,178	9	1,214	7,718
Agriculture, etc	**2**	**33**	**2**	**33**	**514**
Fishing	2	33	2	33	514
Relief work	**6**	**1,902**	**12**	**5,093**	**43,235**
Other nonmanufacturing industries	**1**	**12**	**1**	**12**	**36**

Nearly 60 percent of the workers involved in strikes and lockouts during March 1935 were in Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Thirty of the 152 strikes and lockouts which began in March were in New York, 23 were in Pennsylvania, and 18 were in Ohio. None of the other States were affected by as many as 10 new disputes.

This information is shown in table 2 which gives the number of strikes and lockouts, the number of workers involved, and the number of man-days of idleness for each State for March 1935.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in March 1935, by States

State	Beginning in March		In progress during March		Man-days idle during March
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	152	52,533	256	94,848	1,026,778
Alabama	2	295	3	351	2,426
California	8	6,117	12	6,356	40,917
Colorado	1	50	3	656	4,206
Connecticut	3	1,404	8	1,874	18,161
District of Columbia	1	155	1	155	1,240
Florida	2	150	3	550	1,910
Georgia			1	1,710	35,910
Illinois	6	517	13	14,441	222,828
Indiana	5	1,723	9	2,225	15,567
Iowa	1	675	1	675	11,475
Kansas	1	99	1	99	297
Kentucky	1	250	3	1,330	8,720
Maine			1	175	3,675
Maryland	1	150	4	497	2,786
Massachusetts	6	2,467	9	2,522	7,764
Michigan	2	196	5	450	5,648
Minnesota	2	1,035	3	1,055	6,130
Missouri	6	1,057	9	1,227	8,714
Montana			2	423	4,766
New Jersey	5	230	8	554	4,575
New York	30	10,329	49	11,743	78,397
North Carolina	1	112	1	112	224
North Dakota	1	35	1	35	910
Ohio	18	8,334	25	11,600	106,506
Oklahoma			2	219	1,761
Oregon			3	80	1,754
Pennsylvania	23	8,855	35	16,947	196,417
Rhode Island	2	81	2	81	706
South Carolina			1	840	17,640
South Dakota	1	1,320	1	1,320	3,960
Tennessee	1	175	2	288	2,305

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in March 1935, by States—Continued

State	Beginning in March		In progress during March		Man-days idle during March
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Texas	3	719	4	760	9,629
Virginia	1	35	3	143	1,098
Washington	7	1,190	9	1,306	6,675
West Virginia	3	643	3	643	3,509
Wisconsin	6	2,565	10	2,848	34,692
Interstate	2	1,560	6	8,560	152,880

The size of the 152 strikes and lockouts beginning in March, as measured by the number of workers involved, is shown in table 3. The number of workers involved in each strike includes the number of active strikers as well as other employees in the same establishment who are thrown out of work as a result of the strike.

The two largest strikes beginning in March were the strike of elevator operators and maintenance men, including about 6,000 workers, in New York City, which began on March 7, and the strike of coal miners of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Co., including 5,200 workers, in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania, which began on March 22.

Approximately 45 percent of the strikes involved less than 100 workers.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in March 1935, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries	152	19	55	50	17	9	2	.....
Manufacturing								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	10	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	11	1	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....
Transportation equipment	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and allied products	7	.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles and their products	40	5	16	14	3	2	.....	.....
Leather and its manufactures	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food and kindred products	5	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and printing	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous manufactures	10	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Nonmanufacturing								
Extraction of minerals	7	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
Transportation and communication	16	2	5	7	.....	2	.....	.....
Trade	7	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Domestic and personal service	8	1	2	1	2	1	1	.....
Professional service	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building and construction	8	1	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture, etc	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relief work	6	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Other nonmanufacturing industries	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The duration of the 135 strikes and lockouts which ended in March is indicated in table 4 by industrial groups. About 35 percent of the strikes and lockouts lasted less than 1 week, and two-thirds of them were ended in less than one-half month.

In four cases the dispute continued for 3 months or more. These were (1) the strike of bakers employed by the Kroger Consumers Stores in Chicago which began in June 1934, (2) the strike of the editorial employees of the Newark Morning Ledger in Newark, N. J., which began in November, (3) the strike of hosiery workers of the Richmond Hosiery Co. which began in November, and (4) the strike of gold miners employed by the Montana Consolidated Mines Corporation, in Helena, Mont., which began in December.

Table 4.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in March 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries	135	48	41	27	11	4	4
Manufacturing							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	6	2	2	2			
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	8	3	4	1			
Transportation equipment	3	2	1				
Nonferrous metals and their products	4	2			2		
Lumber and allied products	9	3	3	3			
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	2		1			
Textiles and their products	33	14	9	6	2	1	1
Leather and its manufactures	1					1	
Food and kindred products	6	2	1	1	1		1
Paper and printing	5		1	2	1		1
Miscellaneous manufactures	6	2	1	2	1		
Nonmanufacturing							
Extraction of minerals	5	2	1		1		1
Transportation and communication	11	7	3	1			
Trade	8	2	4	1		1	
Domestic and personal service	9	3	2	3	1		
Professional service	2		1	1			
Building and construction	8	1	5	1	1		
Agriculture	1			1			
Relief work	7	1	3	1	1	1	

The question of wages was the major issue in approximately 30 percent of the strikes and lockouts which began in March. Working hours was the major issue in only one case. Union recognition, closed shop, agreement violation, and discrimination—matters which are vital to increased unionization—were the major issues in approximately 60 percent of the strikes and lockouts.

This information is shown in table 5, which gives the major causes or objects of the strikes and lockouts beginning in March. The seven cases shown in the "other" group involved such issues as the

division and allocation of work, refusal to work under a certain supervisor, and alleged unfair penalties for damaged work.

Table 5.—Causes of Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in March 1935

Major cause or object	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All causes	152	100.0	52,533	100.0
Wage increase	24	15.7	10,220	19.5
Wage decrease	7	4.6	1,509	2.9
Wage increase, hour decrease	2	1.3	19	(1)
Wage decrease, hour increase	2	1.3	185	.4
Wages and other causes	11	7.2	1,411	2.7
Hours and other causes	1	.7	131	.2
Recognition	20	13.2	5,016	9.5
Recognition and wages	13	8.6	3,911	7.4
Recognition and hours	1	.7	120	.2
Recognition, wages, and hours	12	7.9	11,474	21.9
Recognition and other causes	2	1.3	596	1.1
Closed shop	13	8.6	4,521	8.6
Violation of agreement	8	5.3	1,304	2.5
Discrimination in employment or discharge	21	13.7	3,832	7.3
Sympathy	2	1.3	120	.2
Different unions competing for control	1	.7	29	.1
Jurisdiction	3	2.0	240	.5
Other	7	4.6	7,627	14.5
Not reported	2	1.3	268	.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Government conciliators and labor boards, as shown in table 6, were instrumental in settling 52 of the 135 strikes and lockouts which were terminated in March. Settlements for nearly one-half of the workers involved in the 135 disputes were worked out by the employers and union representatives with no assistance from an outside agency.

Seventeen of the 135 cases were terminated without any formal settlement, which means that the places of the strikers were filled with new workers, that the strikers returned to work without a formal settlement, that the companies closed down their plants and went out of business, or that the companies moved to other cities, leaving the strikers to find jobs elsewhere.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlements of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in March 1935

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All methods	135	100.0	39,856	100.0
Employer and workers directly	16	11.9	3,365	8.4
Employer and representative of organized workers directly	47	34.8	18,949	47.6
Government conciliators and labor boards	52	38.5	13,831	34.7
Not reported	3	22.2	1,706	4.3
Terminated without formal settlement	17	12.6	2,005	5.0

Table 7 classifies the strikes and lockouts ending in March according to the degree of success or failure in relation to the original causes or demands. Almost 40 percent of the workers involved in the strikes and lockouts which ended during the month obtained favorable settlements, and compromise settlements were obtained for slightly more than 40 percent of the workers. A compromise settlement means that all of the workers involved in a strike were partially successful in obtaining the original demands or that part of the workers won while others lost. For instance, a strike may be called against 100 plants in a city, the union making the same demands at every plant. If the employers are organized and make a joint and uniform settlement, all workers will share equally in the success or failure of the strike. If an individual settlement is made with each plant, however, the employees of one plant may gain while those of another may compromise or lose.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in March 1935

Results	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	135	100.0	39,856	100.0
Favorable to workers	72	53.3	15,688	39.3
Unfavorable to workers	37	27.4	5,364	13.5
Compromise	19	14.1	16,217	40.7
Jurisdiction of rival unions	2	1.5	195	.5
Not reported	5	3.7	2,392	6.0

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in May 1935

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 118 labor disputes during May 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 57,250 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout, or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

The commissioners of conciliation also assisted in the mediation of disputes handled by the Textile Labor Relations Board, Steel Labor Relations Board, and disputes arising in the oil industry and among railroad employees.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of May 1935

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Builders & Milling, Inc., Canton, Ohio.	Strike	Builders and mill hands	Wages, working conditions, recognition.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement with further negotiations.	Apr. 15	Apr. 23	21	-------
Wedge Protectors, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Workers	(1)	Pending	Apr. 29	----------	(1)	-------
Wm. A. Howe Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Bookbinders	Wage increase and closed shop.	Adjusted. No change in wages, 8-hour day, time and half for overtime.	Apr. 30	June 4	60	-------
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Long Island, N. Y.	do	Bakery workers	Recognition and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement inside workers to be reinstated.	do	May 10	200	1,600
Irwin & Leighton, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Laborers	Jurisdiction of laborers and carpenters.	Adjusted. Award to carpenters at $1.20 per hour.	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	35	42
Murray Ohio Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Controversy	Automobile body makers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Increase of 3 to 12 cents per hour; seniority rights.	Apr. 22	May 5	500	-------
Tailor shops, San Antonio, Tex.	do	Tailors and helpers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of 10 percent and closed shop.	Apr. 1	Apr. 23	216	24
Empire Case Goods Co., Jamestown, N. Y.	Strike	Furniture workers	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; seniority rights, collective bargaining, and arbitration.	Apr. 30	May 9	256	15
Hod carriers, Pekin, Ill., and vicinity.	Threatened strike.	Hod carriers	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Apr. 27	May 13	132	450
Stover Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill.	Strike	Molders, machinists	Asked 20 percent wage increase	Unable to adjust. Plant closed. Company refused to reemploy.	May 1	May 8	456	162
General Metals Corporation, Oakland, Calif.	Controversy	Molders	Wages	Adjusted. Increases averaging 20 percent.	Apr. 30	May 30	41	89
Rieck McJunkin Dairy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike	Dairy workers	Asked closed shop	Unclassified. Settled by parties at interest.	Apr. 27	May 6	400	-------
Showers Bros. Co., Bloomington, Ind.	do	Furniture workers	Wage increase	Adjusted. Increase of 25 percent.	May 1	May 11	1,200	25
Fort Wayne Corrugated Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Controversy	Paper workers	Working agreement	Adjusted. Agreement until July 1, 1935.	Apr. 30	May 1	(1)	-------
American Vitrified Products, Brazil and other points in Indiana.	Strike	Brick workers	do	Pending	May 2	----------	(1)	-------
Circus Gardens Cafe, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Waiters and musicians	Wage increase	Adjusted. Regular waiters increased $1.50 per week; extra workers, 50 cents per night.	Apr. 29	May 22	14	37
Public Works project between Peters and Maryville, Ill.	Controversy	Highway construction workers.	Objection to outside workers being employed.	Unclassified. Adjusted by parties at interest.	Apr. 18	May 6	30	5
W. H. Gahagan, Inc., Monroe,	Strike	Dredgemen	Asked union recognition	Adjusted. Union wages and condi-	Apr. 29	May 3	83	-------

Public Works project between Peters and Maryville, Ill.	Controversy	Highway construction workers.	Objection to outside workers being employed.	Unclassified. Adjusted by parties at interest.	Apr. 18	May 6	30	5
W. H. Gahagan, Inc., Monroe, Mich.	Strike	Dredgemen	Asked union recognition	Adjusted. Union wages and conditions granted without signed agreement.	Apr. 29	May 3	83	
Cigar and news dealers, Newark, N. J.	Controversy	Storekeepers	Complained of conditions imposed by publishers.	Pending	Apr. 23		1,000	
Painters, Oklahoma City, Okla.	do	Painters	Forming area agreement	Adjusted. Allowed 87½ cents per hour for 6 months; then $1 per hour.	Apr. 29	May 7	(1)	
Ferguson Construction Co., Elory, Ill.	do	Building and common laborers.	Violation of agreement	Adjusted. Increase of 5 cents per hour; union workers employed.	May 4	May 9	22	
Salmon fishermen, Cordova, Alaska.	do	Fishermen	Price for fish, recognition, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Wages and conditions agreed on; further negotiations depending on season.	Feb. 8	June 1	1,000	1,000
Micamold Condenser, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Strike	Radio workers	Alleged violation of agreement	Unclassified. Referred to New York Regional Board.	May 6	May 10	400	
Dixie Fire Brick Co., Birmingham, Ala.	do	Brick workers	Asked closed-shop agreement	Adjusted. Wages increased, open shop, and arbitration.	Apr. 29	May 8	35	15
Sloss Sheffield Co., Birmingham, Ala.	do	Ore miners	Ore weights. Asked fair tonnage.	Adjusted. Returned; new agreement to be formed.	May 6	May 31	400	50
Mosler Safe Co. and Hall-Herring-Marvin Co., Hamilton, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Safe makers	Wages	Unclassified. Mediation not desired at this time.	do	May 10	327	
Chestnut Ridge Dairy Co., Ellet, Ohio.	Controversy	Dairy workers	Asked agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement	May 1	May 7	21	3
Plasterers, lathers, and cement finishers, Oklahoma City, Okla.	do	Plasterers, etc.	Area agreement	do	Apr. 29	May 6	350	175
Bender Body Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Mechanics	Asked 10 percent increase; pieceworkers 20 percent.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; returned without discrimination.	May 8	May 11	500	
Shell Oil Corporation, West coast	Controversy	Oil workers	Making of annual agreement	Pending	May 3		(1)	
National Screw & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Mechanics	Wages and working conditions.	Unclassified. Settled by parties at interest.	Feb. 8	May 1	1,200	
Building trades, Ponca City, Okla.	Controversy	Painters	Area agreement	Adjusted. Allowed 75 cents per hour for 1 year; 87 cents for 6 months, then $1. 40-hour week.	May 9	May 9	35	18
Universal Sewer Pipe Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Pipe workers	Working conditions	Pending	May 7		(1)	
Sugar-beet workers, Blissfield, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Beet field workers	Agreement providing wage increase.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement	do	May 21	700	1,400
Addressograph Multigraph Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Mechanics	Renewal of agreement	Unable to adjust	do	May 26	792	
Indiana Brass Co., Frankfort, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Metal polishers	Recognition and reinstatement of discharged worker.	Unable to adjust. New workers employed.	do	May 15	6	65
Pattern job shops, Dayton, Ohio.	Strike	Patternmakers	Making of agreement	Unable to adjust	Apr. 29	May 13	3	
Mattress makers, Milwaukee, Wis.	do	Furniture and mattress makers.	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Minimum rate fixed, increase of 5 cents per hour, and closed shop.	May 8	May 18	300	50
Public Works project, Breese, Ill.	Controversy	Laborers and hod carriers.	Employment of union or nonunion workers.	Adjusted. Closed-shop agreement	May 7	May 8	30	3
McClaren Rubber Tire Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.	Threatened strike.	Rubber workers	Wages cut 15 percent	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement	May 8	May 10	400	50

See footnotes at end of table.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of May 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Kaiser Furniture Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	Strike	Woodworkers and upholsterers.	Wages and conditions	Pending	1935 Apr. 29	1935	2,200	500
Bloedell & Donovan Lumber Co. and others, Bellingham, Wash.	do	Sawmill, shingle weavers, and loggers.	Wages, 6-hour day and recognition.	do	May 7		1,475	
Prospect Shoe Repair Shop, Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Shoe-repair workers	Working conditions	do	May 6		(1)	
Cleveland Steel Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Machinists	Asked increase of 5 cents per hour.	Adjusted. Agreement concluded.	May 7	May 22	150	
Painters, Shawnee, Okla.	Controversy	Painters	Area wage agreement	Unable to adjust	May 10	May 14	100	
Woodmanse Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill.	Strike	Foundrymen and machinists.	Wage dispute	Unable to adjust. Company refused to raise wages.	May 1	May 13	65	10
Atlas Plywood Co., Goldsboro, Ala.	do	Veneer and mill workers.	Wage cut and longer hours	Pending	May 8		550	100
Queen City Printing Co., Charlotte, N. C.	do	Printers	Asked signed agreement with wage increase.	do	May 10		100	
Jeddo-Highland Coal Co., Hazleton, Pa.	do	Coal miners	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Resumed operations	do	May 17	4,825	
Cleveland Lumber Co., Jasper, Ala.	do	Lumber workers	Asked 35 cents per hour and closed shop.	Adjusted. Allowed 25 cents per hour minimum, 8-hour day.	do	May 15	100	50
Gasoline station operators, Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Operators	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Increase of $2.50 to $7.50 per month; signed agreement.	Apr. 15	May 16	2,600	
Oil truck drivers, Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Drivers	Asked new agreement	Adjusted. Increase of $2.50 per month; signed agreement.	Mar. 31	May 15	100	
Building on university grounds, Olathe, Kans.	Strike	Building trades workers.	Union or nonunion workers	Adjusted. All union workers employed.	May 15	May 20	32	62
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.	do	Shipbuilders	Working conditions and discharges.	Unclassified. Referred to Industrial Relations Committee of the Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Industry.	Apr. 30	May 10	200	
Quin Electrical Co., Worcester, Mass.	Lockout	Electrical workers	Discharge of shop steward	Adjusted. Steward reinstated; satisfactory agreement.	May 14	May 16	15	
Molders, Holt, Ala.	Strike	Molders	Wages and working conditions.	Pending	May 5		900	
Kelly Lumber Co., Eldridge, Ala.	do	Lumber workers	do	Adjusted. Minimum wage 25 cents per hour, check-off, seniority rights, and overtime pay.	Apr. 30	May 14	75	25
Burton Mfg. Co., Jasper, Ala.	Threatened strike.	Leather workers	Asked agreement	Adjusted. Accepted regional board decision.	May 1	May 15	55	
Georgia Veneer and Package Co.,	Strike	Veneer woodworkers	Wages and hours	Unable to adjust. Company re-	May 12	May 22	356	431

Georgia Veneer and Package Co., Brunswick, Ga.	Strike	Veneer woodworkers	Wages and hours	Unable to adjust. Company refused increase.	May 12	May 22	356	431
Rockwood Sprinkler Co., Boston, Mass.	do	Electrical workers	Objection to nonunion electrical workers.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	May 6	May 9	40	
Dimold Co., Dayton, Ohio	do	Patternmakers	Asked 90 cents per hour	Unable to adjust. Company refused to make concessions.	Apr. 29	May 13	3	2
Wadhams Oil Co., East Chicago, Ind.	Controversy	Gas-well and refinery workers.	Making of memorandum of terms.	Pending	Apr. 30		93	
Irwin & Leighton, contractors, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Navy-yard workers	Union men refused to work with nonunion men.	do	Apr. 7		150	60
Painters, Chickasha, Okla	Controversy	Painters	Area wage agreement	Adjusted. Allowed 75 cents per hour, 40-hour week, and time and half for overtime until Dec. 31, 1936.	Apr. 30	May 18	30	20
Corrigan McKinney Co., Bessemer, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Mine and mill workers.	Wages, recognition, and working conditions.	Pending	May 9		500	
P. & M. Ore Co., Wakefield, Mich.	do	do	do	do	do		300	
Oglesby Norton Co., Ramsey, Mich.	do	do	do	do	do		300	
M. A. Hanna Co., Iron River, Mich.	do	do	do	do	do		700	
Oglesby Norton Co., Crystal Falls, Mich.	do	do	do	do	do		200	
San Diego and Coronado Ferry Cos., San Diego, Calif.	do	Ferry-boat workers	Working conditions; 1 discharge.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement. Captain reinstated.	May 8	May 18	68	
Carpet and linoleum mechanics, Detroit, Mich.	Controversy	Mechanics	Wages and hours	Unable to adjust. No concessions by either side.	May 17	May 21	57	
Dudley Electric & Machine Co., Uniontown, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Machinists	Agreement covering wages	Unclassified. Mediation not desired at this time.	May 15	May 22	18	
Brew Manufacturing Co., Puyallup, Wash.	Strike	Veneer and sawmill workers.	Asked 75 cents per hour minimum wage.	Adjusted. Allowed recognition	May 13	May 20	180	
Spruce Veneer Package Corporation, Puyallup, Wash.	do	Box makers	do	Adjusted. Increase of 8 cents per hour, recognition.	do	do	380	
Central Foundry Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Controversy	Molders	Wages, conditions, and check-off.	Adjusted. Tentative agreement; further negotiations.	May 10	May 19	943	26
Fairmont Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Toolmakers	Wage increase asked	Adjusted. Workers waived wage increase. Satisfactory agreement.	May 15	May 31	60	
Sands Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio	do	do	do	Adjusted. Increase of 2 cents per hour.	do	June 3	55	
Harrison Construction Co., Dubuque, Iowa.	Controversy	Building and common laborers.	Wages and recognition	Unable to adjust	May 16	May 27	200	1,020
Painters, Enid, Okla	do	Painters	Area wage agreement	do	Apr. 30	May 21	(1)	
Bakers, San Francisco, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Bakers	Recognition and working conditions.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement covering wages and conditions.	May 20	June 10	2,500	
Bakery wagon drivers, San Francisco, Calif.	do	Bakery drivers	do	Adjusted. All issues referred to arbitration.	do	do	1,327	

See footnotes at end of table.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of May 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
American Zinc Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	Strike	Zinc miners	Wages and working conditions	Pending	May 10		460	
Fruit truckers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Drivers	do	do	May 1		800	
Bricklayers, Albany, N. Y.	Controversy	Bricklayers	Area wage agreement	do	do		250	
Packing houses, San Diego, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Butcher workmen	Wages, union agreement, and working conditions.	do	do		50	45
Painters, McAlester, Okla.	Controversy	Painters	Area agreement	do	May 22		(1)	
Painters, Ardmore, Okla.	do	do	do	do	do		(1)	
L'Aiglon Cafe, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Waiters	Working conditions	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration	do	May 24	60	2
Roofers and sheet-metal workers, Akron, Ohio.	do	Roofers	Asked closed shop	Adjusted. Allowed wage increase and closed shop.	May 1	May 25	70	
The Nichols McNerney Co., Toledo, Ohio.	do	Tailors	Wages, hours, and conditions	Unable to adjust	May 22	May 27	3	
White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Automobile workers	Asked agreement covering wages and conditions.	Adjusted. Signed agreement covering all points.	May 23	May 28	2,200	300
Kroger Grocery and Baking Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Meat cutters	Making of agreement	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	May 22	May 25	170	40
Kroger Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Teamsters	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Wage increase of 2½ cents per hour with 1 year contract.	do	May 22	70	
Leonard Electric Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Electrical workers	Wages, conditions, and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Wage increase of 10 percent for those under 60 cents per hour; others, 5 percent.	May 8	do	30	5
Luckenbach Steamship Co., San Pedro, Calif.	do	Engineers	(1)	Adjusted.[2]	May 20		(1)	
Stonecutters, Milwaukee, Wis.	do	Stonecutters	Wages	Adjusted. Increased 12½ cents per hour, to $1.	May 22	May 25	100	25
Vincent McCall Co., Kenosha, Wis.	do	Employees	Wages and agreement	Adjusted. Pieceworkers increased 10 cents, to 50 cents per hour.	May 23	May 27	100	15
National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Metal-trades workers	Working conditions	Pending	do		(1)	
Kline Department Store, LaSalle, Ill.	Controversy	Department-store workers.	Working conditions and company's objection to picketing.	Adjusted. Better understanding between company and workers.	Apr. 3	May 24	10	23
Shipbuilders, Camden, N. J.	Strike	Shipbuilders	Renewal of agreement	Pending	May 13		5,700	900
Ludlow Valve Co., Troy, N. Y.	Threatened strike.	Machinists	Wage increase of 11 percent asked.	do	May 20		95	130
Alfries Realty Corporation, New York City.	Controversy	Employees	Discharge of employees	do	May 25		(1)	

Courthouse, New York City	do	Sculptors	Wage rates for carving	Unable to adjust. Better understanding was reached.	do	June 3	16	26
"American Mercury", New York City.	Strike	Office workers	Wages, recognition, vacation, and reinstatement of 1 discharged worker.	Pending. Negotiations to continue.	Apr. 30	May 15	7	
Printers, Springfield, Mass	do	Printers	Discharge of union president	Pending	May 27		165	
Public Works project, Sherman, Tex.	Controversy	Laborers	Recognition of laborers	do	May 26		(1)	
Garden City Laundry, Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Laundry workers	Low wages and bad working conditions.	do	May 25		150	4
Eton Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.	do	Textile workers	Wages and working conditions	do	May 1		(1)	
Sewer work, Peoria, Ill	Threatened strike.	Teamsters	Wage increase	do	May 24		(1)	
Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., Aurora, Ill.	Controversy	Ironworkers	Asked prevailing wage	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement as to future wage rates.	May 25	May 29	26	2
Public Works project, Farmer City, Ill.	do	Hod carriers	Union men asked employment	Adjusted. Union workers employed at fixed rates.	May 15	June 4	25	1
Toledo Edison Co., Toledo, Ohio	Strike	Electrical workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement	May 28	June 6	450	
Brunswick Balke Collender Co., Muskegon, Mich.	Controversy	Carpenters and millmen.	Making of agreement	Adjusted. Temporary agreement, negotiations to continue.	May 29	June 5	700	
United Airlines, Tinley Park, Ill	Strike	Mechanics	Penalty system and working conditions.	Pending	do		64	75
Wilson & Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	do	Packing-house workers	Collective bargaining, conditions, discharges.	do	do		675	175
McCormick Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg., Port Gamble and Port Ludlow, Wash.	do	Sawmill workers	Wage increase, 6-hour day, and recognition.	Adjusted. Wage rates raised 5 cents, 44-hour week.	May 6	May 28	1,730	
Hamilton Casket Co., Chicago, Ill	do	Casket makers	Working conditions	Pending	May 31		(1)	
Upholsterers, Milwaukee, Wis	do	Upholsterers	Wage increase and closed shop	Adjusted. Piecework rates increased to 50 cents per hour.	Apr. 29	May 18	500	50
Total							47,843	9,740

[1] Not yet reported.

[2] Terms of settlement not reported.

Industrial Disputes in Puerto Rico, 1933–34 [1]

THE Puerto Rican Mediation and Conciliation Commission was more active in the fiscal year 1933–34 than in any previous 12-month period. In that year there were 123 strikes and other industrial controversies, involving over 72,000 persons. Among the most important of these disputes were the general strike of longshoremen, the general strike of needleworkers, and the strike of the machine operators of the Puerto Rico American Tobacco Co.

The greatest number of conflicts occurred in the breadmaking industry, in which there were 22 strikes and 6 controversies, none of these disputes, however, involving over 100 workers. The greatest number of persons involved in any one of the 123 strikes was 12,000 workers in the men's clothing industry. Two of the strikes in the sugar industry involved, respectively, 9,000 and 9,500 workers. Most of the disputes were of brief duration.

As an outcome of an agreement entered into in 1933–34 by the Sugar Producers Association and the Free Federation of Workingmen in Puerto Rico, industrial peace prevailed on the sugar plantations during the entire period of the grinding season of that year, and a production of 1,100,000 tons of sugar was reported—a figure not reached in any other year in the Puerto Rican sugar industry.

[1] Data are from Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, Annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1933-34. San Juan, 1935, p. 40.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Florida Workmen's Compensation Act

THE legislature of Florida at its 1935 session passed a law to provide a system of workmen's compensation for that State. The act was approved on May 25, 1935, and became effective on July 1, 1935. Florida is the forty-fifth State which has enacted workmen's compensation legislation. The only States now without compensation laws are Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

The Florida act is to be administered by an industrial commission consisting of three members. Two of the members are to be selected by the Governor from his cabinet with no additional compensation, while the third member, also named by the Governor, is to be chairman of the commission at a salary of $4,200. The industrial commission designated to administer the provisions of the workmen's compensation law is also empowered to perform additional duties connected with labor.

The Florida act covers public employment, except elected officials, and all public and quasi-public corporations, and all private employments in which three or more employees are regularly employed. Exempted occupations include domestic service, agricultural and horticultural farm labor, as well as tractor sawmills, and other sawmills employing not more than 10 laborers, and occupations covered by the Federal Workmen's Compensation Act. By virtue of a subsequent amendment to the act, agricultural labor used in growing and harvesting of cane sugar and its byproducts is excluded from the coverage of compensation. An employer must insure his risk either in a stock or mutual insurance company, or provide self-insurance.

The Florida Workmen's Compensation Act is analyzed below, following the method used in presenting the other workmen's compensation laws in the Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletins.[1] This not only permits an easy comparison with the other compensation acts, but also presents the substance of the law in a convenient form.

Date of enactment.—May 25, 1935; in effect July 1, 1935.

System.—Election presumed unless either party rejects.

Injuries compensated.—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, and such diseases or infection as naturally or unavoidably result from such injury. No compensation in case of injury caused by intoxication, or

[1] United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletins Nos. 423 and 496.

by willful intention of the employee to injure himself, or another, or by refusal to use a safety appliance.

Industries covered.—All public and quasi-public corporations and all private employments in which three or more employees are regularly employed in the same business or establishment, except domestic service, agricultural and horticultural farm labor, tractor sawmills, and other sawmills employing not more than 10 laborers in the operation of the mill, agricultural labor used in the growing, harvesting, and manufacturing of sugar and its byproducts, and persons covered by Federal compensation.

Persons compensated.—Private employment: Every person either under appointment or contract of hire or apprenticeship, and also including minors, lawfully or unlawfully employed, except persons whose employment is both casual and not in the usual course of the employer's trade, business, profession, or occupation. Public employment: All employees of the State and its political subdivisions.

Waiting period.—Fourteen days. Retroactive to day of disability provided incapacity continues for more than 28 days.

Compensation for death.—(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $150. (b) Amount payable not to exceed 50 percent if no dependents, 55 percent if one dependent, 60 percent if more than one dependent, of the average weekly wage of the deceased employee; not over $18 nor less than $4 per week for 350 weeks.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Such medical, surgical, hospital treatment (including medicines, crutches, and apparatus) for such period as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require. (b) For total disability, a weekly payment of 50 to 60 percent of average weekly wages for a maximum period of 350 weeks. (c) For temporary partial disability, a weekly payment of 50 to 60 percent of the difference between the average weekly wages before and after the injury; maximum period, 5 years. (d) For certain specified permanent partial disabilities, a weekly payment of 50 to 60 percent for fixed periods; maximum period, 350 weeks. For facial disfigurement, maximum $2,000. Claims must be filed within 1 year after the time of injury. Notice of injury must be given within 30 days to the commission and to the employer.

Insurance.—Employer must insure in private insurance company or association, or furnish to the commission proof of financial ability to become a self-insurer.

Security of payments.—Claims are not assignable and are exempt from all claims of creditors. Compensation has the same preference of lien against the assets of an insurance carrier or employer as is allowed unpaid wages. No agreement by an employee to pay any portion of the premium shall be valid, nor may an employee waive his right to compensation.

Administration.—Act is administered by an industrial commission of 3 members. Such commission hears and makes an award of compensation, with a right of appeal to the courts of the State.

Injury Suffered in Labor Dispute Held Compensable

THE Supreme Court of Ohio recently held that a miner working in an open-shop mine located in a unionized mining district was subject to a continuing condition which constituted a greater hazard than that common to the general public (*Gregory* v. *Industrial Commission of Ohio*, 195 N. E. 699).

The deceased, James Gregory, was employed in a mine none of whose employees were members of the union. On March 3, 1932, he was on his way to get the team used for hauling coal out of the mine when he was attacked and severely beaten by persons in sympathy with, or actually members of, the miners' union in nearby mines. Gregory, an excellent workman, was so seriously injured that he was never again able to work in the mine and could, with great difficulty, work only 1 day for a previous employer. He died April 19, 1932.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio refused compensation. Upon appeal, the court of common pleas reversed this decision, and the court of appeals approved the decision of the industrial commission. The Supreme Court of Ohio, which rendered the final decision, reversed the decision of the court of appeals and held that the widow of the deceased had a right to recover compensation for her husband's death, as Gregory was injured "in the zone of his employment." The Ohio authorities approve the statement that—

> It is generally held that an injury sustained by a miner, while proceeding on the premises of his employer, to his place of employment, or an injury sustained while preparing to begin his day's work, * * * arises out of and in the course of the employment, within the meaning of the act (49 A. L. R., p. 433).

It was Gregory's duty to hitch the team, and though he was 250 yards from the mine and 200 yards from the stable, he had reached the zone of his employment and entered upon the course of his employment within the meaning of the workmen's compensation law. Walking the distance between the entrance of the employer's premises and the stable where he began his labor constituted one of the hazards of his employment.

In holding that the open-shop condition of the mine in which Gregory was employed furnished a continuing hazard greater than that to which the general public was subject and established a causal connection between the employment and the injuries which made the injuries compensable, the court said:

> Whenever the conditions attached to the place of employment are factors in causing injury to a workman engaged therein such injury arises out of the employment and is compensable.
>
> This mine was in the Ohio mining district, just a short distance from the Hocking Valley mines that were unionized. The workmen at the Thompson mine had been notified that they would receive a visit from the Hocking Valley miners, and they made their word good. An open shop in a unionized district is not conducive to passivity. The proximity of union and nonunion enterprises of itself creates more or less of a hazard. It is a condition in the one sense and an environment in the other. It is our holding that the open-shop condition of the Thompson mine did subject Gregory to a hazard greater than that to which the general public in the community was subjected.

Injury to Longshoreman on Vessel Held to be Governed by Maritime Law

AT THE last session of the United States Supreme Court a case was decided involving a claim for compensation on account of the death of a longshoreman while unloading a vessel on the Great Lakes. The case arose in the Supreme Court of Michigan and the high court of the United States declared that the injuries of the longshoreman were received in maritime employment, and that therefore the Federal law controlled.

The facts of the case show that the longshoreman was injured at Port Huron, Mich., while unloading a vessel in that port. At the time of his injuries he was working on the deck of the vessel, and a swinging hoist, which was being used in lifting cargo from a hatch, hit him, throwing him upon the wharf. He sought compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Michigan as an employee of the Port Huron Terminal Co. The employer contended that the State law did not apply, as the accident occurred upon navigable waters. Upon a hearing before the State industrial commission it was held that the injury must have been occasioned by the fall of the employee upon the wharf and, therefore, the claim was within the State workmen's compensation act. This was reasoned even though the injury would not have been received except for the blow received by the employee while he was engaged in his work on the vessel. Upon appeal to the State supreme court, the award of the commission was vacated and it was held that the case was governed by the Federal law.

The United States Supreme Court, because of an alleged conflict of decisions of the Court on this subject, granted a review of the case. In deciding the legitimacy of the claim, the Court referred to numerous decisions previously decided by it in which it had repeatedly held that an employee injured upon navigable waters while engaged in maritime work was governed exclusively by the maritime law. The Court reasoned that in the case under consideration the injury was due to a blow which the employee received from the swinging hoist. The Court further showed that it was that blow which gave rise to the cause of action, and pointed out that the maritime character of the cause of action was not altered "by the fact that the petitioner was thrown from the vessel to the land." Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, in rendering the opinion, referred to the case, *Smith & Son* v. *Taylor*, 276 U. S. 179—that of a longshoreman employed in unloading a vessel at a dock. While engaged in his duties upon a stage that rested upon the wharf, and which projected a few feet over the water near the vessel, he was struck by a sling loaded with cargo and knocked into the water, where he was later found dead. In this case, although it was urged that the death of the employee, which occurred in the

water, was a case exclusively within the admiralty jurisdiction, the Court showed that such a contention was untenable: "The blow by the sling was what gave rise to the cause of action. It was given and took effect while deceased was upon the land. It was the sole, immediate, and proximate cause of his death. (*The G. R. Booth*, 171 U. S. 450, 460.) The substance and consummation of the occurrence which gave rise to the cause of action took place on land." Therefore, the Court said that if a cause of action arises on the land whenever a longshoreman is knocked from the dock into the water, it must necessarily follow from the same reasoning "that when he is struck upon the vessel and the blow throws him upon the dock the cause of action arises on the vessel." The judgment of the State supreme court was therefore affirmed. (*Emerson F. Minnie* v. *Port Huron Terminal Co. et al.*, 55 Sup. Ct. 884.)

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Decisions of National Labor Relations Board

IN THIRTEEN out of 32 decisions rendered by the National Labor Relations Board during the month of April it was ruled that the companies had violated section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act by discriminatory discharge of employees for union activities or affiliation. Fifty-eight discharged employees were ordered reinstated to their former positions, with back pay in practically all cases. In one of these decisions, 15 workers discharged following a strike were ordered reinstated, but the evidence showed that 20 others were discharged for other reasons and need not be reemployed.

In five cases the Board found that the complaint of discriminatory discharge was not sustained. Attention of one company was called to the fact that while the discharge was not discriminatory, the company had stated that it would reemploy the discharged employees as soon as conditions permitted. One case was a reversal of an earlier decision.

In six cases the Board found that companies had interfered with the self-organization of their employees by recognition and aid given to employee association plans, and the companies were ordered to cease giving aid or support to such associations.

Four decisions involved refusal by the companies to bargain collectively with the employees. In all cases the companies were ordered to recognize the employees' representatives and make such collective agreements as were desired. The reinstatement of 8 employees discharged in 1 of these cases was ordered.

In four decisions the Board ordered that elections should be held to determine the person or organization desired by employees to represent them in collective bargaining.

Agreement of Radio Telegraphists on Pacific Coast

THE American Radio Telegraphists Association has recently entered into a collective agreement with the major shipping companies of the Pacific coast whereby considerable increases in wages, as well as other desirable conditions, have been secured.

Monthly wage increases resulting from this agreement on passenger ships are as follows:

Old and New Wage Rates on Passenger Ships and Percent of Increase

Company and service	Number of ships	Number of operators	Old wage	New wage	Percent of increase
Dollar: Round the world and trans-Pacific	13	39	$99	$150	51.5
			88	135	53.1
			77	120	55.8
Dollar—S. S. *President Hoover*, S. S. *President Coolidge*: Trans-Pacific	2	6	120	165	37.5
			99	140	41.4
			77	125	62.3
American Mail: Trans-Pacific	5	15	99	150	51.5
			88	135	53.1
			77	120	55.8
Pacific S. S. Co.: Pacific coastwise	[1] 3	9	120	130	8.3
			100	120	20.0
			100	110	10.0
States Line	3	9	115	150	30.4
			90	135	50.0
			----	120	----
Matson Line: California, Honolulu, and Australia	4	12	120	165	37.5
			90	140	55.5
			80	125	56.2

[1] Pacific S. S. Co. operates two additional passenger ships during summer months.

The Pacific-Atlantic Co. also signed the agreement, but wage figures are not available. Complete data of the wage increases for operators on freight ships are also not available, but it is estimated that the total increase in monthly wages will be over $2,400. In addition, increases ranging from $66 to $125 per month were secured on the west coast for operators on the Luckenbach Co. ships.

Agreement and Arbitration Award in Shipping Industry on Pacific Coast

ON February 25, 1935, the International Seamen's Union of America, on behalf of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers' Association, and Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast, entered into an agreement with the major Pacific steamship companies regarding employment of unlicensed seafaring employees of the various steamship companies, and providing for submission to arbitration of certain proposals relating to wages, hours, and conditions governing work.

The agreement for arbitration provides that the decision of the arbitrators shall constitute a part of the agreement, and that the agreement and the award shall bind both parties for the period ending September 30, 1935, thereafter being renewed from year to year in the absence of written notice of desire to terminate or amend the same.

The steamship companies agree to give preference in employment to members of the International Seamen's Union of America, if they can satisfactorily qualify for the positions. This agreement, however, does not require the discharge of any employee who may not desire to join a union, nor does it apply to prompt reshipment, nor to absence due to illness or accident. Employers are free to discharge any member of the crew who is unsatisfactory, and they may employ special employees, men in key positions, apprentices, and craftsmen of a general nature who are not union members.

Seafaring employees shall not be required to register at private hiring halls or similar institutions, but shall be hired at the docks or at the union offices by the employers, who shall have entire freedom of selection from among those eligible. No system is to be established that will interfere with the employer's freedom of selection or compel any employee to register at any private hiring hall.

The unions are to cooperate with the steamship companies in the maintenance of adequate services, and to that end their members shall not directly nor indirectly discriminate against steamship companies by refusing to sail under licensed officers, including chief stewards, irrespective of their affiliation or nonaffiliation with any particular organization or association. This does not, however, prevent choice of employment by individual union members.

It is agreed by the parties that there are to be no strikes, lockouts, or stoppages of work during the period of the agreement.

The agreement provides that a labor relations board is to be established at the Port of San Francisco, and that it shall consist of 6 members, 3 appointed by the steamship companies and 3 by the executive board of the International Seamen's Union—1 each from the officers or members of the unions entering into the agreement.

The board shall investigate and adjudicate all grievances and disputes as to the interpretation or performance of the agreement or award, or any matter not covered thereby. In case a dispute involves but one department, the matter may be submitted for decision to one of the representatives designated by the steamship companies and the representative of the district union affected. Upon written notice from any party to the agreement, stating the reason for the meeting, the board shall meet within 24 hours. If the board fails to agree, a seventh member shall be appointed by a majority of the board, and the decision of this seventh member shall be final.

The board may designate a person or persons at other ports to hear and adjudicate disputes at such ports. Such decisions shall not be effective unless approved by the Labor Relations Board.

The wages provided for in the award shall be minimum wages in addition to the customary subsistence, quarters, cure, and maintenance. In case present wages exceed the wage rates fixed in the award, the higher rates are to be paid for the term of the agreement.

The provisions as to straight-time wages are retroactive to December 1, 1934, but in all other matters, including overtime, the award is to be effective only from the date of its rendition. Minimum rates of wages for the deck and engine departments and for the more important unlicensed personnel on freight and passenger ships, as fixed by the award, are as follows:

Minimum Monthly Wages for Deck and Engine Departments and for Certain Unlicensed Personnel on Freight and Passenger Ships

Occupation	Wages per month	Occupation	Wages per month
Deck department		Combination—Continued:	
		Messmen	$50.00
Able seamen	$62.50	Waiters	50.00
Watchmen	62.50	Sailors and firemen's messboys	45.00
Ordinary seamen	45.00		
Boatswains	75.00	*Unlicensed personnel on passenger ships*	
Carpenters	75.00		
Deck boys	40.00	Class A:	
		Chefs	275.00
Engine-room department		Sous chefs	190.00
		Pastry chefs	180.00
Watertenders	72.50	Second stewards	170.00
Oilers	72.50	Cabin class stewards	160.00
Combination men	72.50	First bakers	150.00
Firemen	62.50	Cooks	145.00
Wipers	50.00	Chief butchers	140.00
Storekeepers	72.50	Class B:	
		Chief cooks	125.00
Unlicensed personnel on freighters		Chief bakers	125.00
		Second stewards	110.00
Stewards	115.00	Chief butchers	100.00
Chief cooks	100.00	Second cooks	95.00
Second cooks	80.00	Pantrymen	90.00
Messmen	50.00	Third cooks	80.00
Sailors' and firemen's messboys	45.00	Second bakers	80.00
Combination:			
Cook and steward	120.00		
Second cooks	85.00		

The rate of pay for overtime in the deck and engine departments shall be not less than 60 cents per hour. When board is not furnished, each member of the crew shall receive 50 cents per meal, and when compelled to sleep on shore, 75 cents per night for rent.

With a few exceptions, 8 hours is to constitute a day's work.

Agreement Between Metal Trades Department (A. F. of L.) and Sinclair Co.

FOR the first time, the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has signed an agreement with an oil company—the Sinclair Co. Three important corporations, representing the production, construction, and refining branches, are parties to the agreement, which was signed by the Metal Trades Department for 13 of its member unions, and is to continue until May 1, 1936, and thereafter, unless terminated by either party on 30 days' notice.

Complete machinery for handling disputes is set up.

Provision is made for vacations with pay. All employees with 1 year of continuous service are to receive 1 week's vacation with full pay. After 2 years of service employees are to have 2 weeks' vacation, 1 of which is to be with full pay, and after 4 years of service, employees are to receive 2 weeks' vacation with full pay.

Time and a half is to be paid for specified holidays, except for shift men regularly employed in connection with a continuous operation.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, April 1935

A MODERATE rise in the separation rate and a slight falling in the accession rate were the outstanding features of the survey of labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments for the month of April.

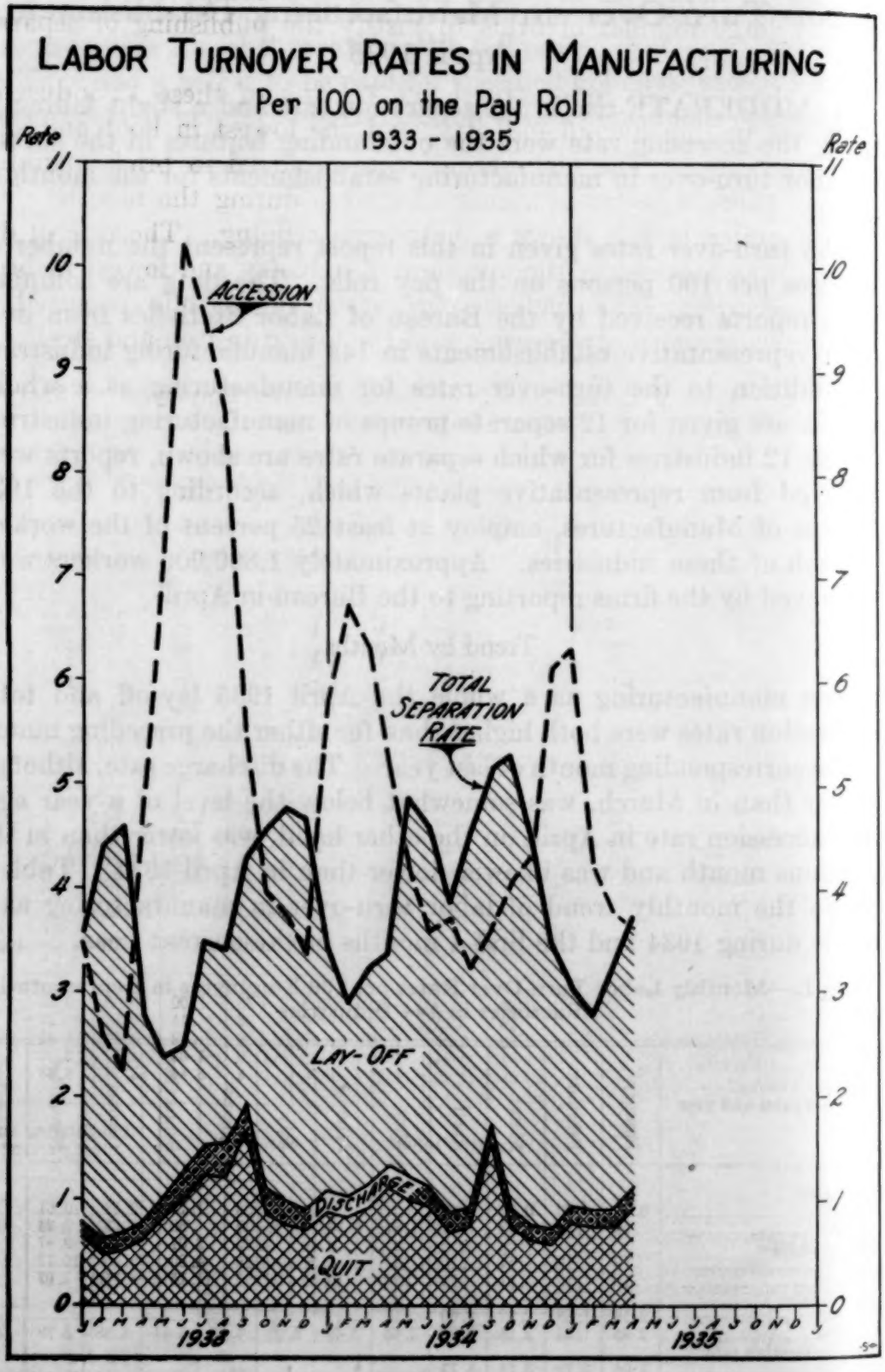
The turn-over rates given in this report represent the number of changes per 100 persons on the pay rolls. The data are compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from over 5,000 representative establishments in 144 manufacturing industries. In addition to the turn-over rates for manufacturing as a whole, details are given for 12 separate groups of manufacturing industries. In the 12 industries for which separate rates are shown, reports were received from representative plants which, according to the 1933 Census of Manufactures, employ at least 25 percent of the workers in each of these industries. Approximately 1,800,000 workers were employed by the firms reporting to the Bureau in April.

Trend by Months

FOR manufacturing as a whole the April 1935 lay-off and total separation rates were both higher than for either the preceding month or the corresponding month of last year. The discharge rate, although higher than in March, was somewhat below the level of a year ago. The accession rate in April, on the other hand, was lower than in the previous month and was likewise lower than in April 1934. Table 1 shows the monthly trend of labor turn-over in manufacturing as a whole during 1934 and the first 4 months of the current year.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Class of rates and year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quit rate:												
1935	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.93								
1934	.90	.85	.93	1.11	1.01	0.94	0.70	0.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
Discharge rate:												
1935	.18	.18	.17	.20								
1934	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
Lay-off rate:												
1935	2.10	1.88	2.32	2.60								
1934	2.35	1.85	2.08	2.04	3.65	3.48	2.96	3.56	3.41	4.38	3.78	2.72
Total separation rate:												
1935	3.04	2.79	3.24	3.73								
1934	3.43	2.89	3.22	3.38	4.88	4.60	3.85	4.50	5.12	5.30	4.55	3.45
Accession rate:												
1935	6.33	4.23	3.79	3.63								
1934	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.09	4.32	6.14


LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING
Per 100 on the Pay Roll
1933 - 1935
Rate
Rate
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
ACCESSION
TOTAL SEPARATION RATE
LAY-OFF
DISCHARGE
QUIT
1933
1934
1935

Analysis by Industries

IN TABLE 2 is given the quit, discharge, lay-off, and accession rates for the 12 industries in which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

The highest accession rate shown by any of these 12 industries occurred in the sawmill industry, and the lowest in boot and shoe manufacturing. The highest quit rate occurred in brick manufacturing where there were numerous strikes during the month. The lowest quit rate was shown in petroleum refining. The rate of discharge was greatest in the automotive industry and lowest in brick manufacturing. The highest percentage of lay-offs occurred in slaughtering and meat packing, and the lowest in iron and steel.

Table 2.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries

Class of rates	April 1935	March 1935	April 1934	April 1935	March 1935	April 1934	April 1935	March 1935	April 1934
	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Bricks		
Quit rate	1.61	1.61	3.31	0.59	0.66	0.78	11.42	0.36	0.74
Discharge rate	.37	.28	.74	.16	.22	.25	.05	.08	.21
Lay-off rate	2.28	2.57	4.66	2.15	1.24	1.56	5.87	5.05	3.91
Total separation rate	4.26	4.46	8.71	2.90	2.12	2.59	17.34	5.49	4.86
Accession rate	5.32	5.26	11.77	1.21	2.42	2.46	9.92	11.81	10.33
	Cigars and cigarettes			Cotton manufacturing			Foundries and machine shops		
Quit rate	1.17	0.58	(1)	1.26	1.07	1.20	0.78	0.70	0.90
Discharge rate	.14	.10	(1)	.26	.33	.26	.30	.24	.28
Lay-off rate	2.71	1.59	(1)	3.93	4.31	2.22	2.74	1.96	1.83
Total separation rate	4.02	2.27	(1)	5.45	5.71	3.68	3.82	2.90	3.01
Accession rate	2.57	4.81	(1)	2.99	3.92	3.35	4.70	5.35	6.46
	Furniture			Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit rate	0.60	0.72	0.62	0.62	0.75	1.00	0.90	0.83	0.51
Discharge rate	.19	.25	.22	.06	.06	.11	.18	.21	.09
Lay-off rate	3.82	2.37	4.66	1.27	.89	.52	3.44	1.35	1.47
Total separation rate	4.61	3.34	5.50	1.95	1.70	1.63	4.52	2.39	2.37
Accession rate	3.08	5.46	4.25	1.26	1.78	5.44	3.26	4.48	2.37
	Petroleum refining			Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit rate	0.38	0.37	(1)	2.33	1.08	1.29	0.58	0.61	0.81
Discharge rate	.11	.15	(1)	.35	.39	.50	.28	.24	.29
Lay-off rate	1.29	2.00	(1)	3.89	4.79	3.01	8.19	9.87	6.06
Total separation rate	1.78	2.52	(1)	6.57	6.26	4.80	9.05	10.72	7.16
Accession rate	2.14	2.36	(1)	10.05	7.97	11.15	8.71	7.07	6.76

[1] Rates not available.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Summary of Building Construction Reports for May 1935

Change in Procedure of Publishing Building Construction Figures

IN THE past, current building-construction figures have been published monthly in pamphlet form and, in addition, for the purpose of a convenient permanent record, the contents of this pamphlet have been reprinted, without change, in the following issue of the Monthly Labor Review. With the present issue a change in procedure is made. Hereafter each issue of the Labor Review will contain a summary of the data for the second month preceding the date of the Labor Review and the figures in detail for the third preceding month. Thus, the next (August) issue of the Monthly Labor Review will carry a summary of the June building-construction figures and the revised figures in detail for May. The present issue gives a summary of the May 1935 figures, but does not give the detailed data for April 1934, as these have already been published in the June issue.

As a result of this change, it will be possible to incorporate in the permanent record given in the Monthly Labor Review, certain revisions and corrections which are sometimes necessary in the monthly pamphlet. At the same time those who wish the detailed information as early as possible may secure the pamphlet, which will be published as formerly and distributed without charge, upon request.

Trend in May 1935

THE estimated cost of building construction for which permits were issued in May showed a slight advance over the preceding month and a marked gain over May of last year. This is the fifth consecutive monthly increase shown by the Bureau's figures. Each of the 5 months from January to May showed a large gain over the corresponding month of 1934, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from representative cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Compared with May of last year, the estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued showed an increase

of nearly 30 percent. Over the same period the value of new residential buildings showed a gain of 112 percent. All 9 geographic divisions registered increases in the number and value of residential buildings. Three geographic divisions indicate gains of over 200 percent in the estimated cost of residential buildings, comparing May 1935 with the corresponding month of 1934.

Comparisons, May 1935 with May 1934

THE number and cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, and of additions, alterations, and repairs are given in table 1 for the months of May 1934 and May 1935.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 763 Identical Cities, May 1934 and May 1935

Class of construction	Number of permits			Estimated cost		
	May 1935	May 1934	Percentage change	May 1935	May 1934	Percentage change
All construction	44,773	35,728	+25.3	$69,901,502	$55,209,226	+26.6
New residential buildings	4,908	2,127	+130.7	25,369,266	11,958,053	+112.2
New nonresidential buildings	7,821	6,310	+23.9	23,948,513	26,929,020	−11.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	32,044	27,291	+17.4	20,583,723	16,322,153	+26.1

Over the year period there was an increase of more than 9,000 in the number of building operations and an increase of nearly $15,000,000 in their value.

Table 2 gives, in summary form, the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings, for the month of May 1935 and the corresponding month of the previous year.

Table 2.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Families Provided for in 763 Identical Cities, May 1934 and May 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of new dwellings			Families provided for		
	May 1935	May 1934	Percentage change	May 1935	May 1934	Percentage change
All types	$25,160,002	$11,286,343	+122.9	6,875	3,356	+104.9
1-family dwellings	18,913,751	7,651,533	+147.2	4,560	1,989	+129.3
2-family dwellings [1]	1,150,469	618,660	+86.0	423	201	+110.4
Multifamily dwellings [2]	5,095,782	3,016,150	+68.9	1,892	1,166	+62.3

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

More than 75 percent of the total value of the housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued during May 1935 was accounted

for by 1-family dwellings. Over the year period the estimated value of such dwellings increased by nearly 150 percent. The increase in the estimated cost of new dwellings as a whole amounted to nearly 125 percent. During May, dwelling units were provided in new buildings to house 6,875 families. This is more than double the number of dwelling units provided during May 1934.

Comparisons, May 1935 with April 1935

THE summary of building construction in 773 cities is given in table 3 for April and May 1935.

Table 3.—Summary of Building Construction in 773 Identical Cities, April and May 1935

Class of Construction	Number of permits			Estimated cost		
	May 1935	April 1935	Percentage change	May 1935	April 1935	Percentage change
All construction	44,860	43,545	+3.0	$60,798,988	$68,466,384	+1.9
New residential buildings	4,931	4,204	+17.3	25,418,766	23,246,061	+9.3
New nonresidential buildings	7,855	7,648	+2.7	23,988,799	25,565,848	−6.2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	32,074	31,693	+1.2	20,391,423	19,654,475	+3.7

The increase in the number of building operations, comparing the 2 months, amounted to 3.0 percent, while indicated expenditures increased by 1.9 percent. The pick-up in the number and value of new residential buildings was much greater than for building as a whole. New nonresidential buildings, while increasing in number, showed a decrease in estimated value.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and of families provided therein during April and May 1935 is shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Residential Construction and of Families Provided for in 773 Identical Cities, April and May 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of new dwellings			Families provided for		
	May 1935	April 1935	Percentage change	May 1935	April 1935	Percentage change
All types	$25,209,502	$23,210,311	+8.6	6,900	6,508	+6.0
1-family dwellings	18,951,151	14,757,687	+28.4	4,581	3,869	+18.4
2-family dwellings [1]	1,162,569	1,078,182	+7.8	427	368	+16.0
Multifamily dwellings [2]	5,095,782	7,374,442	−30.9	1,892	2,271	−16.7

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

There was a pronounced increase in both the estimated value and the number of families provided for in 1- and 2-family dwellings.

The estimated cost of the number of families provided for in apartment houses, however, showed a decided drop.

Important Building Projects

PERMITS were issued during May for the following important building projects: For a school building in Boston, Mass., to cost $685,000; for a factory building in Rahway, N. J., to cost $200,000; for an apartment house in Brooklyn, N. Y., to cost $1,974,000; for an apartment house in the Borough of the Bronx to cost nearly $1,200,000; for an apartment house in the Borough of Queens to cost over $500,000; for a public building in Phoenix, Ariz., to cost $475,000; for school buildings in Los Angeles, Calif., to cost nearly $350,000; for school buildings in San Francisco, Calif., to cost over $400,000; for a school in Kansas City, Mo., to cost nearly $600,000, and for a college dormitory in Austin, Tex., to cost over $400,000.

Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for a parcel-post building in Detroit, Mich., to cost $845,000 and for a post office and Federal courthouse in San Antonio, Tex., to cost over $1,800,000.

Relative Cost of Material and Labor in P.W.A. Building Construction

By HERMAN B. BYER, OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OF EACH dollar expended for P. W. A. building construction, labor on the job receives approximately 27 cents. Materials account for 56 cents of each dollar spent. The remaining 17 cents is used for overhead, miscellaneous expenses, and profit. The overhead and miscellaneous expenses include such items as office work, rent, insurance, workmen's compensation, depreciation of equipment, etc. These data were compiled from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 257 primary contractors and subcontractors working on 54 small- and medium-size buildings, with a combined cost of $1,875,178. The sample covers buildings in all geographic divisions.[1]

Among the types of buildings covered were schools, public office buildings, courthouses, almshouses, hospitals, armories, dormitories, army barracks, officers' quarters, and Coast Guard stations. Of the 54 buildings, 24 were erected by the Federal Government and 30 by

[1] The structures were erected in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington.

the various State governments or political subdivisions receiving allotments from non-Federal P. W. A. funds.

The Federal buildings ranged in cost from a $13,000 Coast Guard station in Massachusetts to a $188,000 hospital in Maine. The highest priced non-Federal building was a college dormitory in Arkansas, costing $123,000; the lowest, a school building in South Carolina, costing $7,300.

These construction jobs provided nearly 653,000 man-hours of labor at the site of building operations. The men received over $500,000 for their work, which represents an average hourly rate of 77.4 cents.

Fabrication of material in the final step before use provided over 697,000 man-hours of labor. This accounts only for the labor used in the final stage of fabrication. For example, only labor in manufacturing bricks was considered, and the labor involved in taking clay from the pits or in transporting the clay and other materials used in the brick plant was omitted. In fabricating structural steel, the computations covered only the labor in the rolling mill, and no account was taken of the labor created in mining and smelting the ore or labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, or the blooming mills.

Table 1.—Where the Building Construction Dollar Goes

Item	Amount	Percent
Contract price	$1,875,178	100.0
Pay rolls on the job	505,134	26.9
Cost of materials on the job	1,055,130	56.3
Overhead and miscellaneous	314,914	16.8

There was considerable difference in the percentage of the building dollar paid to labor on the different jobs. In constructing a machine shop in California costing $90,000, labor at the site received only 12 cents from each dollar spent. On the other hand, on a school building in Kentucky, costing $9,000, labor received 49 cents of each dollar spent.

Material ratios also varied greatly—on an Army guardhouse in Massachusetts, costing $29,000, only 38 cents of each dollar was spent for material, while on a municipal firehouse in Tennessee, costing $9,000, 84 cents of each dollar was spent for material.

The types of material and their values are shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Value of Material Used in Erecting 54 Buildings Financed from P. W. A. Funds, by Type of Material

Type of material	Value of material orders placed	
	Value	Percent
All materials	$1,055,130	100.00
Aluminum manufactures	2,013	.19
Brick, hollow tile, and other clay products	116,179	11.01
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	7,973	.76
Cement	77,545	7.35
Coal	1,221	.12
Concrete products	30,932	2.93
Copper products	8,517	.81
Crushed stone	3,016	.29
Doors, shutters, and window sash and frames, molding and trim (metal)	16,790	1.59
Electric wiring and fixtures	38,813	3.68
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	874	.08
Elevators and elevator equipment	550	.05
Explosives	795	.07
Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified	13,198	1.25
Furniture	27,718	2.63
Glass	5,937	.56
Hardware, miscellaneous	25,921	2.46
Heating and ventilating equipment	70,311	6.66
Linoleum	2,698	.26
Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere classified	116,853	11.08
Marble, granite, slate, and other stone products	35,407	3.36
Nails and spikes	2,048	.19
Nonferrous-metal alloys and products, not elsewhare classified	1,027	.10
Paints and varnishes	14,654	1.39
Paving materials and mixtures, not elsewhere classified	962	.09
Petroleum products	2,787	.26
Planing-mill products	66,200	6.27
Plumbing supplies, not elsewhere classified	71,495	6.78
Pumps and pumping equipment	3,817	.36
Roofing materials, not elsewhere classified	29,726	2.82
Sand and gravel	40,133	3.80
Sheet-metal work	12,778	1.21
Steam and other packing, pipe and boiler covering, and gaskets	1,725	.16
Steel-works and rolling-mill products, not elsewhere classified	26,511	2.51
Structural and reinforcing steel, and ornamental metal work	123,269	11.68
Stoves and ranges, other than electric	492	.05
Tiling, floor and wall, and terrazzo	14,682	1.39
Wall plaster, wall board, insulating board, and floor composition	19,736	1.87
Window and door screens and weatherstrip	108	.01
Window shades and fixtures	213	.02
Wire products, not elsewhere classified	4,671	.44
Other	14,835	1.41

Of the $1,875,178 spent on these structures, over $1,055,000 was spent for materials. Orders placed for these materials benefited firms in more than 50 industries located in all sections of the United States.

More money was expended for structural and reinforcing steel than for any other class of material. Other materials accounting for an expenditure of over $100,000 were brick and hollow tile, and lumber and timber products. Orders placed for cement, heating and ventilating equipment, planing-mill products, and plumbing supplies each amounted to over $50,000.

It should be borne in mind that the above data cover only small- and medium-size building projects. Large-size projects might show a different relationship between labor and material costs, and moreover, there would be a marked difference in the types of materials used.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Average Annual Earnings in Manufacturing in Ohio, 1929 to 1933—Part 2 [1]

IN FOUR of the manufacturing groups covered by the present article [2] the average annual earnings of wage earners were greater in 1933 than in 1932. Thus, comparing these 2 years, the average payments to wage earners rose from $1,011 to $1,027 in the manufacture of rubber products, from $705 to $713 in the textile industry, from $507 to $541 in the manufacture of tobacco, and from $934 to $1,020 in the manufacture of vehicles. In the paper and printing industry, annual earnings fell from $1,192 to $1,074, in the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products from $834 to $831, and in miscellaneous manufactures from $940 to $937.

From 1929 to 1932, average annual wage payments fell in all seven groups. For the former year average earnings were as follows: Paper and printing, $1,513; rubber products, $1,562; stone, clay, and glass products, $1,319; textiles, $1,026; tobacco, $660; vehicles, $1,609; miscellaneous manufactures, $1,379.

Source and Scope of Study

AVERAGE wage and salary payments in this study and in earlier studies published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934 have been computed from reports furnished by Ohio employers. The reports were made annually, as required by law, immediately after the close of each calendar year, to the Division of Labor Statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio. The employers' reports show, among other items, the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month and the total wage and salary payments during the year. Employers were not requested to furnish, in connection with such annual reports, information

[1] By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frank C. Croxton, Whiting, Ind. A series of articles on average annual wage and salary payments in Ohio was published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934. That series covered the years 1916 to 1932 for all industries except construction and all industries combined, which were for 1918 to 1932. A new series on average annual wage and salary payments which began in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1935, covers the years 1929 to 1933.

[2] Seven other industry groups in manufacturing were covered in the May 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (pp. 1288 to 1306).

concerning number or proportion of employees working full time, part time, and overtime; nor were they requested to furnish information relative to the extent to which they had "spread" work or shortened hours during slack periods or provided overtime during busy periods. It is not possible to determine from the data available the amount of part-time and overtime work during the period covered by this study and measure, even approximately, the effect of such conditions upon average annual wage and salary payments.

Reports were requested in each of the years covered by this study of all employers of three or more persons. Some reports were received each year from employers of fewer than three and all such returns are included in the compilations. The number of establishments reporting varied from year to year, but the returns were from identical establishments throughout the 12 months of each year. Reports were not requested concerning employment by governmental units and interstate transportation. A discussion of the completeness of the reports received and compiled by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics will be found in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1934 (pp. 144, 145).

The number of establishments reporting each year from 1929 to 1933 is shown in table 1 for each of the 7 manufacturing groups.

Table 1.—Number of Ohio Manufacturing Establishments Reporting, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups

Year	Paper and printing	Rubber products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles	Tobacco	Vehicles	Miscellaneous manufactures
1929	1,158	127	770	647	137	304	959
1930	1,151	113	747	627	144	297	982
1931	1,160	104	708	587	133	265	950
1932	1,139	95	622	567	127	228	884
1933	1,107	102	573	549	109	217	880

Average Number Reported Employed

The average number of persons reported employed in each of the three general occupation groups—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling)—is shown in table 2 for each of the manufacturing groups. The annual reports made by employers show the number of persons employed on the 15th of each month, and the averages were computed by dividing the total of the monthly figures by 12. In some of the years a few salespeople were tabulated by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under "Manufactures, not otherwise classified" and cannot now be distributed to the several industry groups (see note to table 5).

Considering the 3 general occupation groups combined, there were increases in the average number of persons reported employed in 1933 as compared with 1932 in 5 of the 7 industry groups.

Decreases were reported in manufactures of tobacco and vehicles. There was an increase in the average number of bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks employed only in manufactures of rubber products.

Table 2.—Average Number Reported Employed in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry and General Occupation Groups

Year	Paper and printing				Rubber products			
	Total	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Total	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)
1929	54,286	43,871	8,651	1,764	69,496	62,358	7,138	[1]
1930	52,451	42,022	9,462	[2] 968	52,270	45,755	6,515	[1]
1931	49,395	39,933	7,866	1,596	44,122	38,870	5,252	[1]
1932	46,238	36,817	7,696	1,726	40,986	36,048	4,937	[1]
1933	47,237	38,476	7,030	1,731	47,319	42,308	4,983	28
	Stone, clay, and glass products				Textiles			
1929	43,393	41,128	2,091	174	46,479	43,272	2,972	235
1930	36,071	33,670	2,262	139	41,572	38,674	2,675	223
1931	30,234	28,068	2,089	78	36,944	34,359	2,405	180
1932	22,144	20,603	1,460	81	34,088	31,788	2,131	170
1933	23,620	22,194	1,348	78	38,279	36,021	2,108	149
	Tobacco				Vehicles			
1929	9,101	8,930	171	[1]	78,463	72,727	5,617	120
1930	8,393	8,250	143	[1]	56,630	51,144	5,375	111
1931	7,378	7,245	133	[1]	43,635	39,613	4,022	[1]
1932	6,457	6,334	122	[1]	28,542	25,684	2,858	[1]
1933	5,305	5,178	109	18	25,817	23,256	2,517	44
	Miscellaneous manufactures							
1929	76,410	66,319	9,685	406	----------	----------	----------	----------
1930	64,139	55,063	8,729	347	----------	----------	----------	----------
1931	53,350	44,971	8,050	329	----------	----------	----------	----------
1932	44,510	36,959	7,203	348	----------	----------	----------	----------
1933	47,718	41,050	6,388	279	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1] Tabulated by Ohio Division of Labor Statistics under "Manufactures, not otherwise classified."
[2] In accord with tabulations of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

Total Wage and Salary Payments

TOTAL wage and salary payments each year from 1929 to 1933 are shown in table 3 for each of the 7 industry groups. In supplying such data, employers were requested to report total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished. Employers were instructed not to include salaries of officials. Payments to superintendents and managers are included in this table, but data for that group are not included elsewhere in this study.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners and also to the 3 general occupation groups combined were greater in 1933 than in 1932 in 4 of the 7 industry groups—manufactures of rubber products; stone, clay, and glass products; textiles; and miscellaneous manufactures—and less in manufactures of paper and printing, tobacco, and vehicles. Total payments to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks were less in 1933 than in 1932 in each of the 7 industry groups.

More than one-half of the increases, for the 3 occupation groups combined, in the 4 industry groups which showed greater total payments in 1933 than in 1932 occurred in manufactures of rubber products. Total payments in that industry group in 1933, however, were 53. 3 percent below the total payments in 1929.

Table 3.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry and General Occupation Groups

Year	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)	Subtotal	Superintendents and managers	Grand total
Paper and printing:						
1929	$66, 367, 586	$13, 411, 374	$4, 069, 507	$83, 848, 467	$6, 103, 891	$89, 852, 358
1930	61, 881, 171	15, 333, 940	[1] 2, 278, 850	79, 493, 961	6, 305, 908	85, 799, 869
1931	54, 404, 944	12, 084, 314	3, 370, 310	69, 859, 568	5, 846, 784	75, 706, 352
1932	43, 901, 063	10, 433, 925	3, 446, 011	57, 780, 999	4, 829, 358	62, 610, 357
1933	41, 320, 092	9, 188, 617	2, 793, 450	53, 302, 159	3, 829, 032	57, 131, 191
Rubber products:						
1929	97, 399, 315	14, 512, 138	120, 011	112, 031, 464	2, 876, 652	114, 908, 116
1930	66, 349, 240	13, 083, 839	72, 608	79, 505, 687	2, 529, 083	82, 034, 770
1931	48, 737, 291	10, 427, 663	16, 693	59, 181, 647	2, 080, 960	61, 262, 607
1932	36, 436, 393	9, 246, 716	42, 171	45, 725, 280	1, 552, 344	47, 277, 624
1933	43, 433, 041	8, 845, 509	70, 766	52, 349, 316	1, 471, 925	53, 821, 241
Stone, clay, and glass products:						
1929	54, 235, 073	3, 754, 709	511, 672	58, 501, 454	3, 244, 057	61, 745, 511
1930	39, 952, 239	4, 318, 071	478, 897	44, 749, 207	2, 984, 815	47, 734, 022
1931	30, 755, 661	3, 718, 646	146, 190	34, 620, 497	2, 491, 401	37, 111, 898
1932	17, 190, 893	2, 091, 298	150, 427	19, 432, 618	1, 810, 169	21, 242, 787
1933	18, 448, 453	1, 766, 091	108, 714	20, 323, 258	1, 297, 606	21, 620, 864
Textiles:						
1929	44, 376, 230	4, 306, 265	676, 663	49, 359, 158	3, 476, 723	52, 835, 881
1930	36, 911, 412	4, 019, 054	483, 914	41, 414, 380	2, 983, 759	44, 398, 139
1931	29, 736, 795	3, 339, 985	329, 818	33, 406, 598	2, 576, 419	35, 983, 017
1932	22, 394, 704	2, 775, 826	262, 923	25, 433, 453	1, 735, 062	27, 168, 515
1933	25, 689, 740	2, 416, 185	184, 040	28, 289, 965	1, 495, 949	29, 785, 914
Tobacco:						
1929	5, 891, 192	259, 229	23, 804	6, 174, 225	239, 117	6, 413, 342
1930	5, 174, 874	225, 511	40, 749	5, 441, 134	215, 278	5, 656, 412
1931	4, 336, 557	189, 972	22, 026	4, 548, 555	198, 773	4, 747, 328
1932	3, 209, 552	178, 074	16, 394	3, 404, 020	153, 658	3, 557, 678
1933	2, 803, 357	144, 506	30, 770	2, 978, 633	146, 180	3, 124, 813
Vehicles:						
1929	117, 048, 781	9, 251, 683	[2] 956, 488	127, 256, 952	4, 273, 621	131, 530, 573
1930	68, 066, 620	9, 373, 242	344, 849	77, 784, 711	4, 284, 903	82, 069, 614
1931	46, 497, 738	7, 681, 677	142, 456	54, 321, 871	3, 187, 339	57, 509, 210
1932	23, 994, 011	4, 765, 383	101, 902	28, 861, 296	2, 204, 641	31, 065, 937
1933	23, 721, 921	3, 615, 863	140, 213	27, 477, 997	1, 665, 118	29, 143, 115
Miscellaneous manufactures:						
1929	91, 484, 418	17, 655, 124	993, 277	110, 132, 819	6, 202, 480	116, 335, 299
1930	70, 760, 763	15, 691, 386	821, 673	87, 273, 822	5, 844, 235	93, 118, 057
1931	53, 791, 038	14, 689, 946	694, 662	69, 175, 646	5, 519, 869	74, 695, 515
1932	34, 750, 541	10, 993, 373	677, 438	46, 421, 352	3, 795, 048	50, 216, 400
1933	38, 479, 792	9, 371, 967	516, 794	48, 368, 553	3, 262, 822	51, 631, 375

[1] In accord with tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.

[2] In accord with tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating; the 1928 total was $298,682.

Fluctuation of Employment

EMPLOYEES classified by employers as "wage earners" formed 80 percent or more of all persons reported employed in each industry group (except for 1 year in one group). Table 4 shows for that occupation group fluctuation of employment in each of the seven industry groups. In 1933, maximum employment of wage earners was reported for February in manufactures of tobacco; for August in manufactures of rubber products, stone, clay, and glass products, and vehicles; for September in miscellaneous manufactures; and for October in manufactures of paper and printing and of textiles. Minimum employment of wage earners in 1933 was reported for January in manufactures of stone, clay, and glass products; for March in rubber products, textiles, vehicles, and miscellaneous manufactures; for May in manufactures of paper and printing; and for November in tobacco manufactures.

Table 4.—Fluctuation of Employment of Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups

Month	Paper and printing					Rubber products				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	42,270	42,267	40,899	38,172	35,731	62,249	49,561	39,734	37,427	34,617
February	42,662	42,352	40,956	38,115	36,555	63,936	48,696	39,019	37,706	34,769
March	43,347	42,999	40,936	38,074	35,700	64,749	48,073	39,248	37,497	33,275
April	43,560	43,142	40,809	37,735	35,704	65,471	48,980	38,759	37,191	34,063
May	43,761	42,708	41,035	37,198	35,556	66,638	49,928	39,950	36,904	37,531
June	43,880	42,597	40,701	36,425	36,308	67,781	49,254	40,428	37,488	43,182
July	43,990	41,966	39,425	35,781	37,317	67,271	46,954	39,789	36,599	47,738
August	44,391	41,514	38,935	35,447	39,951	64,219	45,354	39,003	35,086	51,335
September	44,679	41,410	39,225	36,196	42,287	61,913	42,347	38,154	33,544	48,859
October	45,024	41,341	38,954	36,159	42,597	58,400	40,647	37,602	34,149	48,071
November	44,774	41,072	38,934	36,530	42,063	54,057	39,759	37,487	34,586	47,294
December	44,109	40,892	38,389	35,968	41,939	51,610	39,540	37,267	34,404	46,958
Maximum	45,024	43,142	41,035	38,172	42,597	67,781	49,928	40,428	37,706	51,335
Minimum	42,270	40,892	38,389	35,447	35,556	51,610	39,540	37,267	33,544	33,275
Variation from maximum:										
Number	2,754	2,250	2,646	2,725	7,041	16,171	10,388	3,161	4,162	18,060
Percent	6.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	16.5	23.9	20.8	7.8	11.0	35.2

Month	Stone, clay, and glass products					Textiles				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	37,753	33,670	26,713	21,516	16,859	40,980	40,531	33,702	31,661	31,734
February	38,891	34,589	28,401	22,482	18,323	42,611	41,216	34,892	33,757	33,769
March	39,898	35,322	29,516	22,567	17,346	43,611	40,906	35,235	33,649	31,154
April	41,651	35,930	30,680	21,818	18,712	43,722	40,954	35,024	31,304	32,183
May	43,137	35,806	31,108	21,192	21,426	43,454	40,317	34,635	30,739	34,738
June	43,517	35,795	30,219	20,581	23,131	43,844	39,871	34,966	30,255	37,553
July	41,244	32,329	27,623	18,323	24,755	43,035	36,844	33,780	27,260	38,956
August	43,472	33,384	28,199	18,672	26,109	43,541	37,101	34,700	28,974	40,034
September	43,084	32,876	27,454	20,202	24,998	44,549	37,427	35,857	33,010	39,929
October	42,835	32,887	27,030	20,321	24,674	44,791	37,426	34,509	34,967	40,088
November	40,612	31,937	25,795	20,054	24,806	43,109	36,314	33,248	34,061	37,045
December	37,440	29,515	24,076	19,504	25,194	42,014	35,183	31,761	31,814	35,073
Maximum	43,517	35,930	31,108	22,567	26,109	44,791	41,216	35,857	34,967	40,088
Minimum	37,440	29,515	24,076	18,323	16,859	40,980	35,183	31,761	27,260	31,154
Variation from maximum:										
Number	6,077	6,415	7,032	4,244	9,250	3,811	6,033	4,096	7,707	8,934
Percent	14.0	17.9	22.6	18.8	35.4	8.5	14.6	11.4	22.0	22.3

Table 4.—Fluctuation of Employment of Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups—Continued

Month	Tobacco					Vehicles				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	8,843	7,926	5,740	6,452	5,256	77,052	54,365	41,062	29,137	19,086
February	9,183	8,674	7,181	6,748	5,688	86,400	56,553	41,079	30,890	19,158
March	9,364	8,241	7,945	6,705	4,998	86,310	56,809	43,231	28,855	16,962
April	8,939	8,421	7,748	6,917	5,088	86,197	58,691	46,022	27,379	19,313
May	8,591	8,151	8,318	6,597	5,336	83,930	57,343	45,637	27,119	21,256
June	8,511	8,318	7,718	5,644	5,112	79,838	54,558	43,096	25,626	23,845
July	8,527	7,974	7,258	5,963	5,470	76,459	50,023	41,081	25,169	26,469
August	8,709	8,271	7,109	6,290	5,200	67,175	47,622	37,582	22,712	28,677
September	8,974	8,242	6,954	6,492	5,135	67,230	45,225	35,621	22,179	27,429
October	9,144	8,404	7,180	6,064	5,189	61,418	44,010	32,024	21,179	26,332
November	9,277	8,158	7,013	6,109	4,824	49,781	43,430	35,207	23,353	24,984
December	9,100	8,219	6,773	6,029	4,844	50,929	45,100	33,710	24,610	25,562
Maximum	9,364	8,674	8,318	6,917	5,688	86,400	58,691	46,022	30,890	28,677
Minimum	8,511	7,926	5,740	5,644	4,824	49,781	43,430	32,024	21,179	16,962
Variation from maximum:										
Number	853	748	2,578	1,273	864	36,619	15,261	13,998	9,711	11,715
Percent	9.1	8.6	31.0	18.4	15.2	42.4	26.0	30.4	31.4	40.9

Month	Miscellaneous manufactures				
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	64,158	55,989	44,629	39,688	33,026
February	65,126	56,633	45,000	40,534	33,250
March	64,589	59,389	46,294	39,681	31,888
April	65,690	61,174	47,450	38,181	33,597
May	67,231	60,525	48,073	38,175	39,399
June	68,210	58,427	47,959	37,771	44,027
July	68,888	54,928	46,173	35,684	42,627
August	70,249	53,440	44,742	33,877	45,525
September	69,362	52,008	44,392	34,167	48,317
October	69,411	50,385	42,650	35,215	48,076
November	65,603	49,181	41,662	35,718	47,367
December	57,312	48,678	40,625	34,820	45,506
Maximum	70,249	61,174	48,073	40,534	48,317
Minimum	57,312	48,678	40,625	33,877	31,888
Variation from maximum:					
Number	12,937	12,496	7,448	6,657	6,429
Percent	18.4	20.4	15.5	16.4	13.3

Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments

AVERAGE annual wage and salary payments to wage earners, to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks, and to salespeople (not traveling) are shown in table 5. The average annual wage and salary payment was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment for the year by the average number of persons employed. These averages should be taken not as exact measures but as approximate figures. It should be emphasized that average annual wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings, as data concerning part-time and overtime work are not available. Full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average. The changes from year to year, also, do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

The 1933 average annual wage and salary payment, in the three occupation groups combined, was greater than in 1932 in manufactures of tobacco and vehicles and less in each of the other 5 industry groups. The 1933 average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners was greater than in 1932 in manufactures of rubber products, textiles, tobacco, and vehicles. In each of the 7 industry groups the average annual payment to bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks in 1933 was less than in 1932.

Table 5.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry and General Occupation Groups

Year	All employees	Wage earners	Bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks	Salespeople (not traveling)
Paper and printing				
1929	$1,545	$1,513	$1,550	$2,307
1930	1,516	1,473	1,621	2,354
1931	1,414	1,362	1,536	2,112
1932	1,250	1,192	1,356	1,997
1933	1,128	1,074	1,307	1,614
Rubber products				
1929	[1] $1,610	$1,562	$2,033	(1)
1930	[1] 1,520	1,450	2,008	(1)
1931	[1] 1,341	1,254	1,985	(1)
1932	[1] 1,115	1,011	1,873	(1)
1933	1,106	1,027	1,775	(2)
Stone, clay, and glass products				
1929	$1,348	$1,319	$1,796	(2)
1930	1,241	1,187	1,909	(2)
1931	1,145	1,096	1,780	(2)
1932	878	834	1,432	(2)
1933	860	831	1,310	(2)
Textiles				
1929	$1,062	$1,026	$1,449	(2)
1930	996	954	1,502	(2)
1931	904	865	1,389	(2)
1932	746	705	1,303	(2)
1933	739	713	1,146	(2)
Tobacco				
1929	[1] $676	$660	(2)	(1)
1930	[1] 643	627	(2)	(1)
1931	[1] 614	599	(2)	(1)
1932	[1] 525	507	(2)	(1)
1933	561	541	(2)	(2)
Vehicles				
1929	$1,622	$1,609	$1,647	(2)
1930	1,374	1,331	1,744	(2)
1931	[1] 1,242	1,174	1,910	(1)
1932	[1] 1,008	934	1,667	(1)
1933	1,064	1,020	1,437	(2)
Miscellaneous manufactures				
1929	$1,441	$1,379	$1,823	(2)
1930	1,361	1,285	1,798	(2)
1931	1,297	1,196	1,825	(2)
1932	1,043	940	1,526	(2)
1933	1,014	937	1,467	(2)

[1] Tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics carry salespeople (not traveling) under "Manufactures, not otherwise classified" and therefore wage and salary payments to such employees were deducted before computing average.

[2] Not computed owing to small number involved.

Indexes of Employment and Wage and Salary Payments

TABLE 6 shows indexes of average number of wage earners employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners in each of the 7 manufacturing groups. The base used in computing these indexes is 1926.

Of the 7 industry groups, manufactures of stone, clay, and glass products show the lowest 1933 index of average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners, and manufactures of vehicles the lowest index of average number employed and total wage and salary payments. Manufactures of paper and printing show the highest 1933 index of employment and total wage and salary payments.

Table 6.—Indexes of Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industry Groups

[1926=100]

Year	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
	Paper and printing			Rubber products			Stone, clay, and glass products			Textiles		
1929	108.2	110.7	102.4	113.3	113.3	100.0	92.1	89.3	97.0	99.0	93.9	95.0
1930	103.7	103.3	99.7	83.2	77.2	92.8	75.4	65.8	87.3	88.5	78.1	88.3
1931	98.5	90.8	92.2	70.6	56.7	80.3	62.8	50.6	80.6	78.6	63.0	80.1
1932	90.8	73.3	80.6	65.5	42.4	64.7	46.1	28.3	61.3	72.7	47.4	65.3
1933	94.9	68.9	72.7	76.9	50.5	65.7	49.7	30.4	61.1	82.4	54.4	66.0
	Tobacco			Vehicles			Miscellaneous manufactures					
1929	80.7	74.3	92.1	127.4	147.1	115.4	120.6	117.1	97.1	-------	-------	-------
1930	74.5	65.2	87.4	89.6	85.6	95.5	100.1	90.6	90.5	-------	-------	-------
1931	65.4	54.7	83.5	69.4	58.5	84.2	81.8	68.9	84.2	-------	-------	-------
1932	57.2	40.5	70.7	45.0	30.2	67.0	67.2	44.5	66.2	-------	-------	-------
1933	46.8	35.3	75.5	40.8	29.8	73.2	74.6	49.3	66.0	-------	-------	-------

Comparison of 1933 with Preceding Year

Table 7 compares 1933 with 1932 with respect to average number of persons employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments. The data are for the three general occupation groups—wage earners; bookkeepers, stenographers, and office clerks; and salespeople (not traveling)—combined.

In 5 of the 7 industry groups the average number of persons employed in 1933 was higher than in 1932. The increase varied from 2.2 percent in manufactures of paper and printing to 15.5 percent in manufactures of rubber products. Four of the 7 industry groups show an increase in total wage and salary payments and 3 show a decrease. The average annual wage and salary payment increased in manufactures of tobacco and vehicles and decreased in each of the other 5 industry groups.

Table 7.—Change in Number Employed and Wage and Salary Payments in Ohio, 1933 Compared with 1932

[This table includes the 3 general occupation groups]

Industry group	Persons employed (average)		Total wage and salary payments		Average annual wage and salary payment	
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Paper and printing	+999	+2.2	−$4,478,840	−7.8	−$122	−9.8
Rubber products	+6,333	+15.5	+6,624,036	+14.5	−9	−.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	+1,476	+6.7	+890,640	+4.6	−18	−2.1
Textiles	+4,191	+12.3	+2,856,512	+11.2	−7	−.9
Tobacco	−1,152	−17.8	−425,387	−12.5	+36	+6.9
Vehicles	−2,725	−9.5	−1,383,299	−4.8	+56	+5.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	+3,208	+7.2	+1,947,201	+4.2	−29	−2.8

Employment and Wage and Salary Payments, by Industries

THE four tables which follow present data for wage earners by individual industries within each of the 7 manufacturing groups. In 6 of the 7 groups certain individual industries which employ comparatively few people in Ohio have been combined under the classification "other." The industries so classified are shown below:

Paper and printing, other.—Card cutting and designing; engraving and die sinking; type founding and printing materials; wallpaper; and paper and printing, not otherwise classified.

Rubber products, other.—Automobile accessories; rubber garments; rubber soles and heels; and rubber products, not otherwise classified.

Stone, clay, and glass products, other.—Burial vaults, concrete; crucibles; emery wheels and other abrasives, including sand and emery cloth; glass cutting, staining, and ornamenting; lime; mirrors; statuary, art goods, and plaster casts; stone and clay crushing and grinding; and stone, clay, and glass products, not otherwise classified.

Textiles, other.—Bags, other than paper; buttonholes; carpets and rugs; cotton goods, including small wares; dyeing, finishing, and sponging textiles; men's furnishing goods; hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool; horse clothing; oil cloth and linoleum; shoddy; and textiles, not otherwise classified.

Vehicles, other.—Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts; and vehicles, not otherwise classified.

Miscellaneous manufactures, other.—Artists' materials and blueprinting; bakelite; belting and hose; brooms and mops; brushes; buttons; dairymen's, poulterers', and apiarists' supplies; enameling and japanning; fancy articles; fire extinguishers, chemical; fireworks, flares, and signals; foundry supplies; fur goods; hair work; hand stamps, stencils, and brands; instruments, professional and scientific; jewelry and instrument cases; mucilage and paste; optical goods; paving materials; pens, fountain, stylographic, and gold; photographic apparatus and materials; soda-water apparatus; stationery goods; steam packing; surgical appliances and artificial limbs; umbrellas and canes; upholstering furniture (not manufacturing); washing machines and clothes wringers; window shades and fixtures; and miscellaneous manufactures, not otherwise classified.

Table 8 shows for each industry, and for the group "other" within each manufacturing group, the number of establishments reporting.

Table 8.—Number of Manufacturing Establishments Reporting, 1929 to 1933, by Industries

Year	Paper and printing								
	Bags, paper	Boxes, fancy and paper including drinking cups	Envelops	Labels and tags	Paper, including stationery	Photoengraving	Printing and publishing	Stereotyping and electrotyping	Paper and printing, other
1929	14	77	8	12	56	52	861	41	37
1930	14	74	7	10	55	51	875	28	37
1931	16	71	8	10	47	53	890	26	39
1932	15	72	8	10	50	55	862	27	40
1933	16	73	8	10	50	59	831	24	36

Year	Rubber products			Stone, clay, and glass products					
	Druggists' sundries and toys, rubber	Tires and tubes	Rubber products, other	Brick and tile, clay	Cement	Concrete products	Glass	Marble and stone work, stoneyards	Pottery, terracotta, and fireclay products
1929	46	43	38	190	13	175	27	99	138
1930	45	34	34	177	10	166	25	103	138
1931	43	27	34	169	10	158	24	98	117
1932	37	25	33	148	11	122	23	[1] 92	105
1933	41	25	36	140	10	93	23	85	107

Year	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued		Textiles						
	Wall plaster, including hydrated lime	Stone, clay, and glass products, other	Awnings, tents, and sails, including auto fabrics	Clothing, men's, including shirts and coat pads	Clothing, women's, including corsets	Cordage, twine, jute, and linen goods	Custom tailoring, men's and women's	Flags, banners, and regalia	Gloves, cloth
1929	10	118	53	153	113	7	58	11	22
1930	8	120	61	146	112	6	54	11	18
1931	7	125	62	137	105	6	52	10	16
1932	8	[2] 113	67	130	98	5	46	9	15
1933	8	107	64	117	103	5	42	9	12

[1] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was less by 1.

[2] Number of establishments reporting employees; the number reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.

Table 8.—Number of Manufacturing Establishments Reporting, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

Year	Textiles—Continued						Tobacco		
	Hosiery and knit goods	Mattresses, pillows, and cotton felts	Millinery and lace goods, including artificial flowers and feathers	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	Woolen, worsted, and woolfelt goods, including fur and felt hats	Textiles, other	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	Cigars and cigarettes	Tobacco rehandlers
1929	32	35	34	6	22	101	10	80	47
1930	33	35	32	7	24	88	10	75	59
1931	31	33	28	6	21	80	9	71	53
1932	36	28	33	4	20	76	9	67	51
1933	32	31	33	6	18	77	11	57	41

Year	Vehicles							Miscellaneous manufactures	
	Airplanes and parts	Automobiles and parts, including assembling plants	Carriages and sleds, children's	Carriages, wagons, and materials, including repairing	Cars, steam and street railroad	Ship and boat building	Vehicles, other	Agricultural implements	Batteries, dry and storage
1929	16	219	7	30	12	15	5	30	43
1930	17	228	4	16	11	16	5	27	40
1931	14	199	5	16	11	16	4	26	44
1932	12	166	7	12	12	14	5	20	41
1933	12	157	7	12	12	13	4	19	32

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Coke	Dentists' supplies	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	Ice, manufactured	Models and patterns, other than paper	Musical instruments and materials, other than pianos and organs	Pianos, organs, and materials	Radios and parts
1929	7	25	170	10	128	91	6	11	21
1930	7	29	180	9	127	91	5	12	14
1931	4	37	167	9	134	90	3	11	13
1932	6	34	170	11	133	75	4	10	9
1933	5	34	167	12	130	73	4	9	10

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Roofing materials	Signs and advertising novelties	Sporting and athletic goods	Toys and games	Miscellaneous manufactures, other				
1929	11	84	15	34	273				
1930	12	88	18	31	292				
1931	10	82	14	28	278				
1932	11	72	13	25	250				
1933	9	70	11	20	275				

Table 9 shows the average number of wage earners reported employed in each industry, each year from 1929 to 1933. Of the 59 industry classifications (considering "other" as a classification) shown in this table, the average number of wage earners reported employed in 1933 was greater than in 1932 in 40 and less in 19.

Table 9.—Average Number of Wage Earners Employed in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries

Year	Paper and printing								
	Bags, paper	Boxes, fancy and paper, including drinking cups	Envelops	Labels and tags	Paper, including stationery	Photo-engraving	Printing and publishing	Stereotyping and electrotyping	Paper and printing, other
1929	1,067	4,984	1,429	803	8,703	842	24,132	891	1,020
1930	1,097	4,010	1,459	679	8,428	828	23,944	844	735
1931	1,300	3,874	1,345	274	7,249	803	23,685	683	723
1932	1,067	3,678	1,249	247	6,646	645	22,024	663	598
1933	1,157	4,981	1,165	263	6,768	719	22,262	579	582

Year	Rubber products			Stone, clay, and glass products					
	Druggists' sundries and toys, rubber	Tires and tubes	Rubber products, other	Brick and tile, clay	Cement	Concrete products	Glass	Marble and stone work, stone-yards	Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products
1929	4,420	55,651	2,287	11,542	1,227	1,252	9,558	981	13,839
1930	3,948	40,753	1,054	8,550	1,019	986	7,332	887	12,059
1931	3,293	34,090	1,487	7,368	717	795	7,605	782	8,449
1932	2,926	31,577	1,546	3,577	587	393	6,675	517	7,368
1933	3,399	36,309	2,600	3,053	486	359	8,746	486	7,400

Year	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued		Textiles						
	Wall plaster, including hydrated lime	Stone, clay, and glass products, other	Awnings, tents, and sails, including auto fabrics	Clothing, men's, including shirts and coat pads	Clothing, women's, including corsets	Cordage, twine, jute and linen goods	Custom tailoring men's and women's	Flags, banners, and regalia	Gloves, cloth
1929	669	2,061	2,118	15,939	5,370	689	1,107	1,041	2,103
1930	544	2,293	1,757	14,587	5,039	588	589	915	1,983
1931	408	1,944	1,628	13,136	4,848	591	496	787	1,322
1932	312	1,174	1,396	12,361	3,674	544	427	619	1,168
1933	329	1,335	1,563	13,390	4,020	660	489	605	1,569

Table 9.—Average Number of Wage Earners Employed in Manufacturing in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

Year	Textiles—Continued						Tobacco		
	Hosiery and knit goods	Mattresses, pillows, and cotton felts	Millinery and lace goods, including artificial flowers and feathers	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	Woolen, worsted, and wool-felt goods, including fur and felt hats	Textiles, other	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	Cigars and cigarettes	Tobacco rehandlers
1929	4,033	1,147	755	1,995	3,451	3,523	1,323	6,213	1,394
1930	3,700	866	655	1,980	3,328	2,687	1,149	5,442	1,659
1931	3,080	733	483	1,983	2,605	2,668	1,108	5,296	841
1932	3,761	615	526	1,722	2,458	2,516	1,324	4,201	810
1933	4,213	679	504	2,133	3,209	2,988	1,605	2,904	670

Year	Vehicles						Miscellaneous manufactures	
	Airplanes and parts	Automobiles and parts, including assembling plants	Carriages and sleds, children's	Carriages, wagons, and materials, including repairing	Cars, steam and street railroad	Ship and boat building	Vehicles, other	Agricultural implements	Batteries, dry and storage
1929	1,175	64,823	1,722	866	1,403	2,073	665	3,022	3,515
1930	1,220	44,813	891	543	1,257	1,962	457	2,322	2,811
1931	1,089	35,278	1,042	394	556	771	483	1,417	2,613
1932	600	22,690	1,177	263	359	502	94	896	2,831
1933	269	19,863	1,637	300	520	555	112	1,084	2,909

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Coke	Dentists' supplies	Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	Ice, manufactured	Models and patterns, other than paper	Musical instruments and materials other than pianos and organs	Pianos, organs, and materials	Radios and parts
1929	1,487	653	26,236	7,510	2,190	1,224	266	840	4,031
1930	1,065	630	20,704	5,988	2,226	1,038	282	707	3,870
1931	402	631	16,339	6,439	2,412	562	209	556	2,807
1932	413	509	13,486	4,972	2,041	372	207	435	2,048
1933	396	486	15,453	6,624	2,068	344	187	471	1,823

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Roofing materials	Signs and advertising novelties	Sporting and athletic goods	Toys and games	Miscellaneous manufactures, other				
1929	973	2,740	1,429	3,389	6,816				
1930	1,002	2,534	1,611	2,337	5,936				
1931	953	1,824	1,342	941	5,523				
1932	880	1,795	1,034	766	4,276				
1933	971	1,860	958	827	4,589				

Table 10 shows the average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners in each industry, each year from 1929 to 1933. The 1933 average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners was less than the 1932 average in 37 industries (considering "other" as an industry) and greater than the 1932 average in 22 industries. Six of the 22 industries which show an increase in the average annual payment are in manufactures of textiles and 8 are in miscellaneous manufactures.

Table **10.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries**

Year	Paper and printing								
	Bags, paper	Boxes, fancy and paper, and drinking cups	Envelops	Labels and tags	Paper, including stationery	Photo-engraving	Printing and publishing	Stereotyping and electrotyping	Paper and printing, other
1929	$1,111	$1,237	$1,085	$1,147	$1,386	$2,610	$1,622	$2,001	$1,331
1930	1,099	1,149	1,061	1,167	1,337	2,384	1,580	1,915	1,431
1931	1,038	1,103	1,011	1,317	1,240	2,158	1,436	2,000	1,338
1932	874	900	907	1,204	1,027	1,960	1,289	1,730	1,018
1933	812	860	835	1,161	1,002	1,435	1,146	1,557	1,014

Year	Rubber products			Stone, clay, and glass products					
	Druggists' sundries and toys, rubber	Tires and tubes	Rubber products, other	Brick and tile, clay	Cement	Concrete products	Glass	Marble and stonework, stoneyards	Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products
1929	$1,215	$1,600	$1,306	$1,291	$1,739	$1,333	$1,346	$1,953	$1,227
1930	1,101	1,492	1,152	1,154	1,620	1,225	1,190	1,888	1,085
1931	968	1,294	978	947	1,455	1,061	1,109	1,686	1,123
1932	808	1,040	801	693	1,136	916	959	1,335	734
1933	772	1,062	870	640	962	710	975	1,068	748

Year	Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.		Textiles						
	Wall plaster, including hydrated lime	Stone, clay, and glass products, other	Awnings, tents, and sails, including auto fabrics	Clothing, men's, including shirts and coat pads	Clothing, women's, including corsets	Cordage, twine, jute, and linen goods	Custom tailoring, men's and women's	Flags, banners, and regalia	Gloves, cloth
1929	$1,527	$1,332	$1,203	$995	$1,091	$862	$1,335	$1,037	$642
1930	1,443	1,293	1,106	925	1,010	856	1,081	983	545
1931	1,302	1,092	950	870	868	807	985	894	469
1932	901	776	769	667	753	841	824	599	346
1933	750	709	692	720	674	723	794	647	420

Table 10.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Continued

Year	Textiles—Continued						Tobacco		
	Hosiery and knit goods	Mattresses, pillows, and cotton felts	Millinery and lace goods, including artificial flowers and feathers	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters	Woolen, worsted, and wool-felt goods, including fur and felt hats	Textiles, other	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	Cigars and cigarettes	Tobacco rehandlers
1929	$886	$1,144	$1,018	$1,276	$1,013	$1,110	$987	$617	$530
1930	900	1,133	994	1,193	919	1,070	1,011	579	519
1931	765	979	936	1,027	792	987	1,003	518	573
1932	682	798	733	905	644	854	811	413	493
1933	652	795	755	914	709	820	763	427	506

Year	Vehicles							Miscellaneous manufactures	
	Airplanes and parts	Automobiles and parts, including assembling plants	Carriages and sleds, children's	Carriages, wagons, and materials, including repairing	Cars, steam and street railroad	Ship and boat building	Vehicles, other	Agricultural implements	Batteries, dry and storage
1929	$1,604	$1,621	$1,272	$1,236	$1,725	$1,628	$1,580	$1,358	$1,504
1930	1,718	1,309	1,133	1,144	1,605	1,549	1,344	1,275	1,333
1931	1,761	1,153	1,143	943	1,264	1,305	1,282	1,150	1,183
1932	1,527	916	845	759	1,076	1,240	981	879	992
1933	1,618	1,041	766	685	908	1,032	919	880	1,023

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Coke	Dentists' supplies	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	House furnishing goods, miscellaneous	Ice, manufactured	Models and patterns, other than paper	Musical instruments and materials, other than pianos and organs	Pianos, organs, and materials	Radios and parts
1929	$1,864	$1,338	$1,352	$1,633	$1,539	$2,111	[1] $1,789	$1,358	$877
1930	1,979	1,213	1,257	1,493	1,515	1,692	1,513	1,241	928
1931	1,637	1,379	1,147	1,382	1,613	1,720	1,459	1,109	866
1932	1,504	1,205	870	1,004	1,407	1,253	882	702	744
1933	1,506	942	881	1,124	1,250	1,135	939	805	757

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Roofing materials	Signs and advertising novelties	Sporting and athletic goods	Toys and games	Miscellaneous manufactures, other				
1929	$1,855	$1,247	$1,297	$1,065	$1,308				
1930	1,516	1,239	1,268	990	1,207				
1931	1,540	1,073	1,084	879	1,082				
1932	1,116	895	930	692	881				
1933	890	767	857	653	846				

[1] In accord with tabulations of Ohio Division of Labor Statistics, but possibly some error in reporting or tabulating.

Table 11 shows for each industry indexes of average number of wage earners employed and of total and average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners. The base used in computing these indexes is 1926. Indexes were not computed for the groups "other." One industry in miscellaneous manufactures was omitted in computing indexes, for the reason that data for 1926 (the base year) for that industry were not tabulated separately by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics.

In 11 of the 52 industries for which indexes are shown, the indexes show an increase in 1933 over 1932 in each of the three items—average number of wage earners employed, total wage and salary payments to wage earners, and average annual wage and salary payments to wage earners. Four of the 11 industries are in manufactures of textiles and 4 are in miscellaneous manufactures.

Table 11.—Indexes of Wage Earners Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries

[1926 = 100.0]

Year	Paper and printing								
	Bags, paper			Boxes, fancy and paper, and drinking cups			Envelops		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	90.4	101.5	112.2	111.6	122.2	109.5	96.6	100.2	103.7
1930	93.0	103.2	111.0	89.8	91.3	101.7	98.6	100.1	101.4
1931	110.2	115.6	104.8	86.8	84.7	97.6	90.9	87.9	96.7
1932	90.4	79.9	88.3	82.4	65.6	79.6	84.4	73.3	86.7
1933	98.1	80.4	82.0	111.6	85.0	76.1	78.8	62.9	79.8

Year	Paper and printing—Continued								
	Labels and tags			Paper, including stationery			Photo-engraving		
1929	114.1	98.4	86.2	101.5	104.6	103.0	144.9	164.6	113.6
1930	96.4	84.7	87.7	98.3	97.7	99.4	142.5	147.8	103.7
1931	38.9	38.7	99.0	84.5	77.9	92.2	138.2	129.8	93.9
1932	35.1	31.8	90.5	77.5	59.2	76.4	111.0	94.7	85.3
1933	37.4	32.6	87.3	78.9	58.8	74.5	123.8	77.3	62.4

Year	Paper and printing—Continued						Rubber products		
	Printing and publishing			Stereotyping and electrotyping			Druggists' sundries and toys, rubber		
1929	111.2	110.6	99.4	105.3	109.4	103.9	115.2	114.0	99.0
1930	110.3	106.8	96.9	99.8	99.2	99.4	102.9	92.3	89.7
1931	109.1	96.0	88.0	80.7	83.8	103.8	85.8	67.7	78.9
1932	101.5	80.2	79.0	78.4	70.4	89.8	76.3	50.2	65.9
1933	102.5	72.1	70.3	68.4	55.3	80.8	88.6	55.7	62.9

Table 11.—Indexes of Wage Earners Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Con.

[1926=100.0]

Year	Rubber products—Con.			Stone, clay, and glass products					
	Tires and tubes			Brick and tile, clay			Cement		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	112.3	112.7	100.4	127.4	111.1	87.2	77.6	85.1	110.2
1930	82.3	77.0	93.6	94.4	73.6	78.0	64.4	66.1	102.7
1931	68.8	55.8	81.2	81.3	52.0	64.0	45.3	41.8	92.2
1932	63.7	41.6	65.2	39.5	18.5	46.8	37.1	26.7	72.0
1933	73.3	48.8	66.6	33.7	14.6	43.2	30.7	18.7	61.0

Year	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued								
	Concrete products			Glass			Marble and stone work, stoneyards		
1929	96.6	86.4	89.4	109.3	110.8	101.3	112.2	122.6	109.7
1930	76.1	62.5	82.2	83.9	75.1	89.5	101.5	107.2	105.5
1931	61.3	43.7	71.2	87.0	72.6	83.4	89.5	84.3	94.2
1932	30.3	18.6	61.4	76.3	55.1	72.2	59.2	44.1	74.6
1933	27.7	13.2	47.6	100.0	73.4	73.4	55.6	33.2	59.7

Year	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued						Textiles		
	Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products			Wall plaster, including hydrated lime			Awnings, tents, and sails, including auto fabrics		
1929	69.0	67.4	97.6	55.4	51.4	92.7	118.3	137.4	116.1
1930	60.1	51.9	86.3	45.0	39.5	87.6	98.2	104.8	106.8
1931	42.1	37.6	89.3	33.8	26.7	79.1	90.9	83.4	91.7
1932	36.7	21.4	58.4	25.8	14.1	54.7	78.0	57.8	74.2
1933	36.9	22.0	59.5	27.2	12.4	45.5	87.3	58.3	66.8

Year	Textiles—Continued								
	Clothing, men's, including shirts and coat pads			Clothing, women's, including corsets			Cordage, twine, jute, and linen goods		
1929	102.1	92.0	90.1	133.3	112.3	84.2	99.3	93.4	94.0
1930	93.4	78.3	83.8	125.1	97.6	78.0	84.7	79.1	93.3
1931	84.1	66.3	78.8	120.4	80.7	67.0	85.2	75.0	88.0
1932	79.2	47.8	60.4	91.2	53.0	58.1	78.4	72.0	91.7
1933	85.8	55.9	65.2	99.8	51.9	52.0	95.1	75.0	78.8

Year	Textiles—Continued								
	Custom tailoring, men's and women's			Flags, banners, and regalia			Gloves, cloth		
1929	47.8	50.4	105.7	145.8	154.7	106.1	101.6	93.5	92.0
1930	25.4	21.7	85.6	126.4	128.9	100.6	95.8	74.8	78.1
1931	21.4	16.7	78.0	110.2	100.8	91.5	63.9	42.9	67.2
1932	18.4	12.0	65.2	86.7	53.1	61.3	56.5	28.0	49.6
1933	21.1	13.2	62.9	84.7	56.1	66.2	75.8	45.6	60.2

Table 11.—Indexes of Wage Earners Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Con.

[1926=100.0]

Year	Textiles—Continued								
	Hosiery and knit goods			Mattresses, pillows, and cotton felts			Millinery and lace goods, including artificial flowers and feathers		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	98.5	99.4	100.9	87.8	85.8	97.7	55.7	48.5	87.2
1930	90.4	92.6	102.5	66.3	64.1	96.8	48.3	41.1	85.1
1931	75.2	65.6	87.1	56.1	46.9	83.6	35.6	28.5	80.1
1932	91.9	71.3	77.7	47.1	32.1	68.1	38.8	24.3	62.8
1933	102.9	76.4	74.3	52.0	35.3	67.9	37.2	24.0	64.6

Year	Textiles—Continued						Tobacco		
	Silk and silk goods, including throwsters			Woolen, worsted, and wool-felt goods, including fur and felt hats			Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff		
1929	91.1	99.2	109.0	100.1	116.7	116.6	87.6	86.5	98.8
1930	90.4	92.1	101.9	96.5	102.1	105.8	76.0	77.0	101.2
1931	90.5	79.4	87.7	75.6	68.9	91.1	73.3	73.6	100.4
1932	78.6	60.8	77.3	71.3	52.9	74.1	87.6	71.1	81.2
1933	97.4	76.0	78.1	93.1	76.0	81.6	106.2	81.1	76.4

Year	Tobacco—Continued						Vehicles		
	Cigars and cigarettes			Tobacco rehandlers			Airplanes and parts		
1929	80.9	73.5	90.5	74.1	62.3	84.0	248.4	248.7	100.1
1930	70.9	60.2	84.9	88.2	72.5	82.3	257.9	276.5	107.2
1931	69.0	52.4	76.0	44.7	40.6	90.8	230.2	253.0	109.9
1932	54.7	33.1	60.6	43.0	33.7	78.1	126.8	120.9	95.3
1933	37.8	23.7	62.6	35.6	28.6	80.2	56.9	57.4	101.0

Year	Vehicles—Continued								
	Automobiles and parts, including assembling plants			Carriages and sleds, children's			Carriages, wagons, and materials, including repairing		
1929	134.7	158.3	117.5	106.4	105.5	99.2	57.2	49.2	86.0
1930	93.1	88.4	94.9	55.0	48.6	88.4	35.8	28.5	79.6
1931	73.3	61.3	83.6	64.4	57.4	89.2	26.0	17.1	65.6
1932	47.2	31.3	66.4	72.7	47.9	65.9	17.4	9.2	52.8
1933	41.3	31.2	75.4	101.1	60.4	59.7	19.8	9.4	47.7

Year	Vehicles—Continued						Miscellaneous manufactures		
	Cars, steam and street railroad			Ship and boat building			Agricultural implements		
1929	53.8	62.2	115.7	111.5	110.5	99.1	74.5	73.6	98.7
1930	48.2	51.9	107.6	105.5	99.5	94.3	57.3	53.1	92.7
1931	21.3	18.1	84.8	41.5	32.9	79.5	35.0	29.2	83.6
1932	13.8	9.9	72.2	27.0	20.4	75.5	22.1	14.1	63.9
1933	19.9	12.1	60.9	29.8	18.7	62.9	26.7	17.1	64.0

Table 11.—Indexes of Wage Earners Employed and Wage and Salary Payments to Wage Earners in Manufactures in Ohio, 1929 to 1933, by Industries—Con.

[1926=100.0]

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Batteries, dry and storage			Coke			Dentists' supplies		
	Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments		Wage earners (average number)	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average		Total	Average		Total	Average
1929	211.7	216.8	102.4	101.4	104.0	102.6	107.8	115.0	106.7
1930	169.3	153.6	90.7	72.6	79.1	108.9	104.0	100.6	96.7
1931	157.4	126.8	80.5	27.4	24.7	90.1	104.1	114.5	110.0
1932	170.5	115.2	67.5	28.2	23.3	82.8	84.0	80.7	96.1
1933	175.2	122.1	69.6	27.0	22.4	82.9	80.2	60.5	75.1

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies			Ice, manufactured			Models and patterns, other than paper		
1929	102.6	94.8	92.3	105.0	100.9	96.1	127.0	148.2	116.8
1930	81.0	69.6	85.9	106.7	101.0	94.6	107.7	100.8	93.6
1931	63.9	50.1	78.3	115.6	116.4	100.7	58.3	55.5	95.1
1932	52.8	31.3	59.4	97.8	85.9	87.8	38.6	26.7	69.3
1933	60.5	36.4	60.2	99.1	77.4	78.0	35.7	22.4	62.8

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Musical instruments and materials, other than pianos and organs			Pianos, organs, and materials			Radios and parts		
1929	28.5	38.8	(1)	47.1	47.8	101.5	454.5	379.2	83.4
1930	30.3	34.8	115.1	39.7	36.8	92.8	436.3	385.2	88.3
1931	22.4	24.9	111.0	31.2	25.8	82.9	316.5	260.9	82.4
1932	22.2	14.9	67.1	24.4	12.8	52.5	230.9	163.4	70.8
1933	20.1	14.3	71.4	26.4	15.9	60.2	205.5	147.9	72.0

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Roofing materials			Signs and advertising novelties			Sporting and athletic goods		
1929	87.8	94.5	107.6	123.7	121.4	98.2	120.6	116.2	96.3
1930	90.4	79.5	87.9	114.4	111.6	97.6	135.9	128.1	94.1
1931	86.0	76.8	89.3	82.3	69.6	84.5	113.2	91.1	80.5
1932	79.4	51.4	64.7	81.0	57.1	70.5	87.3	60.3	69.0
1933	87.6	45.2	51.6	84.0	50.7	60.4	80.8	51.4	63.6

Year	Miscellaneous manufactures—Continued								
	Toys and games								
1929	114.3	114.2	99.9						
1930	78.8	73.2	92.9						
1931	31.7	26.2	82.5						
1932	25.8	16.8	64.9						
1933	27.9	17.1	61.3						

[1] Omitted due to probable error in reporting or tabulating employment or wage data.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industry

Manufacturing Industries

THE following table presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between March 15 and April 15, 1935, as shown by reports from 24,648 establishments employing 3,884,987 workers in April.

Six hundred and twenty-six establishments in 37 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 5.3 percent and affecting 98,231 employees.

The outstanding wage-rate adjustment was a 5-percent increase given to 80,083 wage earners in steam railroad repair shops. This was the third increase given since the 10-percent wage cut of February 1932 and completed the return to the wage rates which were in effect prior to that date. Other industries which reported wage-rate increases affecting more than 1,000 workers each were: Cars, electric and steam railroad (6,205), carpets and rugs (3,935), rayon and allied products (1,190), and dyeing and finishing textiles (1,004).

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 12 establishments in 6 industries. The average decrease was 16.7 percent and only 470 workers were affected.

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Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending April 15, 1935

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	24,648	3,884,987	24,010	626	12	3,786,286	98,231	470
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	97.4	2.5	(1)	97.5	2.5	(1)
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	254	281,043	254			281,043		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	49	8,838	48	1		8,823	15	
Cast-iron pipe	51	8,789	51			8,789		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	167	14,054	166	1		14,038	16	
Forgings, iron and steel	94	11,566	93	1		11,471	95	
Hardware	103	32,993	103			32,993		
Plumbers' supplies	95	14,342	95			14,342		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	84	19,379	84			19,379		
Stoves	210	26,533	208	2		26,476	57	
Structural and ornamental metal work	312	21,303	312			21,303		
Tin cans and other tinware	96	18,324	96			18,324		
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	143	11,356	141	2		11,321	35	
Wire work	112	14,697	110	2		14,476	221	
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	76	25,323	76			25,323		
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	25	15,181	25			15,181		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	389	127,507	386	3		127,413	94	
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	108	48,099	108			48,099		
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,562	151,286	1,554	8		150,903	383	
Machine tools	197	24,589	194	3		24,393	196	
Radios and phonographs	48	30,499	48			30,499		
Textile machinery and parts	151	16,730	151			16,730		
Typewriters and parts	12	10,142	12			10,142		
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	31	7,553	31			7,553		
Automobiles	316	384,632	315	1		384,612	20	
Cars, electric- and steam-rail	65	21,511	59	6		15,306	6,205	
Locomotives	14	4,656	14			4,656		
Shipbuilding	113	33,803	113			33,803		
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	378	20,523	370	8		20,131	392	
Steam railroad	530	80,083		530			80,083	
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	34	7,559	34			7,559		
Brass, bronze, and copper products	270	45,097	269	1		45,079	18	
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	28	11,841	28			11,841		
Jewelry	202	10,526	202			10,526		
Lighting equipment	71	4,008	71			4,008		
Silverware and plated ware	45	9,009	45			9,009		
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	40	17,809	39	1		17,688	121	
Stamped and enameled ware	199	24,698	193	3	3	24,582	66	50
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	567	57,034	563	3	1	56,492	526	16
Lumber:								
Millwork	573	26,648	570		3	26,489		159
Sawmills	600	73,932	597	1	2	73,789	6	137
Turpentine and rosin	35	2,798	35			2,798		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending April 15, 1935—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	520	20,200	520			20,200		
Cement	140	18,200	140			18,200		
Glass	160	51,753	160			51,753		
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	225	4,199	225			4,199		
Pottery	124	19,744	123	1		19,557	187	
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	31	19,183	30	1		15,248	3,935	
Cotton goods	661	279,093	661			279,093		
Cotton small wares	127	11,467	127			11,467		
Dyeing and finishing textiles	171	45,605	170	1		44,601	1,004	
Hats, fur-felt	61	8,500	61			8,500		
Knit goods	477	109,503	476	1		109,485	18	
Silk and rayon goods	273	48,239	272		1	48,229		10
Woolen and worsted goods	538	137,440	536	2		137,352	88	
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,653	130,140	1,653			130,140		
Clothing, women's	698	50,346	696		2	50,248		98
Corsets and allied garments	42	6,988	42			6,988		
Men's furnishings	84	6,999	84			6,999		
Millinery	119	7,770	119			7,770		
Shirts and collars	163	23,138	163			23,138		
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	353	124,968	353			124,968		
Leather	173	35,295	173			35,295		
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,110	69,242	1,107	3		69,179	63	
Beverages	530	27,789	526	4		27,089	700	
Butter	333	4,747	329	4		4,683	64	
Canning and preserving	737	51,059	736	1		51,030	29	
Confectionery	303	32,884	303			32,884		
Flour	380	15,072	380			15,072		
Ice cream	322	9,336	321	1		9,306	30	
Slaughtering and meat packing	301	89,230	300	1		89,129	101	
Sugar, beet	67	3,423	67			3,423		
Sugar refining, cane	14	9,429	13	1		8,665	764	
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	36	7,762	36			7,762		
Cigars and cigarettes	224	46,062	224			46,062		
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	726	35,345	725	1		35,337	8	
Paper and pulp	432	112,403	429	3		112,252	151	
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,353	58,546	1,347	6		58,419	127	
Newspapers and periodicals	612	55,404	602	10		54,521	883	
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refining:								
Chemicals	147	32,509	147			32,509		
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	97	3,404	97			3,404		
Druggists' preparations	77	9,431	77			9,431		
Explosives	31	4,087	31			4,087		
Fertilizers	350	20,141	349	1		20,103	38	
Paints and varnishes	639	22,438	633	6		22,136	302	
Rayon and allied products	28	46,854	27	1		45,664	1,190	
Soap	115	16,307	115			16,307		
Petroleum refining	201	65,271	201			65,271		
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	12	12,768	12			12,768		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	188	30,743	188			30,743		
Rubber tires and inner tubes	41	58,238	41			58,238		

Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

TABLE 2 presents data concerning wage-rate changes occurring between March 15 and April 15, which were reported by cooperating establishments in 16 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries.

Seventy-six electric light and power establishments reported increases which averaged 5.3 percent and affected 4,714 workers, and 8 electric-railroad and motor-bus companies gave increases averaging 4.8 percent to 2,240 employees. At 12 metalliferous mines 1,377 wage earners received wage-rate increments which averaged 9.7 percent and a 5-percent increase was reported for 1,015 workers in 4 bituminous-coal mines.

Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending Apr. 15, 1935

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	73,070	160			73,070		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,459	237,894	1,455	4		236,879	1,015	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.3		99.6	0.4	
Metalliferous mining	259	30,470	247	12		29,093	1,377	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	95.4	4.6		95.5	4.5	
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,127	30,549	1,123	4		30,346	203	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.4		99.3	0.7	
Crude-petroleum producing	301	30,314	301			30,314		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Telephone and telegraph	9,760	259,747	9,760			259,747		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	2,760	242,729	2,684	76		238,015	4,714	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	97.2	2.8		98.1	1.9	
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	479	134,711	471	8		132,471	2,240	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	98.3	1.7		98.3	1.7	
Wholesale trade	16,820	296,015	16,735	82	3	295,628	357	30
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	(1)	99.9	0.1	(1)
Retail trade	54,543	879,495	54,485	50	8	879,271	189	35
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	0.1	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Hotels	2,416	143,834	2,416			143,834		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Laundries	1,339	73,613	1,327	11	1	73,247	248	118
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.1	0.8	0.1	99.5	0.3	0.2
Dyeing and cleaning	726	17,767	723	2	1	17,733	23	11
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.1	99.8	0.1	0.1
Banks	2,962	95,294	2,960	2		95,266	28	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	0.1		100.0	(1)	
Brokerage	364	10,246	360	2	2	10,177	32	37
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	98.9	0.5	0.5	99.3	0.3	0.4
Insurance	1,126	71,011	1,120	6		70,907	104	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.5	0.5		99.9	0.1	

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Salaries in City School Systems in the United States, 1934–35

A CONTINUING decline in the salaries of most city school systems in the United States as compared with such salaries 2 and 4 years ago is shown in the report of the biennal survey made by the National Education Association in 1934–35. According to the report, however, "there is reason to believe that teachers' salaries have already reached their lowest point and are now slowly returning to somewhat more normal levels." The findings are published in the March 1935 issue of the Research Bulletin of the association, from which the following data are taken.

The 1,989 cities covered in the study constitute almost three-fifths of all the cities in the United States and practically every one of the larger cities in the Nation. Nearly 400,000 school employees are included.

Table 1 discloses the usual tendency to pay higher salaries in the larger cities. Ordinarily the differential between cities of over 100,000 population and those of from 30,000 to 100,000 population is greater than that between the cities of the last-mentioned group and cities of 10,000 to 30,000 or between the groups of cities having smaller populations. The percentage decreases in salaries are greater in the smaller cities, it will also be noted.

Table 1.—Median Salaries in Specified Classes of Schools in the United States, 1930–31, 1932–33, and 1934–35

Population, and type of school	Median salary in —			Percent of decrease	
	1930–31	1932–33	1934–35	1931 to 1935	1933 to 1935
Over 100,000:					
Elementary schools	$2,118	$1,947	$1,922	9.25	1.28
Junior high schools	2,348	2,204	2,078	11.50	5.72
High schools	2,731	2,479	2,436	10.80	1.73
30,000 to 100,000:					
Elementary schools	1,609	1,526	1,412	12.24	7.47
Junior high schools	1,860	1,761	1,612	13.33	8.46
High schools	2,111	1,994	1,834	13.12	8.02
10,000 to 30,000:					
Elementary schools [1]	1,428	1,360	1,231	13.80	9.49
Junior high schools	1,619	1,525	1,390	14.14	8.85
High schools	1,876	1,747	1,603	14.55	8.24
5,000 to 10,000:					
Elementary schools [1]	1,303	1,217	1,050	19.42	13.72
Junior high schools	1,494	1,376	1,208	19.14	12.21
High schools	1,692	1,575	1,379	18.50	12.44
2,500 to 5,000:					
Elementary schools [1]	1,162	1,089	961	17.30	11.75
Junior high schools	1,360	1,270	1,125	17.28	11.42
High schools	1,547	1,429	1,260	18.55	11.83

[1] Include kindergarten teachers.

In table 2 are given the median salaries of teachers and principals in city school systems in 5 groups of cities classified by population. In the group including the largest cities the median salary in 1934–35 of teachers of part-time or continuation schools was $2,693 or $257 more than that of teachers in high schools, while the principals of part-time or continuation schools received $4,125 or $127 less than the principals of high schools.

Table 2.—Median Salaries in City School Systems of Various Cities in the United States, 1934–35

Occupation	Median salary in reporting cities having a population of—				
	Over 100,000	30,000 to 100,000	10,000 to 30,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,500 to 5,000
Teachers:					
Kindergartens	$1,926	$1,469	-------	-------	-------
Atypical classes	1,996	1,611	-------	-------	-------
Elementary schools [1]	1,992	1,412	$1,231	$1,050	$961
Junior high schools	2,078	1,612	1,390	1,208	1,125
High schools	2,436	1,834	1,603	1,379	1,260
Part-time or continuation schools	2,693	1,902	1,550	838	[2] 600
Principals:					
Elementary schools:					
Supervising	3,016	2,364	2,119	1,962	2,038
Teaching	2,135	1,738	1,476	1,246	1,181
Junior high schools	3,718	2,833	2,307	1,669	1,433
High schools	4,252	3,635	3,010	2,235	1,851
Part-time or continuation schools	4,125	2,800	3,150	-------	-------

[1] Includes kindergarten teachers in cities having a population of from 2,500 to 30,000.
[2] Exact median cannot be calculated from available information but is somewhat below this figure.

Table 3 records by States the median salaries of various groups of teachers for 1934–35 in cities of 30,000 population or over.[1] The median salaries for high-school teachers in the group including the largest cities (over 100,000 population) range from $1,071 in Florida to $3,418 in New York State.

[1] In some cases data were insufficient to make it worth while to compute medians for cities of a certain size and groups of employees. In these cases medians are omitted. Generally when as many as 10 cities of a given population group in a single State reported, or when half or more of all cities of a given size in a State reported, a median was computed. When less than 5 individual employees were reported, no median was calculated. When the use of a computed median made the State median more than the maximum salary actually paid to teachers in the cities within the State, the maximum rather than the calculated median is reported.

Table 3.—Median Salaries of Teachers in Cities Over 30,000 in Population in the United States, 1934–35

[Class I, reporting cities of over 100,000 population; class II, reporting cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population]

State	Median salaries paid to teachers—											
	Kindergartens		Elementary schools		Atypical classes		Junior high schools [1]		High schools [2]		Part-time schools	
	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II
United States	$1,926	$1,469	$1,922	$1,412	$1,996	$1,611	$2,078	$1,612	$2,436	$1,834	$2,693	$1,902
Alabama	------	------	1,282	–1,000	1,300	------	------	1,031	1,653	1,275	------	------
Arizona	------	1,350	------	1,378	------	------	------	1,545	------	2,000	------	------
Arkansas	------	------	------	–1,000	------	------	------	1,209	------	1,417	------	------
California	2,050	1,823	2,156	1,856	2,175	1,880	2,396	2,140	2,470	2,407	2,471	2,367
Colorado	1,858	1,400	1,986	1,389	2,367	1,425	2,318	1,600	2,349	1,700	------	------
Connecticut	1,800	1,558	1,839	1,646	2,004	1,675	2,106	1,505	2,470	2,052	------	------
Delaware	1,400	------	1,810	------	1,810	------	1,770	------	1,957	------	------	------
District of Columbia	2,046	------	2,034	------	2,043	------	2,237	------	2,645	------	------	------
Florida	------	------	–1,000	------	1,063	------	1,041	------	1,071	------	–1,000	------
Georgia	1,300	–1,000	1,377	1,129	1,491	------	1,791	1,241	1,797	1,553	1,475	------
Illinois	1,913	1,292	1,932	1,328	1,930	1,428	1,592	1,441	2,796	1,802	3,412	------
Indiana	1,438	1,167	1,549	1,265	1,577	1,313	1,735	1,444	1,991	1,617	1,350	------
Iowa	1,627	1,224	1,515	1,228	1,471	1,375	1,680	1,465	1,863	1,570	------	------
Kansas	1,155	1,500	1,418	1,608	1,463	1,617	1,527	1,631	1,632	1,919	------	------
Kentucky	1,330	1,333	1,249	1,444	1,450	1,500	1,379	1,544	1,877	1,838	------	------
Louisiana	1,070	------	1,402	------	1,436	------	------	------	1,739	------	------	------
Maine	------	1,321	------	1,346	------	1,342	------	1,465	------	1,659	------	------
Maryland	1,715	------	1,669	1,096	1,759	------	1,906	1,181	2,278	1,319	------	------
Massachusetts	1,635	1,619	1,834	1,551	1,782	1,641	2,007	1,726	2,351	2,000	2,144	1,825
Michigan	1,756	1,241	1,844	1,328	2,301	1,461	2,460	1,534	2,450	1,693	2,512	1,583
Minnesota	1,538	------	1,577	------	1,715	------	1,825	------	2,062	------	------	------
Mississippi	------	------	------	–1,000	------	------	------	1,004	------	1,055	------	------
Missouri	2,269	------	1,810	–1,000	1,739	–1,000	1,846	1,074	2,448	1,315	------	------
Montana	------	------	------	1,401	------	------	------	------	------	1,672	------	------
Nebraska	1,518	1,058	1,530	1,128	1,267	------	------	1,227	1,824	1,278	------	------
New Hampshire	------	1,517	------	1,540	------	------	------	1,609	------	2,030	------	------
New Jersey	2,156	1,986	1,912	1,975	2,300	2,239	2,076	2,336	2,731	2,516	2,550	------
New York	2,854	1,814	2,818	1,822	3,404	1,919	3,425	2,044	3,418	2,225	3,420	2,093
Ohio	1,607	1,900	1,624	1,193	1,760	1,500	2,011	1,449	2,043	1,702	2,100	------
Oklahoma	1,405	------	1,454	–1,000	1,275	------	1,550	1,130	1,825	1,244	------	------
Oregon	1,100	------	1,752	------	1,752	------	1,283	------	1,916	------	–1,000	------
Pennsylvania	1,577	1,458	1,931	1,482	2,365	1,506	2,434	1,624	2,831	1,833	2,600	1,725
Rhode Island	1,828	1,350	1,737	1,533	1,956	1,617	2,092	1,631	2,321	1,905	------	------
South Carolina	------	------	------	1,035	------	1,083	------	1,067	------	1,366	------	------
South Dakota	------	1,050	------	1,097	------	------	------	1,106	------	1,413	------	------
Tennessee	------	------	1,064	------	------	------	1,302	------	1,701	------	1,650	------
Texas	1,228	1,125	1,385	1,066	1,309	------	1,532	1,181	1,801	1,443	–1,000	------
Utah	1,250	------	1,493	1,012	------	------	1,624	1,339	1,776	1,575	------	------
Virginia	1,719	1,311	1,185	1,185	1,713	1,175	1,656	1,222	1,800	1,482	------	------
Washington	1,611	------	1,586	1,308	1,675	1,340	1,571	1,325	1,830	1,615	1,875	------
Wisconsin	2,228	1,268	2,225	1,433	2,235	1,458	2,200	1,659	2,464	1,773	------	1,713

[1] Includes teachers in prevocational schools. [2] Includes teachers in vocational schools.

In addition to the bulletin from which the above figures are taken, the National Education Association publishes five special salary tabulations.

Earnings of Handicraft Workers in Southern Mountain Regions

EVERY ONE of the 563 handicraft workers visited, in the United States Women's Bureau survey of the "potential earning power of southern mountaineer handicraft",[1] stated that he or she was engaged in such work to earn money as a chief or supplemental source of family cash income. The investigation was undertaken because of the present marked tendency to encourage handicraft as a means of support for rural people. While considerable literature regarding the technical and cultural phases of handicraft was available, there was need for authoritative information regarding the income derived from this work and its market possibilities.

This survey of handicraft centers[2] was made in June and July 1934 and included the mountainous sections of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky. Data were requested for the calendar year 1933 or the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Similar data were sought for 1929 or a corresponding predepression year. It is believed that the 105 centers reported on comprise those in which persons are employed with any regularity.

The types of work done for these centers include: Candlewick spreads, chair caning, baskets, hearth brooms, fans and cornshuck articles, hooked rugs, pottery and pewter, wrought silver and iron, quilted and appliqued articles, small woven articles, woven suiting, blankets, tapestries and coverlets, woodwork, including handmade chairs, other furniture and carved articles, and miscellaneous handicraft.

The workers in general are not expected to have creative ideas. The production center furnishes the designs and determines the colors and quality of the craft materials. Two semiphilanthropic centers, however, endeavor to encourage their workers to express their own ideas in their products, but this is ordinarily done when the work is being carried on at the center under close supervision and not to fill an order.

In 1933 about $82,000 worth of southern mountaineer handicraft articles were sold by semiphilanthropic centers keeping records of

[1] United States. Department of Labor. Women's Bureau. Bul. No. 128: Potential earning power of southern mountaineer handicraft, by Bertha M. Nienburg. Washington, 1935.

[2] For the purposes of this survey, handicraft production centers were defined as centers that ordered articles of handicraft from the mountaineers and paid craftsmen upon acceptance of articles. The work may have been done in the production center or in the home of the craftsmen. Tourist shops that displayed handicraft work but did not pay the craftsmen until it was sold to the retail purchaser were not included. The only exception was the Agricultural Extension Service markets that served as cooperative markets for rural handicraft work over which extension-service agents exercised advisory control. Schools and colleges teaching the crafts and offering the work for sale also were included so that the part their sales played in the retail handicraft market might be established.

sales, by the schools and colleges which market student-made articles, and through the Agricultural Extension Service and one cooperative guild. Included in the craftwork sold were hand-woven articles, hand-made furniture and wood carvings, and baskets.

While these groups were engaged in keeping alive the craft skill of the mountaineers, the business men and women in the community had recognized the acute economic need of mountain families. Knowing the market to be the pivot about which modern industry revolves, a few business men took samples of mountain craft to the large merchandising centers. The merchandiser recognized the adaptability of some types of handicraft to modern needs. With samples restyled to meet market demands, the merchant returned to his mountain community with quantity orders to keep his neighbor craftsfolk busy. Out of the initiative of a few has grown a $2,345,000 business in the products of southern mountaineer craft.

In other words, the total amount paid for southern mountaineer handicraft in 1933 was approximately $2,500,000. About 3 percent of this was from sales through the semiphilanthropic producing centers, schools, and other nonprofit-making agencies. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the public appreciates the mountaineers' craft when their skill brings beauty or durability to articles that are in current demand at a price the buying public can afford to pay.

The known number of trained handicraft workers of both sexes in the mountain regions of southern Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, northern Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and in western Kentucky is about 15,000; the number actually furnished some employment in 1933 by the production centers was nearer 10,500. Ninety-five percent of these craftsfolk whose products command a market are women, of whom all but 600 worked at home. Calls were made at the homes of some of the handicraft workers from each production center. The personal data obtained indicate that 4 out of every 10 craftswomen were daughters in the family, and approximately 33 percent were wives and mothers. Nearly 50 percent of the craftswomen, working in more than 50 percent of the homes, were able and willing to work at their crafts in a neighboring center.

In 1933 the employed craftsfolk received about $520,000 for their products, an average of approximately $52 per person for the whole year. Based on reports of individuals, considerably over 50 percent earned less than this amount in the year. All workers who reported earnings of $300 or over were employed in the centers or were independent producers.

Although colleges paid considerably more to outside craftsmen who filled specific orders, and the earnings of quilters and hand-woven-suiting craftsmen were much higher during the year than the average for all handicraft workers, only in occasional instances did these craft workers earn the present minimum rate for southern factory workers—$12 per week or $600 for 50 weeks' work.

These scanty earnings are due partly to irregular employment, and partly to low-standard basic rates and a haphazard way of fixing home-workers' piece rates.

The general opinion of both commercial and semiphilanthropic groups seems to be that 10 or 12 cents per hour "is ample payment for craftswomen's service and about 20 or 25 cents seems to be the rate for men."

When piece rates are fixed for handwork on articles requiring widely varying amounts of work without previously determining the time required to make the articles, when homeworkers are called upon to do several minor time-consuming tasks in addition to the skilled work, the 10 cents an hour standard is only occasionally achieved. When craftswomen work in homes too far distant for communication, when a dissatisfied worker knows there are others only too eager to take over her work, complaints concerning low piece rates will not be pressed.

Earnings contingent upon a guessing system of piece-rate determination are rendered more uncertain by the ease with which much of the usual overhead expense can be pushed upon the homeworker.

Haulers and subhaulers deduct commissions before paying homeworkers. Furthermore, when rural home craftsfolk have to call for and deliver their work, much of their time is consumed in trips. For example, in the quilting and applique industry in western Kentucky, work is distributed in small lots and must be returned on specified dates, which results in 3 to 5 journeys per week to obtain and return work. Other trips are necessitated by the shop's failure to furnish all the pieces of patterns, the correct amount of thread, or other items requisite for completing products. Homeworkers, when they arrive at some shops, have to wait until they receive attention. Bus or train fares or expenditures for gasoline also materially reduce earnings.

The homework system means tremendous savings for the employer in rental. For instance, two dozen chairs are piled in a small home for caning and left there until it is convenient for the chair firm to send them elsewhere. In many homes where there are children, quilting frames 7 by 8 feet occupy a locked room. Bundles of spreads are piled up in a home for weeks. Where houses are not large enough for the families themselves, it is a considerable hardship to reserve one room for production purposes and get no extra remuneration for this housing space.

The southern mountaineer craftswoman plying her craft in her home from sunup till sundown whenever work is available from any source, furnishing her own equipment, taking a material share of overhead expense off the shoulders of her employers, bearing the full burden of a poorly organized business, subject to every irregularity in market trends, at the end of her year's effort finds that her earnings have been about one-twelfth those of her lowest-paid factory sister.

After conferences with outstanding merchants of New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington, the conclusion was reached that in order to sell handicraft, it "must either be applied to the production of merchandise in which there is a pronounced demand for handwork or produce articles of unusual distinction so that the

woman buyer will gladly pay more for it than for its machine or imported competitor." Close analysis of the southern craftsfolk's type of skill and of the prices at which products must be sold during the current season disclosed a market for both types of handicraft in the retail store serving middle and upper income classes.

The largest noncompetitive field for articles of handicraft is the department for infants and small children in higher-class department stores. It is estimated that there is a potential market of 5,000,000 children for the skilled products of the southern mountain craftswomen. Merchandisers are willing to pay for such articles prices that will allow the craftswomen fair pay if production and merchandising are properly organized.

According to merchandisers and buyers, the skill of the southern mountaineer craftsfolk can also be applied with success to bedroom furnishings, as already shown in the case of candlewick spreads.

By centralizing all activities, except handicraft production, overhead and selling costs can be substantially reduced. The use of as many established production centers "as are willing to pay a reasonable minimum wage, share profits, and cooperate with the board of directors will eliminate the need of large initial capital."

Under the Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Trade the retailer could purchase only merchandise bearing an N. R. A. label whenever the manufacturer's code provided for such a label. "Infants' and children's wear, bedspreads, draperies, novelty curtains and pillows, robes, and knitted outerwear must bear the N. R. A. label." This served to protect any nonprofit-making cooperative developing markets for these handicrafts.

If the 5,000 craftsfolk unemployed in 1933 plus half those securing some paid work are to earn $600 a year under a nonprofit-making, mutual-benefit organization, a business of about $20,000,000 a year must be built up. When a business of $1,600,000 exists in one type of hand-made spreads, a $20,000,000 business catering to woman's desire to surround the infant and child as well as herself with dainty but serviceable bedroom objects should be possible of development under competent management.

On August 21, 1934, the United States Secretary of Labor submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority "recommendations concerning the development of handicraft on a self-liquidating basis." After reporting that in that valley there are over 170,000 women and girls who have no household responsibilities nor paying occupations and that a large proportion of the 700,000 homemakers are ready and willing to work at any price, the Secretary advocated that the Tennessee Valley Authority form a nonstock mutual-benefit association "to establish and extend the marketability of southern mountaineer women's handicraft on a basis that insures fair wages and conditions of work and protection to the buying public."

Earnings of Rural Nonfarm Relief and Nonrelief Households, 1933

ALTHOUGH normally each rural household of more than one person would have some member employed, more than one-half of the rural households on relief rolls and over one-sixth of the nonrelief rural households covered in a survey in October 1933 did not have a single member working for cash wages. The survey [1] covered about 5,600 rural relief families and about twice as many nonrelief families, in 47 counties of the United States. The average monthly cash incomes of the relief households whose heads were not farm operators (including those with unemployed members) was only $14 as compared with $78 for the nonrelief households. The employed male heads of the relief households had much lower earnings than those not on relief, the former earning only $26 and the latter $82 per month.

Earnings of Male Heads of Households, 1923 to 1933

EARNINGS of male heads (other than farm operators) of both relief and nonrelief households studied in October 1933 were much smaller than they were in the same month of either 1923 or 1928. They were only one-third and four-fifths, respectively, of the 1928 income. The average monthly earnings, in each of the 3 years, of the male heads of relief and nonrelief families (other than farm operators) who were employed in October 1933, were as follows:

October 1923:	
Relief heads	$80
Nonrelief heads	111
October 1928:	
Relief heads	73
Nonrelief heads	104
October 1933:	
Relief heads	26
Nonrelief heads	82

In October 1933, 60 percent of the relief heads and 17 percent of the nonrelief heads were unemployed, as compared with 17 and 12 percent, respectively, in October 1928, and 26 and 21 percent, respectively, in October 1923. If these unemployed were included in computing the averages, the average earnings in October 1933 of relief heads would be $10 per month and of nonrelief heads $69.

While the average earnings of male heads between 50 and 59 years of age in both relief and nonrelief households were lower than those for younger age groups in 1923, 1928, and 1933, they declined less in the 10-year period.

[1] Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research, Statistics and Finance. Average monthly earnings of rural relief and nonrelief households whose heads were not farm operators, October 1923, 1928, 1933. Washington, 1935.

Earnings of Households, 1933

THE earnings of the head of the family were the main source of income of both types of households, other members contributing only 16 percent of the earnings in relief families and 2 percent in nonrelief families. White households had higher incomes than those of all races, especially in the nonrelief group. There was not much difference in the incomes of relief and nonrelief Negro households, but the incomes of colored households were considerably lower than those of white households.

The average earnings in both relief and nonrelief households increased as the size of the family increased, due partly to the earnings of other members.

Single-person families had the lowest average income in both relief and nonrelief groups. Earnings of relief families of from 1 to 8 persons were two-thirds as great as those of nonrelief families, but in families of 9 or more, the relief households earned more than one-half as much as the nonrelief households.

The average cash income of rural relief and nonrelief households, whose heads were not farm operators, in 47 counties of the United States in October 1933, by size of household and race, is shown in the following table.

Average Monthly Income of Rural Relief and Nonrelief Households,[1] October 1933, by Size of Household and Race

Persons per household	All races		White		Negro [2]	
	Relief	Nonrelief	Relief	Nonrelief	Relief	Nonrelief
All households	$31	$84	$32	$96	$23	$29
1 person	15	45	17	46	5	21
2-3 persons	23	88	23	89	22	27
4-5 persons	29	102	30	104	22	26
6-8 persons	36	114	37	116	31	44
9 persons and over	52	95	53	98	26	38

[1] With 1 or more members employed.
[2] Confined largely to the Old South cotton, tobacco, and dairy areas.

Wages in Various Industries in Puerto Rico, 1933–34

AVERAGE hourly earnings in Puerto Rico in the fiscal year 1933–34 ranged from 2½ cents for girls on coffee plantations to 30 cents for male wharf workers. Statistics of wages in various industries are presented in considerable detail in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico for the fiscal year 1933–34 from which the following data have been selected. The highest actual weekly earnings in that year in the industries reported in table 1 are $10.05 for males in transportation for an average of 48.1 hours actually worked per week.

Table 1.—Average Earnings and Hours of Labor in Various Industries in Puerto Rico, Fiscal Year 1933–34

Industry	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average days (starts) per week	Average hours per week		Average earnings		
				Full time	Actually worked	Per hour	Per week	
							Full time	Actual
						Cents		
Building trades: Males	24	330	5.0	49.6	43.3	19.8	$9.82	$8.59
Coffee planting:								
Males	38	792	4.5	52.0	38.2	5.5	2.86	2.12
Females	28	338	4.4	48.4	33.3	4.8	2.32	1.61
Boys	9	25	4.0	48.4	33.3	2.9	1.40	.99
Girls	1	2	6.0	48.0	48.0	2.5	1.20	1.20
Fruit industry:								
Fruit planting:								
Males	25	994	4.3	48.5	35.0	8.3	4.02	2.93
Females	2	28	2.1	48.0	15.8	4.4	2.11	.70
Boys	5	8	3.0	54.7	27.4	4.3	2.35	1.19
Fruit packing:								
Males	19	343	2.7	51.5	20.5	8.2	4.22	1.68
Females	10	87	2.7	51.5	21.6	5.2	2.68	1.13
Boys	3	7	3.3	56.6	28.3	5.3	3.00	1.49
Furniture making: Males	2	128	5.4	45.7	41.4	13.3	6.07	5.53
Hat manufacturing:								
Males	4	231	4.4	44.7	32.2	26.3	11.75	8.49
Females	4	207	4.3	44.2	31.1	19.3	8.53	6.01
Needlework industry:								
Children's garments:								
Males	7	32	5.3	46.1	41.1	23.5	10.83	9.66
Females	11	956	4.8	47.0	37.8	8.4	3.95	3.18
Handkerchief and art linens:								
Males	19	166	5.3	47.6	41.5	10.7	5.09	4.42
Females	33	952	4.9	46.8	39.9	7.8	3.65	3.13
Ladies' underwear:								
Males	7	49	5.2	48.0	40.9	16.8	8.06	6.89
Females	24	1,558	4.9	47.6	38.0	7.9	3.76	3.02
Men's clothing:								
Males	18	171	4.5	43.5	35.9	18.6	8.09	6.68
Females	18	713	4.5	44.7	34.7	13.5	6.03	4.70
Miscellaneous:								
Males	26	58	4.6	47.2	36.7	15.1	7.13	5.55
Females	26	1,259	5.0	47.8	38.6	8.7	4.16	3.38
Sugar industry:								
Sugar factories:								
Males	39	8,582	5.8	76.1	64.4	14.0	10.65	9.04
Females	7	35	5.3	55.1	44.0	10.7	5.89	4.71
Sugar planting:								
Males	74	18,463	4.4	48.6	37.9	11.7	5.68	4.44
Females	7	25	4.7	51.5	39.5	7.6	3.91	2.99
Boys	26	301	5.0	47.9	39.5	8.8	4.21	3.47
Tobacco industry:								
Tobacco planting:								
Males	63	1,438	4.7	51.1	39.8	5.3	2.70	2.10
Females	57	1,338	4.4	47.9	34.9	4.4	2.11	1.53
Boys	10	78	5.0	48.0	39.3	3.6	1.73	1.41
Tobacco stripping:								
Males	35	980	5.9	53.3	52.1	10.3	5.48	5.39
Females	35	8,596	5.5	48.0	43.3	6.9	3.31	2.98
Cigar factories:								
Males	6	466	4.9	46.1	38.3	22.2	10.23	8.49
Females	3	255	4.6	44.4	36.2	14.2	6.30	5.16
Transportation: Males	8	1,556	5.9	53.2	48.1	20.9	11.12	10.05
Wharf workers: Males	4	735	1.6	60.2	13.9	30.1	18.12	4.20

Wage increases of from 20 to 48 percent in the sugar industry and from 10 to 69 percent in the tobacco industry are reported for 1933–34 as compared with 1932–33, according to table 2.

Table 2.—Average Weekly Wages in Sugar and Tobacco Industries in Puerto Rico, 1932–33 and 1933–34

Industry and sex	Average weekly wages		
	1932–33	1933–34	Percent of increase 1932–33 to 1933–34
Sugar mills: Males	$7.52	$9.04	20
Sugar-cane planting:			
Males	3.60	4.44	23
Females	2.16	2.99	38
Boys	2.34	3.47	48
Tobacco planting:			
Males	1.46	2.10	43
Females	.97	1.53	57
Boys	.83	1.41	69
Tobacco stripping:			
Males	4.90	5.39	10
Females	2.26	2.98	31

Homework in the Needle Trades

A STUDY of homework in the Island's needle trades was made in the winter of 1933–34 under the joint auspices of the United States and Puerto Rican Departments of Labor. The results are embodied in Bulletin No. 118 of the United States Women's Bureau, entitled "The Employment of Women in Puerto Rico." In the course of this survey visits were made to 252 homes and 323 workers were interviewed. Their earnings ran from less than 25 cents to $4 per bundle of work. Approximately one-fourth of the women reported that they had finished their last bundle of work in 2 or 3 days, and a few within a day, while another fourth took 6, 7, or 8 days for the completion of their respective bundles. The proportion of these 323 workers earning specified amounts were as follows:

Earnings per bundle:	*Percent of women*
Under 25 cents	19.2
25 and under 50 cents	23.2
50 cents and under $1	27.6
$1 and under $2	22.0
$2 or more	8.0

The finest kind of embroidery was required in some bundles; in others the work called for was coarse. Only 9 women earned $3 per bundle and the highest amount was $4, earned by a girl who worked diligently for 2 weeks embroidering silk slips.

The estimated earnings per hour on the last bundle of work of these 323 women are reported as follows in the above-mentioned bulletin:

Hourly earnings:	*Percent of homeworkers*
Less than 1 cent	31.4
1 and under 2 cents	31.1
2 and under 3 cents	21.2
3 and under 4 cents	10.2
4 and under 5 cents	2.7
5 and under 6 cents	2.1
6 and under 7 cents	.3
7 and under 8 cents	.9

The foregoing estimates "must be accepted with some caution, as there were no written records of time worked."

About 50 percent of the 123 women sewing on handkerchiefs were earning approximately 1 cent per hour; 30 percent were making 2 cents per hour; and a very few as much as 6 cents.

For the whole group of 323 homeworkers interviewed, including those engaged on household linens, cotton nightgowns, silk lingerie, dresses, men's shirts and pants, the earnings were even lower than those of the handkerchief workers.

Commissions to agents, which averaged about 22 percent, substantially reduced the earnings of homeworkers. "The most amazing example of how this system can work was that of a subagent distributing work on children's dresses. The contractor was paying 41 cents a dozen for outside labor. The agent retained 10 cents as his commission, the subagent 16 cents as his commission, which left 15 cents for the homeworker."

Unfair practices were reported, among them the payment of workers in groceries, delays in furnishing work, and the retention of wage increases by the agent. On the other hand, contractors were worried by the workers' delays in returning work, by spoiled goods, and by constant rate cutting on the part of New York firms.

Adjustment of Wage Claims in Puerto Rico, 1933–34

OF 1,900 wage claims handled during 1933–34 by the Wage Protection and Claim Bureau of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor, the bureau collected more than $10,000 due to workers in 1,252 cases (66 percent). The remaining claims were either withdrawn, rejected or abandoned, or were pending at the end of the year. The bureau takes cases to court only when its friendly offices fail. The accompanying table gives statistics on wage claims for the fiscal year 1933–34.[1]

Disposition of Wage Claims in Puerto Rico, 1933–34

Results	Number of claims	Amount
Total claims	1,900	$29,401.50
Collected	1,252	10,677.55
Withdrawn	83	1,645.00
Rejected	181	5,382.77
Abandoned	267	6,928.12
Pending (June 30, 1934)	117	4,768.06

[1] Puerto Rico. Department of Labor. Annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1933–34. San Juan, 1935, p. 170.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Activities of United States Employment Service in April and May 1935

A SHARP gain in placements made by the United States Employment Service in April to a total of 247,506, was followed in May by a further gain to a total of 271,715. This is the highest number of placements reported in any month since October 1934. Placements made in April represented a gain of 33.7 percent over March totals and the total for May a further gain of 9.8 percent. During April, 32.7 percent of the placements were made by offices of the State employment services affiliated with the United States Employment Service and 67.3 percent by offices of the National Reemployment Service. In May the affiliated State employment services made 31.7 percent of the placements, while the National Reemployment Service made 68.3 percent. In addition to placements in gainful employment, the Employment Service assisted in making 65,779 relief placements in April and 38,800 in May.

Despite the upward trend of placements, continuing demand for jobs is indicated by the simultaneous gains in the numbers of people registering with the Service. During April, applications were received from 313,644 persons who had not previously registered with public employment offices, a gain of 21.6 percent over the March total. In May, 377,661 new applications were received, an increase of 14.6 percent over the preceding month. A portion of the May gains was probably due to the registration of persons on relief rolls with the Employment Service. The affiliated State employment services received 49.6 percent of the new applications in April and 52.1 percent in May. The remaining 50.4 and 47.9 percent, respectively, was registered by offices of the National Reemployment Service.

The total number of persons seeking work through offices of the Employment Service at the end of April was 6,312,001, a decline of 2.2 percent from March. At the end of May the active file contained 6,092,360 applications, a further decline of 3.5 percent. The affiliated State Employment Service files contained 39.5 percent of active applications in April and 36.7 percent in May. The National Reemployment Service active file amounted to 60.5 percent of the national total in April and 63.3 percent in May.

Placements of war veterans numbered 32,550 in April and 34,900 in May. During the 2 months, 17,786 and 20,018 new applications, respectively, were received from veterans. At the end of April 419,779 veterans were actively seeking work through the Employment Service and 1 month later 418,700 were actively registered.

Industrial Distribution of New Applicants and All Placements in February and March 1935

Over 150,000 placements in private industry were made by the United States Employment Service during February and March. This is approximately one-half of all the placements made by the Employment Service during the 2 months. Based on preliminary tabulated figures covering 307,235 placements out of the 316,183 verified placements reported for the period, private industry accounted for the largest group of placements made by the Employment Service. Private employers took 149,792 or 48.8 percent of the tabulated placements, public works 46.0 percent, and governmental service 5.3 percent. A total of 242,625, or 79.0 percent, of the tabulated placements were men, and 64,610, or 21.0 percent, were women. Regular jobs took 190,482, or 62.0 percent, of the tabulated placements and temporary jobs (of less than 1 month's duration) took 116,753, or 38.0 percent, during the 2 months.

The 131,061 tabulated placements [1] reported in February were composed of 102,338 placements, or 78.1 percent, of men and 28,723, or 21.9 percent, of women. Regular placements numbered 80,030, or 61.1 percent, of the total, and temporary, 51,031. Private industry took 51.1 percent of the placements (64,049); public works, including both P. W. A. projects and construction activities of local governmental bodies not financed from P. W. A. funds, 42.7 percent (56,015); and regular governmental service, 6.1 percent (8,034).

For March tabulated figures [2] are available for 176,174 out of the month's total of 185,122 verified placements. Placements of men composed 140,287 or 79.6 percent of these placements; women were hired in the remaining 35,887 placements. Regular placements numbered 110,452, or 62.7 percent of the total, and temporary placements, 65,722. During March, expanding public construction activities took 85,254 placements or 48.4 percent of the total, private employment 82,780 or 47.0 percent of the total, and regular Governmental service, including local units as well as Federal and State agencies, took the remaining 8,140.

Classified on the basis of the industrial group in which they were formerly employed, the largest group of new applicants in both February and March were those whose last regular employment was in the manufacturing industries. This group constituted 18.7 percent of the tabulated new applicants in February and 19.3 percent in March. The group of new applicants formerly employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, most of whom were formerly employed in agriculture, was second in size, with 15.8 percent of

[1] Includes all placements; break-downs for 3 States partially estimated on basis of reports from rest of the country.

[2] Break-downs for portions of 4 States estimated in preliminary tables on basis of break-down for the rest of the country.

February new applicants and 17.1 percent of tabulated March new applicants. Third in size was the group formerly employed in the "white collar" enterprises—professional and commercial service and distribution—office and sales work primarily. Applicants with this background constituted 14.7 percent of the February total and 14.4 percent of the March tabulated total. Closely following was the domestic and personal service group, with 13.7 percent and 14.1 percent in February and March, respectively. Of the 36,237 February registrants in this group, 24,989 were women, equal to 39.5 percent of all February new female applicants. In March 26,332 of the 36,274 applicants in this group were women, equal in number to 39.6 percent of all tabulated new female applicants for the month. After these groups the building and construction, governmental service, and public utility and transportation groups ranked in order of size in both months. In February it was impossible to classify industrially 16.4 percent or 43,416 of the new applicants, most of whom were without previous work experience. In March, 15.6 percent of the total of new applicants for whom tabulated reports are available fell in this group.

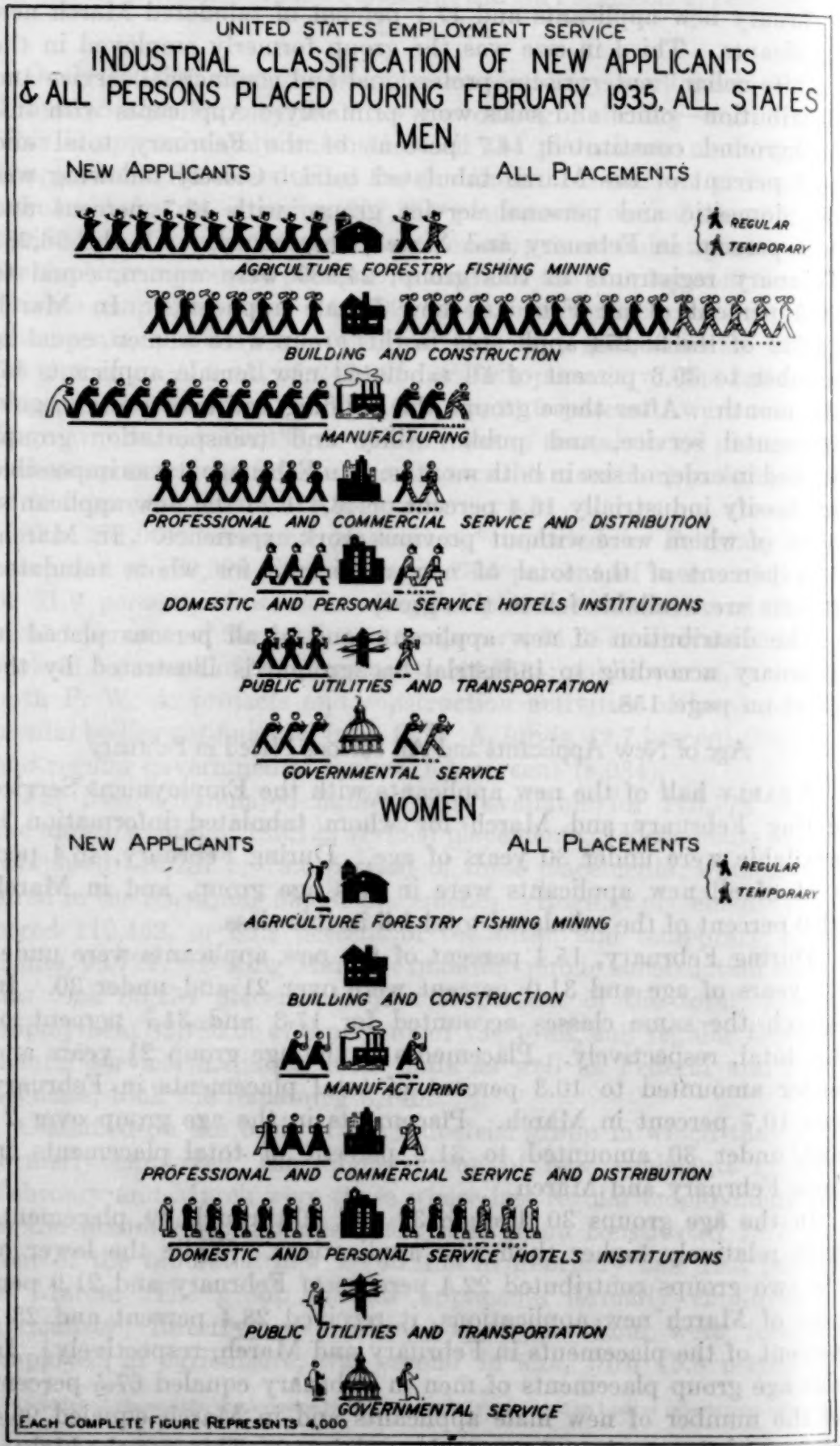
The distribution of new applicants and of all persons placed in February according to industrial background is illustrated by the chart on page 158.

Age of New Applicants and All Persons Placed in February

NEARLY half of the new applicants with the Employment Service during February and March for whom tabulated information is available were under 30 years of age. During February, 46.4 percent of all new applicants were in this age group, and in March 49.0 percent of the tabulated total fell in this class.

During February, 15.4 percent of the new applicants were under 21 years of age and 31.0 percent were over 21 and under 30. In March the same classes accounted for 17.3 and 31.7 percent of the total, respectively. Placements in the age group 21 years and under amounted to 10.3 percent of total placements in February and 10.7 percent in March. Placements in the age group over 21 and under 30 amounted to 31.2 percent of total placements in both February and March.

In the age groups 30 through 39 and 40 through 49, placements were relatively higher than new applications. While the lower of the two groups contributed 22.4 percent of February and 21.9 percent of March new applications, it received 28.4 percent and 28.1 percent of the placements in February and March, respectively. In this age group placements of men in February equaled 67.5 percent of the number of new male applicants and in March equaled 98.4 percent of the number of new male applicants. This was the highest percentage of placements to new applicants reported in any age group.


UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF NEW APPLICANTS & ALL PERSONS PLACED DURING FEBRUARY 1935, ALL STATES
MEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
REGULAR
TEMPORARY
AGRICULTURE FORESTRY FISHING MINING
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING
PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE HOTELS INSTITUTIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE
WOMEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
REGULAR
TEMPORARY
AGRICULTURE FORESTRY FISHING MINING
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING
PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE HOTELS INSTITUTIONS
PUBLIC UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION
GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE
EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 4,000

The age group 40 through 49 contributed 17.4 percent of February new applicants and 16.0 percent of March. Placements in this age group amounted to 20.8 percent of the February and 20.4 percent of the March total. The highest percentage of placements to new applicants among women was reported in this age group, placements amounting to 54.7 percent of the number of new female applicants in February and 59.3 percent in March.

The age group composed of persons aged 50 and under 60 contained 9.7 percent of new applicants in February and 8.9 percent in March. In February, 7.5 percent of placements were made in this group and in March, 7.8 percent.

Persons aged 60 years and over composed 4.1 percent of February new applicants and 4.2 percent of the March tabulated total. Only 1.8 percent of the total placements were made from this group in either month.

The median age of new applicants in February was 31.5 years; in March it was 30.4 years. The median age of persons placed was 33.1 years in February and 33.0 years in March. For men, the median age of new applicants was 33.0 years in February and 31.5 years in March. The median age of men placed was 34.4 years in February and 34.1 years in March. The average age of new female applicants was 27.4 years in February and 30.0 years in March. The average age of women placed was 28.3 years in February and 27.9 years in March.

The distribution of new applicants and all placements by age groups in February is illustrated by the chart on page 160.

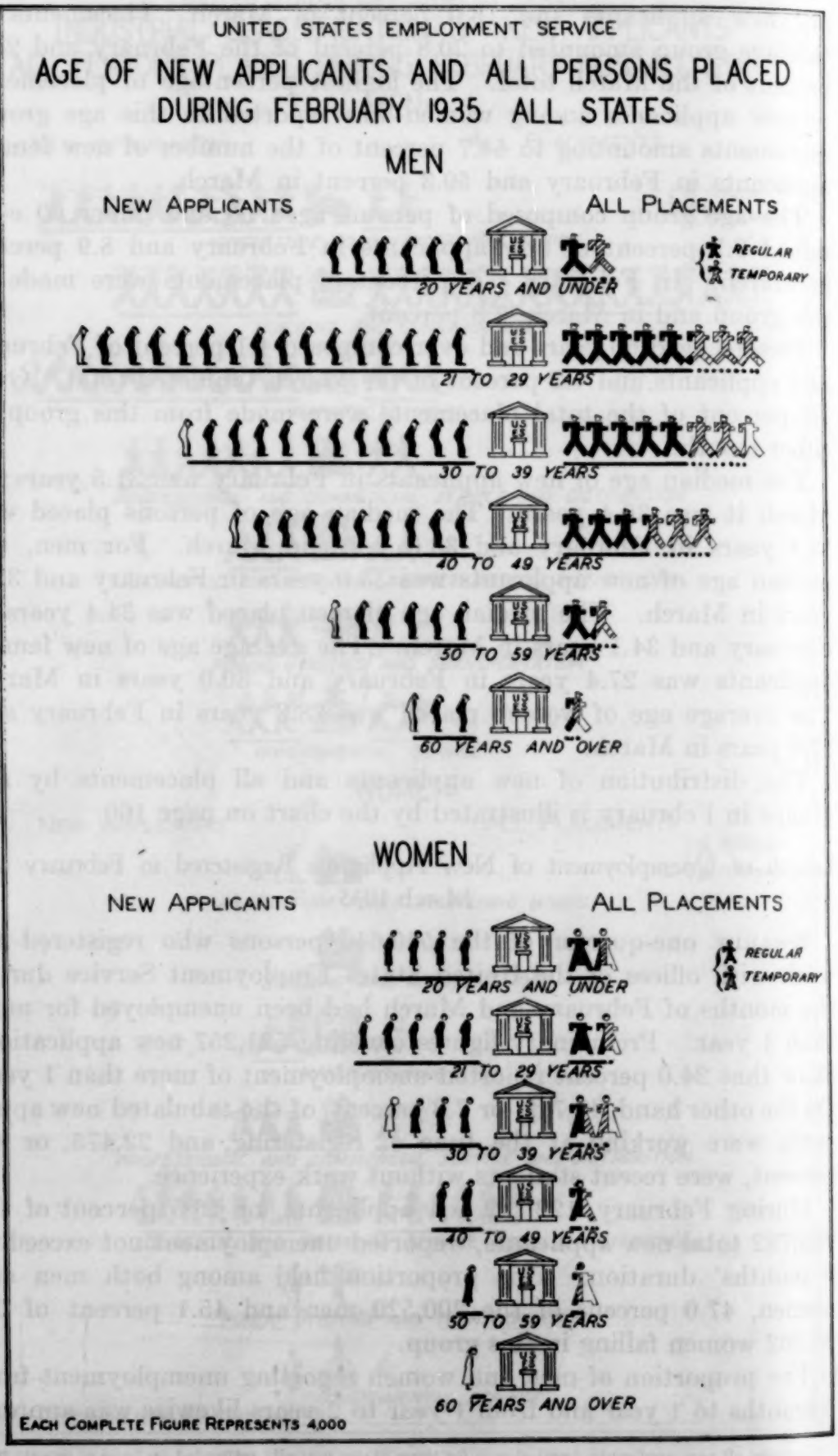
Length of Unemployment of New Applicants Registered in February and March 1935

NEARLY one-quarter of the 530,646 persons who registered for work with offices of the United States Employment Service during the months of February and March had been unemployed for more than 1 year. Preliminary figures covering 521,257 new applications show that 24.0 percent reported unemployment of more than 1 year. On the other hand, 40,719, or 7.8 percent, of the tabulated new applicants were working at the time of registering, and 22,475, or 4.3 percent, were recent students without work experience.

During February, 122,782 new applicants, or 46.5 percent of the 263,782 total new applicants,[3] reported unemployment not exceeding 6 months' duration. This proportion held among both men and women, 47.0 percent of the 200,520 men and 45.1 percent of the 63,262 women falling in this group.

The proportion of men and women reporting unemployment from 6 months to 1 year and from 1 year to 2 years likewise was approxi-

[3] Includes all new applicants, break-downs for three States partially estimated on basis of reports from rest of country.


UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
AGE OF NEW APPLICANTS AND ALL PERSONS PLACED DURING FEBRUARY 1935 ALL STATES
MEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
REGULAR
TEMPORARY
20 YEARS AND UNDER
21 TO 29 YEARS
30 TO 39 YEARS
40 TO 49 YEARS
50 TO 59 YEARS
60 YEARS AND OVER
WOMEN
NEW APPLICANTS
ALL PLACEMENTS
REGULAR
TEMPORARY
20 YEARS AND UNDER
21 TO 29 YEARS
30 TO 39 YEARS
40 TO 49 YEARS
50 TO 59 YEARS
60 YEARS AND OVER
EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 4,000

mately equal. Applicants reporting unemployment over 6 months but not exceeding 1 year amounted to 11.5 percent of the total and those unemployed more than 1 year and not more than 2 years constituted 7.9 percent. Applicants unemployed over 2 but not over 3 years amounted to 6.2 percent of all February new registrants; however, only 4.3 percent of February female applicants were in this group. Applicants unemployed over 3 but not over 4 years numbered 3.8 percent of the total. Here the proportion of women was even smaller, only 2 percent of the female applicants falling in this category as compared to 4.4 percent of the men. The 22,948 applicants unemployed more than 4 years were 8.7 percent of the total. Among men 9.8 percent fell in this group; among women, 5.2 percent.

During February 20,551 new applications were received from persons working at the time of registration. This was 7.8 percent of all new applications. Applications were received from 8,187 persons who are not ordinarily employed. The largest number of these were housewives who had never previously been in gainful employment. The 7,410 women in this group constituted 11.7 percent of all new female applicants, while only 0.38 of 1 percent of the men were in this classification. Recent students, numbering 11,430, constituted 4.3 percent of February new applicants. Among new male applicants, however, only 3.2 percent were recent students without work experience, while among women 7.8 percent were recent students.

Preliminary tabulated figures[4] for 257,475 of the 266,864 new applications received during March show reported lengths of unemployment to vary on the whole in agreement with February reports. However, the groups of longest unemployment show a rather marked relative decline in the latter month.

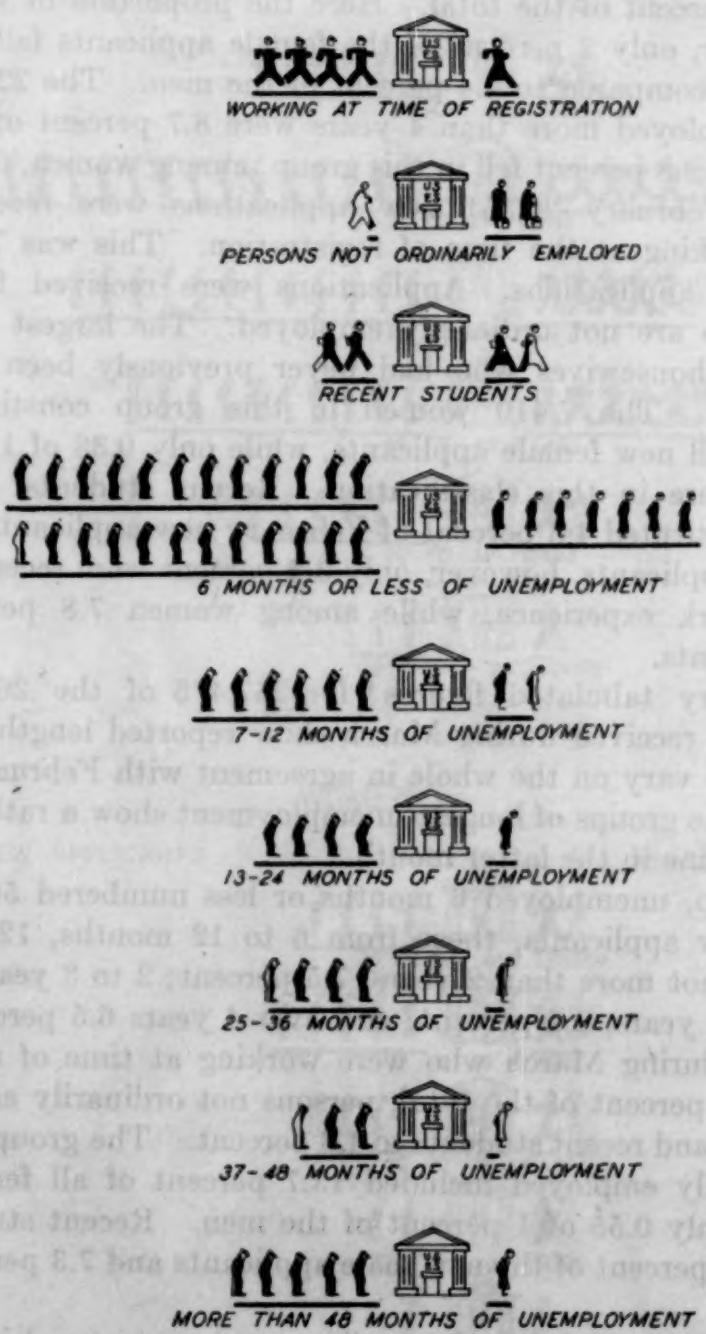
The group, unemployed 6 months or less numbered 50.0 percent of total new applicants, those from 6 to 12 months, 12.7 percent; over 1 but not more than 2 years, 7.5 percent; 2 to 3 years, 4.8 percent; 3 to 4 years, 2.4 percent; and over 4 years 6.5 percent. New applicants during March who were working at time of registration equaled 7.8 percent of the total, persons not ordinarily employed to 4.0 percent, and recent students to 4.3 percent. The group of persons not ordinarily employed included 13.7 percent of all female applicants but only 0.55 of 1 percent of the men. Recent students constituted 3.3 percent of the new male applicants and 7.3 percent of the women.

The distribution of the new applicants who registered in February among the various classifications is illustrated by the chart on page 162.

[4] Break-downs for portions of four States estimated in preliminary tables on basis of break-down for rest of the country.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF NEW APPLICANTS DURING FEBRUARY 1935, ALL STATES



EACH COMPLETE FIGURE REPRESENTS 4,000

Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, April 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	April	Percent of change from March	April	Percent of change from March	April	Percent of change from March	Apr. 30	Percent of change from March 31
United States	247,506	+33.7	313,644	[2] +21.6	839,895	+11.7	6,312,001	[2] −2.2
Alabama	3,409	+9.6	7,158	+99.4	20,701	+65.5	84,800	+4.8
Arizona	2,031	+49.0	1,704	−6.7	4,902	+44.7	23,382	−2.7
Arkansas	4,834	+3.5	4,347	+44.5	13,062	+9.2	91,393	−5.9
California	15,376	+24.5	[3] 5,098	----------	[3] 13,659	----------	116,726	[4]
Colorado	2,579	+38.8	3,272	+7.5	9,588	−13.0	68,294	+3.4
Connecticut	4,117	+62.0	5,485	+25.5	10,177	+30.2	46,767	−11.0
Delaware	764	+50.7	617	−.6	1,573	+21.7	12,515	−3.9
Florida	4,140	−.6	2,991	+26.0	11,822	+30.0	79,997	+1.6
Georgia	5,667	+12.6	6,231	+9.5	13,501	+3.9	192,123	−2.9
Idaho	1,733	+71.1	1,572	+44.6	4,265	+31.2	29,944	+5.2
Illinois	13,675	+27.0	16,333	−3.5	51,380	+1.1	201,389	−2.4
Indiana	5,263	+10.3	7,328	+7.1	14,324	+8.0	143,850	−3.7
Iowa	7,352	+93.5	6,374	−25.8	20,679	−39.6	88,189	+3.9
Kansas	6,005	+13.9	4,922	−37.8	12,033	−43.3	149,732	−1.1
Kentucky	2,576	+50.1	3,215	+18.5	14,223	+154.3	118,335	−31.7
Louisiana	1,388	+22.9	3,353	+49.3	5,756	+44.2	139,526	−.7
Maine	630	+483.3	1,017	+112.3	4,639	+144.3	12,953	−32.6
Maryland	2,157	+10.5	3,289	−27.0	6,610	−17.6	91,310	+.5
Massachusetts	4,699	+59.2	7,849	−3.4	15,956	+7.2	222,059	−2.3
Michigan	4,460	+72.3	6,285	+22.4	12,256	+28.2	337,838	−.2
Minnesota	9,033	+16.3	7,180	+11.6	25,675	−1.4	87,449	−1.1
Mississippi	3,079	+9.6	1,668	−5.2	6,332	−23.1	81,375	+1.1
Missouri	8,635	+15.8	11,733	+14.0	28,918	+3.5	212,815	+4.8
Montana	4,365	+78.7	1,355	[5] +21.3	5,933	−21.2	29,189	−2.3
Nebraska	7,592	+56.0	2,968	+20.8	28,106	+211.4	69,406	+28.8
Nevada	1,358	+148.7	668	+13.4	1,886	+41.9	5,185	−5.3
New Hampshire	948	+6.5	1,262	+39.3	4,037	+21.9	24,304	+10.3
New Jersey	3,680	+10.3	19,768	+109.5	35,316	+43.2	162,255	+12.6
New Mexico	1,578	+54.7	1,012	+17.8	3,235	+51.2	40,247	+2.3
New York	15,738	[5] +52.7	43,283	[5] +20.1	96,384	[5] +8.5	786,239	[5] −2.7
North Carolina	7,173	+20.1	6,172	+30.0	20,313	+28.0	78,854	−1.6
North Dakota	1,771	+170.0	1,772	+41.6	8,892	+29.6	29,760	+1.8
Ohio	12,608	+34.8	18,130	+21.3	53,800	+40.5	203,039	−12.5
Oklahoma	5,632	+44.3	2,975	+42.3	15,558	+46.5	73,530	−23.7
Oregon	3,218	+29.9	2,547	+20.7	5,502	+14.0	83,378	−3.6
Pennsylvania	22,805	[5] +92.1	42,352	+46.3	79,810	−22.3	1,039,871	−.1
Rhode Island	1,146	+12.9	2,297	+117.3	3,703	+104.7	42,390	−9.1
South Carolina	5,289	+22.1	2,097	−15.3	7,673	+12.8	114,130	−4.5
South Dakota	2,446	+55.3	1,222	+21.7	4,062	+27.7	69,434	−13.8
Tennessee	2,479	+12.5	9,293	+104.3	25,296	+83.7	176,274	+3.2
Texas	10,776	+3.5	8,683	+6.1	33,811	+9.3	140,317	−2.4
Utah	2,077	+43.0	992	+57.5	10,925	+76.9	34,081	−11.4
Vermont	521	+17.9	1,451	+78.3	2,947	+52.9	15,641	+14.3
Virginia	5,362	+19.0	4,857	−3.4	16,665	+25.0	86,348	−4.4
Washington	3,527	+10.0	2,830	+21.1	7,800	+17.5	158,242	−.2
West Virginia	2,106	+24.3	4,141	+160.4	11,756	+84.0	80,790	+4.2
Wisconsin	6,508	+63.1	8,780	−8.5	26,896	−1.1	83,675	−2.5
Wyoming	768	−11.3	750	+7.4	2,575	+27.0	12,576	−5.6
District of Columbia	1,933	+15.7	2,966	+12.3	4,983	+12.7	40,085	+4.0

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Includes California National Reemployment Service only.
[4] March active file report for California State Employment Service not available.
[5] Based on revised March figure.

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, April 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	April	Percent of change from March	April	Percent of change from March	April	Percent of change from March	Apr. 30	Percent of change from Mar. 31
All States	80,929	+32.5	155,643	[2] +15.4	336,347	−3.4	2,494,174	[2] −0.4
Arizona	606	+66.9	861	−27.4	1,682	−2.6	9,385	−15.8
California	10,762	+19.3	[3]		[3]		71,755	[4]
Colorado	689	+11.1	1,185	−2.3	2,241	−11.7	33,658	−.3
Connecticut	2,888	+70.7	4,553	+29.4	8,128	+30.9	30,016	−6.0
Illinois	8,797	+22.7	12,045	−13.3	27,465	−2.9	87,849	−.6
Indiana	3,470	+12.5	5,368	+6.0	10,389	+10.3	71,705	−7.2
Iowa	1,988	+41.3	2,882	−21.4	8,085	−47.1	36,247	+9.1
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,764	+32.6	1,290	−28.7	3,749	−14.7	31,860	+2.9
Louisiana	1,888	+22.9	3,353	+49.3	5,756	+44.2	139,526	−.7
Massachusetts	2,674	+65.0	4,827	−8.4	9,319	−4.7	83,241	−5.8
Michigan	2,393	+35.2	4,088	+6.1	6,559	+4.4	263,166	−.3
Minnesota	3,402	+2.6	3,687	+11.1	9,638	+1.3	26,966	−4.4
Missouri	2,458	+16.6	8,663	+12.3	18,903	+1.5	53,142	+30.1
Nevada	696	+223.7	413	+5.1	845	+20.2	2,278	−9.6
New Hampshire	279	+32.2	568	+.2	1,296	−4.5	10,070	+5.2
New Jersey	2,745	+18.1	15,671	+91.0	27,740	+30.7	123,552	+14.3
New Mexico	128	+7.6	81	−6.9	405	+96.6	9,235	−2.0
New York	9,636	[5] +38.8	34,092	[5] +23.6	80,060	[5] +8.1	530,177	[5] −4.7
Ohio	7,188	+28.2	12,777	+13.4	34,278	+24.7	120,401	−2.9
Oklahoma	2,861	+173.5	1,279	+35.5	5,333	+56.1	10,024	+7.9
Oregon	1,459	+30.0	1,469	+17.2	2,959	+26.5	54,899	−3.5
Pennsylvania	5,457	+42.0	25,059	+25.9	46,238	−39.9	581,602	+1.1
Virginia	534	+6.0	1,003	−35.1	1,863	−19.6	9,579	+5.3
West Virginia	340	+9.7	823	+116.0	2,529	+101.7	14,407	+5.3
Wisconsin	3,615	+72.1	6,407	−11.4	15,202	+1.2	45,121	+1.6
Wyoming	279	+13.9	233	+30.9	702	+4.5	4,228	−1.9
District of Columbia	[6] 1,933	+15.7	[6] 2,966	+12.3	[6] 4,983	+12.7	[6] 40,085	+4.0

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Not reported.
[4] March active file report not available.
[5] Based on revised March figure.
[6] First month reporting as State employment service.

Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, April 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	April	Percent of change from March	April	Percent of change from March	April	Percent of change from March	Apr. 30	Percent of change from Mar. 31
All States	166,577	[2] +34.5	158,001	[2] +28.9	503,548	[2] +24.5	3,817,827	[3] −3.5
Alabama	3,409	+9.6	7,158	+99.4	20,701	+65.5	84,800	+4.8
Arizona	1,425	+42.5	843	+31.7	3,220	+93.9	13,997	+8.7
Arkansas	4,834	+3.5	4,347	+44.5	13,062	+9.2	91,393	−5.9
California	4,614	+38.7	5,098	+35.2	13,659	+13.0	44,971	−5.4
Colorado	1,890	+52.7	2,087	+14.0	7,347	−13.4	34,636	+7.4
Connecticut	1,229	+44.8	932	+9.2	2,049	+27.2	16,751	−18.8
Delaware	764	+50.7	617	−.6	1,573	+21.7	12,515	−3.9
Florida	4,140	−.6	2,991	+26.0	11,822	+30.0	79,997	+1.6
Georgia	5,667	+12.6	6,231	+9.5	13,501	+3.9	192,123	−2.9
Idaho	1,733	+71.1	1,572	+44.6	4,265	+31.2	29,944	+5.2
Illinois	4,878	+35.6	4,288	+40.7	23,915	+6.0	113,540	−3.7
Indiana	1,793	+6.2	1,960	+10.2	3,935	+2.2	72,145	+.1
Iowa	5,364	+124.2	3,492	−29.0	12,594	−33.6	51,942	+.5
Kansas	4,241	+7.6	3,632	−40.5	8,284	−50.8	117,872	−2.1
Kentucky	2,576	+50.1	3,215	+18.5	14,223	+154.3	118,335	−31.7
Maine	630	+483.3	1,017	+112.3	4,639	+144.3	12,953	−32.6
Maryland	2,157	+10.5	3,289	−27.0	6,610	−17.6	91,310	+.5
Massachusetts	2,025	+52.1	3,022	+5.8	6,637	+30.2	138,818	−.1
Michigan	2,067	+152.7	2,197	+71.2	5,697	+73.8	74,672	+.2
Minnesota	5,631	+26.5	3,493	+12.1	16,037	−2.9	60,483	+.4
Mississippi	3,079	+9.6	1,668	−5.2	6,332	−23.1	81,375	+1.1
Missouri	6,177	+15.5	3,070	+19.1	10,015	+7.6	159,673	−1.5
Montana	4,365	+78.7	1,355	[3] +21.3	5,933	−21.2	29,189	−2.3
Nebraska	7,592	+56.0	2,968	+20.8	28,106	+211.4	69,406	+28.8
Nevada	662	+100.0	255	+30.1	1,041	+66.3	2,907	−1.5
New Hampshire	669	−1.5	694	+104.7	2,741	+40.3	14,234	+14.3
New Jersey	935	−7.5	4,097	+233.4	7,576	+120.4	38,703	+7.7
New Mexico	1,450	+60.9	931	+20.6	2,830	+46.4	31,012	+2.4
New York	6,102	+81.3	9,191	+8.5	16,324	+10.3	256,062	+1.6
North Carolina	7,173	+20.1	6,172	+30.0	20,313	+28.0	78,854	−1.6
North Dakota	1,771	+170.0	1,772	+41.6	8,892	+29.6	29,760	+1.8
Ohio	5,420	+44.6	5,353	+45.3	19,522	+80.7	[illegible],638	−23.5
Oklahoma	2,771	−3.0	1,696	+47.9	10,225	+42.0	63,506	−27.0
Oregon	1,759	+29.7	1,078	+25.8	2,543	+2.3	28,479	−4.0
Pennsylvania	17,348	[3] +116.1	17,293	+91.2	33,572	+29.9	458,269	−1.5
Rhode Island	1,146	+12.9	2,297	+117.3	3,703	+104.7	42,390	−9.1
South Carolina	5,289	+22.1	2,097	−15.3	7,673	+12.8	114,130	−4.5
South Dakota	2,446	+55.3	1,222	+21.7	4,062	+27.7	69,434	−13.8
Tennessee	2,479	+12.5	9,293	+104.3	25,296	+83.7	176,274	+3.2
Texas	10,776	+3.5	8,683	+6.1	33,811	+9.3	140,317	−2.4
Utah	2,077	+43.0	992	+57.5	10,925	+76.9	34,081	−11.4
Vermont	521	+17.9	1,451	+78.3	2,947	+52.9	15,641	+14.3
Virginia	4,828	+20.7	3,854	+10.6	14,802	+34.3	76,769	−5.5
Washington	3,527	+10.0	2,830	+21.1	7,800	+17.5	158,242	−.2
West Virginia	1,766	+27.6	3,318	+174.4	9,227	+79.7	66,383	+3.9
Wisconsin	2,893	+53.0	2,373	+.3	11,694	−4.0	38,554	−6.9
Wyoming	489	−21.3	517	−.6	1,873	+38.2	8,348	−7.3

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Based on revised March figure.

Table 4.—Veteran Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, April 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Active file	
	April	Percent of change from March	April	Percent of change from March	Apr. 30	Percent of change from Mar. 31
United States	32,550	+30.1	17,786	+24.9	419,779	−4.4
Alabama	476	−3.4	296	+64.4	5,120	+7.5
Arizona	271	+32.8	116	−3.3	1,782	−8.8
Arkansas	355	+7.3	214	+74.0	6,380	−5.1
California	[1] 826	+44.9	[1] 425	+34.9	[1] 4,870	−8.3
Colorado	446	+10.4	172	−7.5	6,158	−3.7
Connecticut	401	+79.0	311	+58.7	3,735	−6.5
Delaware	88	+22.2	29	+26.1	760	−2.6
Florida	356	+17.5	210	+100.0	4,972	−9.8
Georgia	616	−3.7	217	+6.9	9,499	−4.0
Idaho	220	+18.9	78	+39.3	1,983	+5.0
Illinois	1,306	+27.8	1,113	+2.2	18,594	−2.0
Indiana	770	−6.9	412	−5.7	11,684	−8.2
Iowa	1,542	+97.9	379	−.3	7,240	−6.3
Kansas	1,233	+31.9	270	−5.9	9,141	−4.5
Kentucky	789	+91.0	204	+47.8	10,339	−14.0
Louisiana	393	+31.9	199	+40.1	9,720	−5.8
Maine	208	+1,500.0	129	+130.4	1,324	−37.1
Maryland	360	+25.0	156	+34.5	3,138	−4.4
Massachusetts	721	+38.4	994	+96.1	15,097	+.8
Michigan	732	+120.5	552	+37.3	10,470	−2.3
Minnesota	909	+7.6	348	+22.1	7,082	−13.3
Mississippi	313	+3.0	92	+46.0	6,089	−.8
Missouri	1,302	+9.1	739	+12.3	13,316	+3.6
Montana	371	+14.5	94	[2] +46.9	2,141	−5.7
Nebraska	902	+23.7	122	+14.0	5,436	+34.3
Nevada	232	+163.6	70	+9.4	301	−22.0
New Hampshire	78	+21.9	63	+50.0	1,858	+6.2
New Jersey	636	+63.9	1,416	+116.8	14,558	+9.6
New Mexico	351	+67.1	77	+22.2	2,751	−1.7
New York	1,881	[2] +92.3	1,586	[2] −14.0	58,237	[2] −8.6
North Carolina	854	−6.3	272	+11.5	4,708	−2.8
North Dakota	177	+353.8	68	+54.5	1,588	+1.0
Ohio	1,910	+44.7	982	+20.6	19,082	−14.5
Oklahoma	819	+3.1	236	+46.6	12,988	−2.4
Oregon	563	+34.0	178	+14.8	6,622	−5.0
Pennsylvania	2,559	+63.5	2,152	+33.9	45,858	−3.2
Rhode Island	122	−24.7	103	+102.0	1,913	+2.2
South Carolina	359	+2.9	77	−22.2	5,764	−5.9
South Dakota	564	+62.5	99	+11.2	4,654	−17.1
Tennessee	337	−14.2	394	+78.3	11,010	+3.4
Texas	2,036	−6.4	625	+18.8	12,238	−2.0
Utah	402	+36.3	51	+54.5	3,059	−10.6
Vermont	35	+29.6	44	+12.8	606	+6.1
Virginia	588	−.7	236	+12.9	5,232	−4.1
Washington	768	+12.8	178	+12.7	11,854	−2.7
West Virginia	240	+7.1	245	+122.7	6,144	+4.5
Wisconsin	797	+125.8	526	−7.7	7,884	−6.3
Wyoming	133	−27.3	53	+8.2	1,161	−6.1
District of Columbia	203	−2.4	184	+21.1	3,639	+2.3

[1] Includes California National Reemployment Service only.
[2] Based on revised March figure.

Table 5.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, May 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	May	Percent of change from April	May	Percent of change from April	May	Percent of change from April	May 31	Percent of change from Apr. 30
United States	271,715	+9.8	377,661	[2] +14.6	931,874	[2] +7.5	6,092,360	−3.5
Alabama	3,572	+4.8	8,443	+18.0	23,251	+12.3	92,686	+9.3
Arizona	2,320	+14.2	2,330	+36.7	4,821	−1.7	24,279	+3.8
Arkansas	6,172	+27.7	6,178	+42.1	18,449	+41.2	84,550	−7.5
California	17,882	+16.3	23,899	[3]	43,826	[3]	110,304	−5.5
Colorado	2,745	+6.4	3,169	−3.1	8,480	−11.6	66,769	−2.2
Connecticut	4,170	+1.3	5,540	+1.0	10,457	+2.8	47,860	+2.3
Delaware	1,007	+31.8	620	+.5	1,620	+3.0	11,897	−4.9
Florida	3,305	−20.2	3,493	+16.8	12,157	+2.8	75,162	−6.0
Georgia	7,036	+24.2	8,347	+34.0	15,425	+14.3	192,204	+.0
Idaho	2,279	+31.5	2,419	+53.9	6,548	+53.5	32,538	+8.7
Illinois	13,139	−3.9	15,006	−8.1	43,441	−15.5	198,212	−1.6
Indiana	6,254	+18.8	8,789	+19.9	15,491	+8.1	140,234	−2.5
Iowa	7,871	+7.1	5,212	−18.2	15,970	−22.8	86,656	−1.7
Kansas	5,206	−13.3	4,076	−17.2	15,999	+33.0	151,959	+1.5
Kentucky	3,415	+32.6	2,936	−8.7	11,179	−21.4	108,207	−8.6
Louisiana	2,188	+15.9	3,016	−10.1	4,992	−13.3	134,030	−3.9
Maine	1,459	+131.6	1,302	+28.0	7,891	+70.1	16,513	+27.5
Maryland	2,751	+27.5	2,385	−27.5	6,539	−1.1	78,211	−14.3
Massachusetts	4,994	+6.3	6,950	−11.5	14,328	−10.2	216,453	−2.5
Michigan	3,249	−27.2	3,334	−47.0	8,331	−32.0	115,199	−65.9
Minnesota	11,880	+31.5	7,546	+5.1	26,350	+2.6	83,419	−4.6
Mississippi	4,462	+44.9	2,861	+71.5	9,109	+43.9	84,146	+3.4
Missouri	8,149	−5.6	9,971	−15.0	28,476	−1.5	202,789	−4.7
Montana	5,506	+26.1	1,839	+35.7	7,122	+20.0	27,515	−5.7
Nebraska	5,522	−27.3	2,701	−9.0	13,026	−53.7	72,402	+4.3
Nevada	1,423	+4.8	1,121	+67.8	2,638	+39.9	4,970	−4.1
New Hampshire	2,396	+152.7	1,348	+6.8	3,342	−17.2	23,492	−3.3
New Jersey	3,872	+5.2	26,835	+35.7	42,323	+19.8	192,230	+18.5
New Mexico	1,749	+10.8	2,017	+99.3	5,688	+75.8	34,557	−14.1
New York	18,202	[4] +15.6	66,840	[4] +54.4	115,938	[4] +20.2	808,091	[4] +2.8
North Carolina	7,905	+10.2	7,014	+13.6	21,108	+3.9	81,211	+3.0
North Dakota	3,115	+75.9	1,499	−15.4	7,085	−20.3	26,445	−11.1
Ohio	14,109	+11.9	17,964	−.9	63,000	+17.1	209,911	+3.4
Oklahoma	4,768	−15.3	2,808	−5.6	17,418	+12.0	66,039	−10.2
Oregon	4,281	+33.0	2,909	+14.2	7,240	+31.6	79,842	−4.2
Pennsylvania	18,418	−19.2	44,770	+5.7	89,683	+12.4	1,040,793	+.1
Rhode Island	1,056	−7.9	1,845	−19.7	3,356	−9.4	41,948	−1.0
South Carolina	6,220	+17.6	2,264	+8.0	10,552	+37.5	113,137	−.9
South Dakota	3,823	+56.3	1,325	+8.4	5,262	+29.5	62,308	−10.3
Tennessee	3,223	+30.0	10,620	+14.3	24,256	−4.1	188,288	+6.8
Texas	10,818	+.4	9,829	+13.2	39,945	+18.1	149,866	+6.8
Utah	2,686	+29.3	1,339	+35.0	10,572	−3.2	30,473	−10.6
Vermont	1,215	+133.2	1,069	−26.3	2,110	−28.4	16,278	+4.1
Virginia	6,451	+20.3	5,644	+16.2	15,112	−9.3	87,681	+1.5
Washington	3,355	−4.9	2,659	−6.0	8,201	+5.1	155,140	−2.0
West Virginia	2,941	+39.6	11,314	+173.2	29,354	+149.7	94,488	+17.0
Wisconsin	8,839	+35.8	7,724	−12.0	25,377	−5.6	78,031	−6.7
Wyoming	1,217	+58.5	1,070	+42.7	2,902	+12.7	12,044	−4.2
District of Columbia	3,100	+60.4	3,472	+17.1	6,134	+23.1	40,903	+2.0

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] State employment service not reported for April.
[4] Based on revised April figure.

Table 6.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, May 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	May	Percent of change from April	May	Percent of change from April	May	Percent of change from April	May 31	Percent of change from Apr. 30
All States	86,127	[2] +8.6	196,906	[2]+18.9	377,217	[2] +7.1	2,237,512	[2]+0.3
Arizona	653	+7.8	684	−20.6	1,397	−16.9	9,028	−3.8
California	9,452	−12.2	15,790	([3])	22,185	([3])	59,481	−17.1
Colorado	729	+5.8	1,221	+3.0	2,208	−1.5	32,056	−4.8
Connecticut	2,934	+1.6	4,427	−2.8	7,919	−2.6	31,684	+5.6
Illinois	8,094	−8.0	10,720	−11.0	22,841	−16.8	86,261	−1.8
Indiana	4,550	+31.1	6,572	+22.4	11,681	+12.4	67,213	−6.3
Iowa	2,130	+7.1	2,589	−10.2	6,442	−20.3	37,618	+3.8
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,373	−22.2	1,089	−15.6	3,110	−17.0	32,322	+1.5
Louisiana	2,188	+15.9	3,016	−10.1	4,992	−13.3	134,030	−3.9
Massachusetts	2,810	+5.1	4,478	−7.2	7,893	−15.3	80,917	−2.8
Michigan	837	([4])	829	([4])	1,660	([4])	([4])	.....
Minnesota	4,595	+35.1	4,268	+15.8	12,069	+25.2	27,270	+1.1
Missouri	2,122	−13.7	6,831	−21.1	17,487	−7.5	46,735	−12.1
Nevada	710	+2.0	727	+76.0	1,513	+79.1	2,444	+7.3
New Hampshire	376	+34.8	525	−7.6	1,161	−10.4	9,810	−2.6
New Jersey	2,709	−1.3	22,856	+45.8	35,397	+27.6	150,799	+22.1
New Mexico	167	+30.5	121	+49.4	362	−10.6	8,835	−4.3
New York	10,331	+7.2	54,828	[5]+60.8	95,001	[5]+18.6	544,024	[5] +2.6
Ohio	8,251	+14.8	12,772	−.0	34,337	+.2	107,283	−10.9
Oklahoma	2,224	−22.3	1,302	+1.8	5,261	−1.4	11,089	+10.6
Oregon	1,716	+17.6	1,676	+14.1	4,045	+36.7	55,256	+.7
Pennsylvania	7,984	+46.3	27,198	+8.5	51,153	+10.6	587,737	+1.1
Virginia	611	+14.4	1,142	+13.9	2,268	+21.7	10,885	+13.6
West Virginia	471	+38.5	2,063	+150.7	3,917	+54.9	15,583	+8.2
Wisconsin	4,677	+29.4	5,336	−16.7	13,786	−9.3	43,419	−3.8
Wyoming	333	+19.4	374	+60.5	999	+42.3	4,830	+14.2
District of Columbia	3,100	+60.4	3,472	+17.1	6,134	+23.1	40,903	+2.0

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] No April figure.
[4] Not comparable due to transfer of State employment service offices to National Reemployment Service on May 15.
[5] Based on revised April figure.

Table 7.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, May 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	May	Percent of change from April	May	Percent of change from April	May	Percent of change from April	May 31	Percent of change from Apr. 30
All States	185,588	[2] +11.3	180,755	[2] +14.3	554,657	[2] +10.1	3,854,848	[2] −0.1
Alabama	3,572	+4.8	8,443	+18.0	23,251	+12.3	92,686	+9.3
Arizona	1,667	+17.0	1,646	+95.3	3,424	+6.3	15,251	+9.0
Arkansas	6,172	+27.7	6,178	+42.1	18,449	+41.2	84,550	−7.5
California	8,430	+82.7	8,109	+59.1	21,641	+58.4	50,823	+13.0
Colorado	2,016	+6.7	1,948	−6.7	6,272	−14.6	34,713	+.2
Connecticut	1,236	+.6	1,113	+19.4	2,538	+23.9	16,176	−3.4
Delaware	1,007	+31.8	620	+.5	1,620	+3.0	11,897	−4.9
Florida	3,305	−20.2	3,493	+16.8	12,157	+2.8	75,162	−6.0
Georgia	7,036	+24.2	3,487	+34.0	15,425	+14.3	192,204	+.0
Idaho	2,279	+31.5	2,419	+53.9	6,548	+53.5	32,538	+8.7
Illinois	5,045	+3.4	4,286	−.0	20,600	−13.9	111,951	−1.4
Indiana	1,704	−5.0	2,217	+13.1	3,810	−3.2	73,021	+1.2
Iowa	5,741	+7.0	2,623	−24.9	9,528	−24.3	49,038	−5.6
Kansas	3,833	−9.6	2,987	−17.8	12,889	+55.6	119,637	+1.5
Kentucky	3,415	+32.6	2,936	−8.7	11,179	−21.4	108,207	−8.6
Maine	1,459	+131.6	1,302	+28.0	7,891	+70.1	16,513	+27.5
Maryland	2,751	+27.5	2,385	−27.5	6,539	−1.1	78,211	−14.3
Massachusetts	2,184	+7.9	2,472	−18.2	6,435	−3.0	135,536	−2.4
Michigan	2,412	[3]	2,505	[3]	6,671	[3]	115,199	[3]
Minnesota	7,285	+29.4	3,278	−6.2	14,282	−10.9	56,149	−7.2
Mississippi	4,462	+44.9	2,861	+71.5	9,109	+43.9	84,146	+3.4
Missouri	6,027	−2.4	3,140	+2.3	10,989	+9.7	156,054	−2.3
Montana	5,506	+26.1	1,839	+35.7	7,122	+20.0	27,515	−5.7
Nebraska	5,522	−27.3	2,701	−9.0	13,026	−53.7	72,402	+4.3
Nevada	713	+7.7	394	+54.5	1,125	+8.1	2,526	−13.1
New Hampshire	2,020	+201.9	823	+18.6	2,181	−20.4	13,682	−3.9
New Jersey	1,163	+24.4	3,979	−2.9	6,926	−8.6	41,431	+7.0
New Mexico	1,582	+9.1	1,896	+103.7	5,326	+88.2	25,722	−17.1
New York	7,871	[4] +29.0	12,012	[4] +30.7	20,937	[4] +28.1	264,067	[4] +3.1
North Carolina	7,905	+10.2	7,014	+13.6	21,108	+3.9	81,211	+3.0
North Dakota	3,115	+75.9	1,499	−15.4	7,085	−20.3	26,445	−11.1
Ohio	5,858	+8.1	5,192	−3.0	28,663	+46.8	102,628	+24.2
Oklahoma	2,544	−8.2	1,506	−11.2	12,157	+18.9	54,950	−13.5
Oregon	2,565	+45.8	1,233	+14.4	3,195	+25.6	24,586	−13.7
Pennsylvania	10,434	−39.9	17,572	+1.6	38,530	+14.8	453,056	−1.1
Rhode Island	1,056	−7.9	1,845	−19.7	3,356	−9.4	41,948	−1.0
South Carolina	6,220	+17.6	2,264	+8.0	10,552	+37.5	113,137	−.9
South Dakota	3,823	+56.3	1,325	+8.4	5,262	+29.5	62,308	−10.3
Tennessee	3,223	+30.0	10,620	+14.3	24,256	−4.1	188,288	+6.8
Texas	10,818	+.4	9,829	+13.2	39,945	+18.1	149,866	+6.8
Utah	2,686	+29.3	1,339	+35.0	10,572	−3.2	30,473	−10.6
Vermont	1,215	+133.2	1,069	−26.3	2,110	−28.4	16,278	+4.1
Virginia	5,840	+21.0	4,502	+16.8	12,844	−13.2	76,796	+.0
Washington	3,355	−4.9	2,659	−6.0	8,201	+5.1	155,140	−2.0
West Virginia	2,470	+39.9	9,251	+178.8	25,437	+175.7	78,905	+18.9
Wisconsin	4,162	+43.9	2,388	+.6	11,591	−.9	34,612	−10.2
Wyoming	884	+80.8	696	+34.6	1,903	+1.6	7,214	−13.6

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] Not comparable due to transfer of State employment service offices to National Reemployment Service on May 15.
[4] Based on revised April figure.

Table 8.—Veteran Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, May 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Active file	
	May	Percent of change from April	May	Percent of change from April	May 31	Percent of change from Apr. 30
United States	34,900	[1] +0.6	20,018	[1] +2.7	418,700	[1] −2.0
Alabama	549	+15.3	250	−15.5	5,040	−1.6
Arizona	266	−1.8	103	−11.2	1,727	−3.1
Arkansas	506	+42.5	330	+54.2	5,794	−9.2
California	2,966	[2]	2,186	[2]	11,932	[2]
Colorado	414	−7.2	164	−4.7	5,541	−10.0
Connecticut	346	−13.7	292	−6.1	3,666	−1.8
Delaware	134	+52.3	26	−10.3	731	−3.8
Florida	271	−23.9	196	−6.7	4,778	−3.9
Georgia	645	+4.7	285	+31.3	9,178	−3.4
Idaho	248	+12.7	99	+26.9	1,922	−3.1
Illinois	1,200	−8.1	932	−16.3	18,071	−2.8
Indiana	914	+18.7	484	+17.5	10,914	−6.6
Iowa	1,200	−22.2	294	−22.4	6,687	−7.6
Kansas	874	−29.1	198	−26.7	9,402	+2.9
Kentucky	652	−17.4	209	+2.5	10,274	−.6
Louisiana	371	−5.6	146	−26.6	9,334	−4.0
Maine	223	+7.2	96	−25.6	1,485	+12.2
Maryland	350	−2.8	129	−17.3	2,277	−27.4
Massachusetts	609	−15.5	481	−51.6	14,949	−1.0
Michigan	476	−35.0	320	−42.0	8,436	−19.4
Minnesota	1,367	+50.4	404	+16.1	7,386	+4.3
Mississippi	712	+127.5	120	+30.4	5,939	−2.5
Missouri	1,051	−19.3	598	−19.1	12,680	−4.8
Montana	611	+64.7	89	−5.3	1,896	−11.4
Nebraska	592	−34.4	116	−4.9	5,785	+6.4
Nevada	211	−9.1	60	−1.4	219	−27.2
New Hampshire	177	+126.9	56	−11.1	1,832	−1.4
New Jersey	366	−42.5	1,620	+14.4	16,269	+11.8
New Mexico	383	+9.1	82	+6.5	2,443	−11.2
New York	1,938	[3] +1.6	2,430	[3] +52.7	58,400	[3] +.3
North Carolina	952	+11.5	258	−5.1	4,671	−.8
North Dakota	293	+65.5	64	−5.9	1,366	−14.0
Ohio	1,820	−4.7	981	−.1	18,188	−4.7
Oklahoma	729	−11.0	170	−28.0	12,755	−1.8
Oregon	648	+15.1	222	+24.7	6,488	−2.0
Pennsylvania	2,287	−10.6	2,230	+3.6	45,709	−.3
Rhode Island	122	.0	122	+18.4	2,246	+17.4
South Carolina	354	−1.4	107	+39.0	5,722	−.7
South Dakota	668	+18.4	95	−4.0	3,958	−15.0
Tennessee	463	+37.4	456	+15.7	11,426	+3.8
Texas	2,029	−.3	644	+3.0	12,774	+4.4
Utah	522	+29.9	74	+45.1	2,416	−21.0
Vermont	91	+160.0	36	−18.2	580	−4.3
Virginia	634	+7.8	232	−1.7	5,278	+.9
Washington	660	−14.1	188	+5.6	12,020	+1.4
West Virginia	345	+43.8	572	+133.5	6,506	+5.9
Wisconsin	1,025	+28.6	457	−13.1	7,146	−9.4
Wyoming	182	+36.8	67	+26.4	1,067	−8.1
District of Columbia	454	+123.6	239	+29.9	3,397	−6.7

[1] Computed from comparable reports only.
[2] No report for California State Employment Service in April.
[3] Based on revised April figure.

Recruiting of Seasonal Labor by British Employment Exchanges

THE national employment service of Great Britain has facilities, through its network of 1,185 local offices, for meeting seasonal demands for workers. In recent years the service has made special efforts to develop its contacts with both employers and workers in seasonal activities and to perfect its machinery for answering demands with a satisfactory supply. Four types of employment are concerned in the seasonal placement work of the exchanges—general agricultural work and special crops, canning, domestic and related services connected with the holiday resort season, and the various kinds of work demanded by the Christmas trade.

Special Agricultural Crops

Two special agricultural fields have called for particular efforts on the part of the exchanges in order to enlist the interest of the employers and to recruit workers. These are the sugar-beet crop, and the potato and tomato fields on the island of Jersey. In 1932, as reported in the December 1934 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette, the employing farmers of Jersey agreed to employ British workers, instead of Bretons as formerly, in harvesting their potato crop, if the British employment exchanges could supply suitable workers. Cooperative arrangements were accordingly made between the Jersey Farmers' Union and the Ministry of Labor, by which the farmers' organization sent representatives to England in 1932 and 1933 to assist the department in selecting workers. Conditions on the island differ in some important respects from those in general agricultural work in Great Britain, and an extensive tour of the agricultural areas was necessary to secure satisfactory workers. In consequence of the experience of the two preceding years under the direct supervision of the employers concerned, the department was able to assume full responsibility in 1934 for the selection and engagement of the workers to be sent to Jersey. These men, drawn chiefly from the agricultural areas of southeastern and southwestern England, were selected in the first instance by the local employment offices, and were later interviewed by representatives of the divisional offices. Because of the careful manner in which selection was made, practically all the men who were sent in 1934 completed their contracts satisfactorily. Out of a total of 2,844 engaged, only 91 quit work before their contracts expired, and in these cases the reason was mainly illness or domestic necessity.

Under the arrangements made, the Jersey farmers pay return fare and provide free accommodations for the workers during the season. Work on the potato crop lasts from 4 to 5 weeks usually, but large

numbers of workers remain on the island after the end of the potato season to wait for the tomato crop in the autumn.

During the potato harvest representatives of the employment service are stationed on the island to assist in the administration of the employment agreement, and to serve in an advisory capacity if needed in cases of disputes between the employers and the workers.

In 1934, as in 1933, special steps were taken by the employment exchanges to secure an adequate supply of workers for the various operations in the sugar-beet fields, a report of which is given in the April 1935 issue of the Ministry of Labor Gazette. One important phase of this effort was to obtain the greatest possible degree of cooperation with the growers.

Special posters were widely exhibited; leaflets were distributed to growers drawing attention to the facilities afforded by the exchange service for the engagement of workpeople; and articles describing the work of the exchanges were published in the general press and in agricultural journals. Local officers of the department visited growers and field men attached to beet-sugar factories in order to ascertain, and to assist in meeting, the labor requirements for the cultivation of the crop in each area. In certain areas mobile officers, specially appointed for the purpose, maintained close contact with growers and field men, informing them of the number of work people available for employment in each district, and controlled the labor supply arrangements of a number of adjoining districts. Field men frequently cooperated with local officers of the department by providing advance information of the probable labor requirements of districts or of individual growers. In general, it was found that increased use of the employment exchange service was made by growers requiring workpeople. In the majority of areas, the local supply of labor was adequate to meet growers' requirements, but in certain cases special arrangements had to be made for the transfer of labor from one district to another, sometimes at short notice.

The increasing importance of the public employment system as a means of recruiting labor for the sugar-beet fields is evident from the following table. While the larger area under cultivation in 1934 would ordinarily call for more hands, the Gazette states that greater employment opportunities were to some extent offset by the fact that weather conditions permitted the hoeing, singling, and lifting operations to be carried out with a minimum of additional labor; moreover, mechanical methods of cultivation were introduced in some districts.

Table 1.—Number of Placements in Sugar-Beet Fields, 1932 to 1934, by Public Employment Exchanges in Great Britain

Year	Acreage under cultivation	Number of placements for—		
		Hoeing and singling	Lifting and topping	Total
1932	255,500	1,522	1,845	3,367
1933	366,000	3,600	1,869	5,469
1934	404,000	4,310	3,008	7,318

Holiday Seasons

SPECIAL arrangements for dealing with the need for workers for holiday seasons are reported in the report of the Ministry of Labor for 1934. Before the holiday resort season opened, the lists of applicants at the exchanges were examined and those experienced in or suitable for that type of work were interviewed. The active lists thus obtained of persons available for placement were brought directly to the attention of prospective employers by agents of the employment service. The service filled 79.8 percent of the openings reported to the exchanges, the total number of opportunities being 75,072, and of placements, 59,899. Local workers were given the positions as far as possible, but to insure satisfactory service it was necessary to bring 23,834 persons from other districts. Advances were made on transportation fare where needed, a plan which greatly facilitated the transfers.

The number of women and girls for whom seasonal situations were found was 43,265 compared with 41,666 during 1933. The number of men and boys placed was 16,634 compared with 13,926 in 1933. Resident domestic service absorbed 20,023 workpeople and nonresident, 7,738. A total of 19,723 persons were found employment as waiters and waitresses, and 3,642 were placed as shop assistants. The remaining 8,773 persons were found situations in some 70 or 80 other occupations, of which the principal were the transport and delivery services, sports and games, and commercial and clerical employment.

Before the Christmas holidays, nearly 40,000 folders were circulated, inviting employers to use the services of the employment exchanges in enlarging their staffs to meet the holiday trade. In addition, personal visits were made by officers specially appointed for the purpose. The service also cooperated with the Post Office Department by undertaking the preliminary selection of applicants for the work of handling Christmas mail. Altogether, 67,963 placements were made during the holiday rush season.

Total Seasonal Placements, 1933 and 1934

THE record of the British employment exchanges in making placements in seasonal occupations in 1933 and 1934 is shown in table 2. In connection with general agricultural labor it is interesting to note that the 72,352 placements made in 1933 represent an increase of more than 90 percent over those of 1932.[1] This increase was made possible by the greatly expanded use which farmers and other agriculturists made of the exchange service. In 1934 the number of agricultural workers who looked to the exchanges for opportunities of employment increased, and many indications pointed to the use of local offices by the farmers who customarily engage itinerant or migratory Irish labor for the season. Promotional work by the

[1] Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Report for the year 1933. London, 1934. (Cmd. 4543.)

employment-exchange service among employing farmers included the use of posters and descriptive leaflets, and personal solicitation by representatives of the service, especially in remote districts. The decrease in total placements in general agriculture between 1933 and 1934 is ascribed in the 1934 report of the Ministry of Labor largely to the reduced demand for pea pickers because of the poor yield of peas resulting from a dry season.

Table 2.—Number of Placements in Seasonal Occupations by British Employment Exchanges, 1933 and 1934

Type of employment	1934	1933
Holiday resorts	59,899	55,592
Seasonal agriculture	70,898	72,352
Jersey potato and tomato fields	2,844	2,471
Canning	9,000	9,000
Sugar-beet fields	7,318	5,469
Christmas season	67,963	63,543

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports for May 1935

Comparison of May 1935 with April 1935 and May 1934

A SUMMARY of the reported data regarding employment in May 1935 is presented in the following four tables. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from April 1935 and May 1934, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

For the first time since November 1934 factory employment and pay rolls fell, the declines being 1.6 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. Expressed in concrete terms, there were approximately 110,000 fewer wage earners in factories in May than in April and $4,750,000 less in weekly pay envelopes. Decreases in employment have been registered in May in 10 of the preceding 16 years for which data are available and in pay rolls in 8 years. The declines in May 1935 were accentuated to some extent by strikes in the sawmill and automobile industries.

Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 38 showed gains in employment from April to May 1935 and 33 gains in pay rolls. The following industries showed substantial gains in employment: Cement; marble, granite, and slate; brick; plumbers' supplies; millwork; steam fittings; beet sugar; ice cream; butter; beverages; aircraft; engines, turbines, and tractors; cast-iron pipe; and woolen and worsted goods. Among the industries of major importance in which declines in employment were reported were automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries and machine shops; cotton goods; silk and rayon goods; men's and women's clothing; boots and shoes; furniture; and sawmills.

In nonmanufacturing 13 of the 17 industries surveyed showed gains in employment, but the declines in the other 4 were sufficiently large to cause a net loss of 24,000 workers. Increases in pay rolls were shown in 10 of the 17 industries and decreases in 7, the net gain in weekly wages being approximately $90,000. The most signi-

ficant gain in pay rolls was in the bituminous-coal-mining industry and indicates a partial recovery from the pronounced decline shown in the preceding month. Retail trade establishments reduced the number of workers on their rolls by approximately 53,000, and wholesale trade by about 11,000. Strikes in metalliferous mines adversely affected employment and pay rolls in that industry in May.

Employment in the Federal service increased by 4.7 percent during May, and disbursements for pay rolls increased 4.8 percent during the same period. The increase was brought about by the large gain in the number of workers engaged on construction projects. A pick-up was registered in the number of employees on all types of services except the military.

For the second consecutive month there was a marked decrease in the number of employees on relief work. The decrease as compared with April was 7.2 percent.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings in May 1935 for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I steam railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals, except in the few cases referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, as far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, May 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index, May 1935	Percentage change from—		Index, May 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in May 1935	Percentage change from—	
		April 1935	May 1934		April 1935	May 1934		April 1935	May 1934
All manufacturing industries combined	(1923–25 =100) 81.1	−1.6	−1.7	(1923–25 =100) 68.5	−3.2	+2.1	$20.78	−1.6	+3.9
Class I steam railroads [1]	55.8	+2.0	−4.6	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Coal mining:	(1929=100)			(1929=100)					
Anthracite	53.5	+1.8	−16.1	49.5	−.7	−22.7	26.94	−2.5	−7.8
Bituminous	75.3	+1.4	−1.8	49.1	+9.1	−9.7	16.72	+7.5	−8.0
Metalliferous mining	44.4	−3.5	+8.8	31.4	−1.3	+22.7	23.19	+2.3	+12.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	49.5	+9.4	−8.8	32.8	+13.5	−6.3	16.79	+3.8	+2.8
Crude-petroleum producing	76.0	+1.6	−.9	57.8	+1.9	+2.5	28.48	+.3	+3.5
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.0	+.4	−.3	73.7	+.8	+3.2	27.91	+.4	+3.5
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	83.2	+.8	+.1	79.8	+1.1	+2.8	30.37	+.3	+2.7
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.6	+.3	−1.4	63.6	+.5	+1.0	28.23	+.2	+2.3

[1] Preliminary—Source, Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, May 1935 (Preliminary Figures)—Continued.

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index, May 1935	Percentage change from—		Index, May 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in May 1935	Percentage change from—	
		April 1935	May 1934		April 1935	May 1934		April 1935	May 1934
	(1929=100)			(1929=100)					
Trade:									
Wholesale	82.5	−0.8	−0.4	64.6	−0.3	+3.2	26.98	+0.5	+3.6
Retail	82.2	−1.7	−.8	62.0	−.8	+.8	20.30	+1.2	+1.6
General merchandising	91.4	−3.2	−.7	76.3	−1.6	+2.4	17.69	+1.7	+3.1
Other than general merchandising	79.8	−1.2	−.9	59.0	−.6	+.3	22.24	+.7	+1.2
Hotels (cash payments only)	84.8	−.9	−1.1	66.4	−1.1	+.8	13.58	−.2	+1.8
Laundries	81.1	+1.3	−1.2	66.6	+1.7	−.4	15.60	+.5	+.7
Dyeing and cleaning	80.9	+1.3	−4.0	61.7	−.3	−5.2	18.49	−1.6	−1.2
Banks	(2)	+.2	+.8	(2)	+.1	+1.2	31.55	−.1	+.4
Brokerage	(2)	+1.9	−21.7	(2)	+2.3	−24.8	34.74	+.5	−3.9
Insurance	(2)	+.1	+.6	(2)	−.1	+.4	35.77	−.2	−.2
Building construction	(2)	+11.2	+.4	(2)	+15.3	+3.6	23.83	+3.7	+3.9

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in May 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in May 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in May 1935	Percentage change from—[1]	
		April 1935	May 1934		April 1935	May 1934
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	35.8	−1.6	−0.2	57.1	(2)	+3.6
Class I steam railroads	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	32.6	−4.4	−8.4	82.2	−.4	−.5
Bituminous	23.1	+9.0	−9.2	73.6	+.3	+4.1
Metalliferous mining	38.2	−.5	+4.7	59.8	+2.7	+7.6
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	33.9	+1.2	−3.6	47.5	−1.5	+2.0
Crude-petroleum producing	35.0	−.8	−1.7	78.0	+1.3	+4.8
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	38.6	+1.3	+2.2	74.5	−.7	+4.2
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	39.6	+.5	+1.6	77.0	−.3	+3.1
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	45.3	(2)	−.9	61.2	+.2	+2.7
Trade:						
Wholesale	40.9	(2)	+1.5	66.2	+.5	+1.2
Retail	[3] 41.1	(2)	+3.0	[3] 52.7	+1.0	+1.5
General merchandising	37.7	−.8	−1.6	48.2	+2.1	+4.1
Other than general merchandising	42.1	+.2	+4.2	54.1	+.6	+.8
Hotels	47.9	+.4	−.7	[4] 28.0	−.4	+.2
Laundries	40.7	+.5	+2.4	36.7	(2)	−1.1
Dyeing and cleaning	42.0	−.5	+.1	44.0	−1.1	−1.2
Banks	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Brokerage	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Insurance	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Building construction	29.9	+5.3	+3.9	81.2	−1.1	+4.0

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] No change.
[3] Weighted.
[4] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[5] Not available.

Public employment.—Employment created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military service, and employment on various construction projects financed, either wholly or partially, from Federal funds; (2) employment on relief work where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. These two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of the United States Government, May 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	May 1935	April 1935		May 1935	April 1935	
Total service	1,401,646	1,338,772	+4.7	$158,836,875	$151,598,010	+4.8
Executive service	712,112	709,977	+.3	108,548,803	106,744,129	+1.7
Judicial service	1,879	1,859	+1.1	474,736	475,804	−.2
Legislative service	4,877	4,830	+1.0	1,160,191	1,153,325	+.6
Military service	254,340	256,491	−.1	21,462,144	19,898,971	+7.9
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	394,875	333,045	+18.6	24,490,087	20,939,741	+17.0
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	10,506	10,300	+2.0	1,100,977	1,007,424	+9.3
Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations	23,057	22,270	+3.5	1,599,937	1,378,616	+16.1

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, May 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	May 1935	April 1935		May 1935	April 1935	
All groups	2,613,256	[1] 2,677,376	−2.4	$82,278,758	[1] $78,744,918	+4.5
Emergency work program	2,228,064	[1] 2,308,839	−3.5	64,559,740	[1] 62,343,804	+3.6
Emergency conservation work	385,192	368,537	+4.6	17,719,018	16,401,114	+8.0

[1] Revised.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 17 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) Class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four main groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, information is not available for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Trend of Employment in April 1935: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of April 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for April except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Industrial Employment

Manufacturing Industries

INSTEAD of the contraction which has been reported in April in 10 of the 16 preceding years, factory employment in April 1935 showed no change over the month interval. The reductions in working forces that did take place in the separate manufacturing industries during the month were more prevalent in the nondurable-goods industries. In the durable-goods group as a whole employment continued upward, being 1.1 percent higher than in the month preceding.

Although the level of factory employment remained unchanged in April, weekly pay rolls continued to advance, the index standing at 70.8 as compared with 70.7 in March. The rise in the pay-roll index in April is distinctly contra-seasonal, having happened on only 4 other occasions during the 16 years for which data are available.

Forty-nine of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showed gains in employment from March to April and 50 showed increases in pay rolls. Of the 14 major groups into which these industries are classified, 7 reported increased employment, 6 showed decreases, and 1 (paper and printing) showed no change. The largest employment gain (over 13,000) occurred in the food group, the percentage equivalent being 2.2. The most pronounced gains in the individual industries included in this group were seasonal rises in the canning, beet sugar, ice cream, butter, and beverage industries. The decrease in confectionery was also seasonal. Approximately 10,000 workers were returned to jobs in the lumber and allied products group, substantial gains in the sawmill and millwork industries having offset the small losses in the furniture and turpentine industries sufficiently to cause a net gain of 2.2 percent. Increases of 1.2 percent in employment in the machinery and transportation groups represented

the reemployment of almost 9,000 workers in the former and 7,000 in the latter. Six of the 9 industries in the machinery group showed gains, the most important being electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops, and machine tools. The decrease of 4.3 percent in agricultural implements was largely due to labor difficulties. Three of the 5 industries in the transportation group showed increases (automobiles, cars, and aircraft). Approximately 6,000 wage earners were added to the rolls of establishments in the stone, clay, and glass-products group, a 3.3 percent gain. Each of the 5 industries surveyed in this group showed gains in number of workers, the cement and marble-slate-granite industries standing out with increases of 20.3 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively. Strikes in brick manufacturing plants retarded the usual seasonal expansion in this industry. Nine of the 13 industries surveyed in the iron and steel group showed increases in employment, but the other 4 industries reported decreases. The net increase for the group was 0.6 percent or 3,500 workers. The nonferrous metal group showed a gain of only 0.5 percent or 1,000 wage earners. The textile group showed the greatest falling-off in number of workers, the 2-percent decrease being equivalent to 32,600 employees. The subgroup, wearing apparel, showed a slight increase, but the subgroup, fabrics, showed a marked decrease of 3.2 percent. Cotton goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods were largely responsible for this decline, the first-named industry having curtailed operations in compliance with orders of the Code Authority. The decreases in the remaining 5 groups were small, the losses in number of workers ranging from 1,400 in the tobacco group to 4,100 in the chemical and petroleum refining group. The leather group showed a falling-off of 3,900 workers, railroad repair shops showed a decline of 3,400, and the rubber group lost 1,600.

Although the level of factory employment as a whole remained unchanged, the durable-goods industries continued to take on more workers. The gain of 1.1 percent in these industries brought the April index to 71.6 when compared with 100 for the 3-year average, 1923–25. This is the highest point reached since April 1931. Durable-goods pay rolls rose 2.1 percent in April, the index being 61.8, the highest point since May 1931. The nondurable-goods industries, on the other hand, fell off 0.8 percent in employment and 1.8 percent in pay rolls, 94 wage earners having jobs in April 1935 for every 100 who had jobs in 1923–25, and $82.30 being paid out in wages in the current month for every $100 paid out in the base period.

The Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from data sent in by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. In March and April reports were received from 24,648 establishments employing in the latter month 3,884,987

workers with a weekly wage bill of $82,269,504. More than 50 percent of all the wage earners in the manufacturing industries of the country were covered by these reports.

Per capita weekly earnings are also computed from these data. They should not be confused with full-time weekly rates of pay, as they are obtained by dividing the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers) into the total weekly pay roll. In April the average weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined were $21.18 or 0.1 percent higher than in March. Forty-four of the ninety manufacturing industries canvassed showed higher average weekly rates of pay in April than in March, the percentage changes ranging from 0.1 to 11.2.

Reports of man-hour data by a smaller number of establishments—some firms do not report man-hours—showed a decrease of 0.5 percent in average hours worked per week and a gain of 0.4 percent in average hourly earnings. Of the industries for which man-hour data are published, 39 showed increases in average hours worked per week and 54 showed increases in average hourly earnings. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

Detailed statistics concerning employment, pay rolls, average hours worked per week, per capita weekly earnings, and average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries in April are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from March of this year and April of last year are also given in this table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, April 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [2]			Average hourly earnings [2]		
	Index April 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index April 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—	
		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934
													Cents		
All industries	82.4	(3)	(3)	70.8	+0.1	+5.2	$21.17	+0.1	+5.1	36.4	−0.5	(3)	57.1	+0.5	+4.4
Durable goods	71.6	+1.1	+2.3	61.8	+2.1	+7.7	23.23	+.9	+5.2	37.4	+.3	+1.0	60.9	+.8	+3.5
Nondurable goods	94.0	−.8	−1.9	82.3	−1.8	+2.9	19.23	−.9	+4.9	35.4	−1.7	−.9	53.8	+.4	+6.4
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	72.2	+.6	−.6	59.4	+.2	+4.6	22.09	−.4	+5.2	35.7	−.3	+1.5	62.0	+.2	+3.5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	73.7	−.3	+1.1	62.3	−1.6	+4.9	23.05	−1.2	+4.0	34.7	−1.1	+.7	66.7	+.2	+1.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	80.1	+2.4	−4.4	67.6	+2.2	+4.5	21.92	−.2	+9.3	38.6	−1.0	+8.7	56.8	+.7	−1.3
Cast-iron pipe	47.3	−2.7	−8.2	26.3	+5.0	−6.1	15.09	+7.9	+2.1	30.3	+6.7	+.5	49.3	+1.4	−.2
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	80.3	+.3	−2.0	60.1	−1.8	+1.2	20.47	−2.1	+3 1	37.3	−2.1	−2.8	55.0	+.2	+5.6
Forgings, iron and steel	62.8	+1.8	+6.1	52.2	+1.0	+11.1	23.86	−.8	+4.7	38.6	−1.3	−.3	61.8	+.5	+7.5
Hardware	54.4	−3.6	−36.2	46.3	−3.3	−34.1	19.69	+.4	+3.9	36.0	+.3	+8.4	54.8	(3)	−6.3
Plumbers' supplies	73.9	+2.1	+35.1	46.1	+2.8	+52.1	20.49	+.7	+12.6	37.5	+.5	+9.8	54.6	+.2	+2.3
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	50.2	−.2	+9.6	33.8	+.9	+19.4	21.68	+1.0	+8.9	36.4	+1.1	+2.9	59.5	(3)	+4.0
Stoves	97.4	+6.1	+7.2	73.7	+8.0	+15.5	21.17	+1.8	+7.6	37.0	+.3	−2.8	57.2	+1.6	+8.6
Structural and ornamental metalwork	55.3	+.5	−1.2	39.8	+2.7	+5.9	20.05	+2.2	+6.5	34.1	+1.5	+2.3	58.9	+.7	+4.8
Tin cans and other tinware	88.3	+2.2	+.1	85.4	+2.6	+1.4	20.16	+.3	+1.3	37.3	−.3	−3.2	53.7	+.9	+1.7
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	65.4	+1.6	+3.8	60.8	+.5	+14.9	21.40	−1.2	+10.3	39.2	−1.5	+.5	54.8	+.4	+11.7
Wirework	128.9	+3.5	−1.9	121.5	+5.5	+9.9	23.04	+1.9	+12.2	38.9	+1.6	+5.2	59.0	−.2	+4.2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	85.1	+1.2	+6.9	67.6	+1.9	+11.7	22.80	−.1	+5.4	36.9	−.3	+1.6	60.7	+.3	+4.4
Agricultural implements	97.0	−4.3	+11.2	108.8	−4.3	+16.2	24.01	(3)	+4.4	39.9	+.3	−2.6	60.6	−.2	+8.3
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	104.6	+1.5	+2.5	84.9	+1.5	+10.7	26.92	(3)	+8.1	39.1	−.3	+.6	68.9	+.4	+6.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	70.9	+2.4	+11.3	58.4	+2.0	+22.2	22.80	−.4	+10.0	36.1	−.3	+5.4	62.0	−.2	+3.6
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	97.5	+7.3	+40.7	69.6	+8.3	+55.4	25.46	+.9	+10.1	39.2	+1.0	+4.6	64.9	−.2	+5.0

Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	97.5	+7.3	+40.7	69.6	+8.3	+55.4	25.46	+.9	+10.1	39.2	+1.0	+4.6	64.9	−.2	+5.0
Foundry and machine-shop products	74.3	+1.1	+3.8	58.0	+.9	+6.6	22.10	−.2	+3.0	37.0	−.8	−1.1	59.8	+.5	+4.0
Machine tools	81.8	+2.7	+15.5	67.8	+1.9	+17.5	24.75	−.8	+1.9	40.1	−.5	−1.2	61.7	−.2	+2.4
Radios and phonographs	182.4	−3.5	−8.9	107.0	−3.3	−1.7	18.63	+.2	+7.9	32.9	−.9	−4.7	56.7	+1.3	+6.8
Textile machinery and parts	65.8	+1.5	−12.3	51.6	−1.4	−15.3	21.53	−2.9	−2.4	35.9	−2.2	−4.6	60.3	−.5	+2.4
Typewriters and parts	93.6	−2.4	−8.8	78.0	−2.2	−7.3	21.34	+.2	+1.7	37.4	(3)	−5.6	57.0	+.4	+8.6
Transportation equipment	104.8	+1.2	+5.4	102.7	+4.6	+11.1	28.19	+3.4	+5.4	39.4	+2.1	+1.2	71.4	+1.0	+3.8
Aircraft	356.1	+8.2	−10.0	291.5	+5.0	−12.2	24.86	−3.0	−2.5	39.4	−.5	−3.9	64.7	−.2	+7.8
Automobiles	119.9	+.4	+4.4	117.1	+3.9	+9.0	28.97	+3.5	+4.4	40.2	+2.0	+.8	72.1	+1.4	+2.5
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	59.1	+13.3	+27.9	65.1	+19.3	+45.3	23.43	+5.4	+14.1	37.2	+3.0	+5.1	63.3	+2.1	+6.8
Locomotives	32.3	−.4	+27.7	15.0	+2.6	+37.6	22.87	+3.1	+7.3	35.5	+2.0	−.5	64.4	+.9	+7.0
Shipbuilding	74.6	−.4	+4.0	62.0	−2.9	+15.0	23.89	−2.4	+10.5	32.2	+.6	+4.2	73.9	−1.9	+9.5
Railroad repair shops	52.9	−1.3	−8.5	50.7	+2.2	−4.3	27.11	+3.6	+4.5	40.2	−.5	−4.4	67.6	+4.2	+9.4
Electric railroad	65.6	−.3	−1.1	60.4	−.4	+2.0	27.28	−.1	+3.2	45.0	−.2	−.4	60.5	+.3	+5.0
Steam railroad	52.0	−1.3	−9.1	50.1	+2.5	−4.9	27.06	+3.8	+4.6	39.7	−.7	−4.9	68.3	+4.6	+9.6
Nonferrous metals and their products	80.9	+.5	+5.2	64.4	−.3	+9.3	20.71	−.7	+3.9	37.7	−1.3	+1.6	54.5	+.6	+5.4
Aluminum manufactures	66.6	−.4	−19.0	60.9	−.5	−9.1	21.33	−.2	+12.4	39.4	+1.0	+43.5	54.1	−1.3	−.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products	81.8	−.2	+3.4	64.1	+.1	+7.2	22.35	+.4	+3.9	38.6	−.5	+1.9	58.0	+1.0	+3.1
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	79.9	+1.3	+13.5	64.9	−1.2	+15.7	18.48	−2.5	+2.0	38.0	−3.8	−6.0	48.7	+1.5	+9.1
Jewelry	69.4	−1.6	+4.5	51.4	−4.5	+3.6	18.78	−2.9	−.7	34.7	−2.3	−4.3	53.6	−.4	+8.5
Lighting equipment	70.1	+.5	+7.2	59.0	+3.5	+12.8	19.97	+2.9	+5.1	36.4	+1.7	+.3	54.9	+1.5	+4.7
Silverware and plated ware	71.7	+3.9	−1.4	51.2	−2.6	(3)	20.10	−6.2	+1.2	35.5	−5.3	−4.8	56.2	−.5	+5.8
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	77.1	+1.9	+22.8	49.8	+3.0	+28.7	21.22	+1.0	+4.7	38.5	+.5	−1.6	55.0	+.2	+6.0
Stamped and enameled ware	97.6	+.6	+3.8	89.6	−2.0	+10.9	19.39	−2.5	+6.7	37.8	−2.8	+1.1	51.0	+.2	+8.0
Lumber and allied products	51.7	+2.2	+4.7	37.5	+3.3	+12.6	16.35	+1.1	+7.6	37.2	+1.6	+4.5	43.9	+.5	+.4
Furniture	68.6	−.7	+12.8	49.2	−1.1	+22.1	17.11	−.5	+7.9	38.0	−.3	+7.1	45.1	+.2	−.1
Lumber:															
Millwork	39.7	+3.8	+.8	27.7	+7.6	+12.6	16.33	+3.7	+11.9	36.4	+2.0	+8.6	44.8	+1.8	+3.7
Sawmills	34.8	+3.6	+1.5	23.7	+5.8	+5.3	15.88	+2.1	+3.5	36.4	+2.2	+3.0	44.0	(3)	−.6
Turpentine and rosin	99.2	−.6	−2.0	57.9	+10.6	+7.8	13.67	+11.2	+9.9						
Stone, clay, and glass products	53.2	+3.3	−3.8	39.3	+5.1	+1.3	19.18	+1.8	+5.3	34.9	+2.0	+.6	55.1	(3)	+4.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	27.6	+.1	−9.5	16.3	+.2	−.6	15.11	+.1	+9.5	33.6	+1.8	+.8	44.6	−2.0	+4.9
Cement	50.0	+20.3	+4.2	31.9	+27.6	+4.2	19.28	+6.1	+.1	34.1	+7.9	−2.0	56.7	−1.4	+2.9
Glass	94.2	+.5	−1.8	82.7	+1.7	+2.4	20.54	+1.2	+4.2	35.2	+.6	+.8	58.8	+.3	+3.4
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	26.5	+13.6	−18.0	18.2	+19.9	−15.3	22.46	+5.5	+2.9	33.5	+4.7	+.8	67.7	+.6	+2.5
Pottery	73.4	+.7	−.7	53.4	+1.9	+6.8	18.98	+1.1	+8.4	36.3	+1.1	−1.9	51.5	+.4	+8.6
Nondurable goods															
Textiles and their products	97.2	−2.0	−1.9	82.4	−5.1	+3.3	16.34	−3.1	+5.3	33.6	−2.6	−.7	48.3	−.4	+5.9
Fabrics	93.3	−3.2	−3.6	78.0	−6.4	−1.6	15.41	−3.2	+2.1	34.1	−3.9	−1.7	44.9	+.2	+3.8
Carpets and rugs	79.1	+5.0	+12.7	74.2	+8.6	+35.6	21.37	+3.4	+20.2	37.1	+.3	+8.0	56.2	+1.3	+7.7
Cotton goods	91.9	−3.8	−11.0	74.0	−8.1	−13.9	12.76	−4.6	−3.2	33.3	−5.1	−5.7	38.3	+.5	+2.7
Cotton small wares	90.6	+.1	−2.7	78.7	−1.1	(3)	16.39	−1.2	+2.8	36.6	−2.1	+2.0	44.4	+.9	+.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	114.6	−2.0	−1.5	95.7	−4.6	+.9	19.31	−2.6	+2.8	35.7	−2.2	+1.7	53.8	−.4	+2.7
Hats, fur-felt	84.9	+1.0	−.4	71.2	−14.4	+.7	19.74	−15.3	+1.1	27.2	−17.3	−6.4	70.7	+1.0	+7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, April 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [2]			Average hourly earnings [3]		
	Index April 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index April 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—	
		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934
Nondurable goods—Continued															
Textiles and their products—Continued.															
Fabrics—Continued.													*Cents*		
Knit goods	114.3	−0.2	−0.2	110.3	−3.8	+1.3	$16.44	−3.6	+1.7	34.2	−4.2	−4.4	47.9	+0.2	+5.7
Silk and rayon goods	71.0	−7.2	−9.4	59.6	−9.1	−5.8	15.40	−2.1	+4.0	33.9	−1.7	+4.9	45.6	(2)	+1.5
Woolen and worsted goods	87.0	−5.9	+16.2	66.5	−8.3	+20.0	17.50	−2.5	+3.4	35.5	−1.9	+4.6	49.3	−.6	−1.4
Wearing apparel	101.8	+.4	+1.8	86.4	−2.4	+13.5	19.06	−2.7	+11.6	32.5	+.3	+2.1	55.5	−2.3	+8.5
Clothing, men's	94.7	+.1	+7.6	82.5	+.6	+34.4	20.45	+.4	+24.7	32.7	−.3	+12.7	62.9	+1.0	+10.3
Clothing, women's	134.8	+.9	+2.0	103.9	−6.6	+5.4	18.50	−7.5	+3.3						
Corsets and allied garments	93.8	+.1	−3.0	91.3	−.1	−2.7	16.19	−.1	+.8	35.2	+.3	−2.0	45.3	−.9	−1.9
Men's furnishings	111.3	−.3	−1.4	76.7	−4.6	−4.2	14.26	−4.3	−3.0	32.6	+.3	−15.7	42.3	−1.4	+14.3
Millinery	69.6	−.8	−16.4	70.0	−.8	−9.0	23.94	+.1	+9.2	35.9	+6.8	+7.3	65.8	+1.1	−2.5
Shirts and collars	104.3	−(4)	−3.7	104.4	+3.1	+6.6	13.12	+3.2	+10.8	31.7	+3.6	+1.0	41.0	−.2	+16.6
Leather and its manufactures	**91.5**	**−1.3**	**−.9**	**79.1**	**−5.9**	**−3.7**	**18.63**	**−4.7**	**−2.8**	**35.0**	**−5.4**	**−7.1**	**52.6**	**+.6**	**+3.4**
Boots and shoes	90.8	−1.4	−1.5	75.1	−7.0	−8.2	17.94	−5.7	−6.7	34.3	−6.3	−9.2	51.5	+.6	+3.0
Leather	94.5	−1.0	+1.4	91.4	−3.0	+11.6	21.04	−2.0	+10.0	37.5	−2.1	+1.2	56.5	(2)	+5.3
Food and kindred products	**94.7**	**+2.2**	**−2.6**	**85.5**	**+3.0**	**+2.9**	**20.74**	**+.9**	**+5.6**	**38.6**	**+.3**	**+1.9**	**53.6**	(2)	**+5.6**
Baking	111.8	+.9	+.5	95.5	+2.0	+4.6	21.51	+1.0	+4.1	39.9	(2)	−1.9	53.4	+1.1	+6.6
Beverages	156.0	+3.1	−.4	153.6	+4.6	+1.8	29.62	+1.4	+2.0	38.6	+.8	+1.6	76.5	+.3	+1.5
Butter	70.4	+3.8	−11.1	54.7	+4.3	−11.6	20.19	+.5	−1.0						
Canning and preserving	70.7	+29.3	−1.7	78.7	+30.3	+13.2	13.74	+.7	+15.3	32.9	−.9	+11.1	40.9	+1.0	+6.3
Confectionery	77.6	−5.6	+3.9	64.7	−11.3	+4.7	15.08	−6.0	+.7	34.2	−5.3	−3.7	44.2	(2)	+6.3
Flour	74.2	−1.0	−.4	62.5	−1.5	+2.1	20.52	−.4	+2.7	37.5	+.3	+.1	53.6	−.2	+4.0
Ice cream	69.1	+7.6	+6.5	55.5	+5.9	+8.0	25.42	−1.5	+1.5	44.5	+.2	−1.6	55.1	−3.2	+3.8
Slaughtering and meat packing	81.5	−1.7	−11.8	74.3	+1.1	−2.4	22.67	+2.8	+10.8	39.9	+3.4	+1.6	56.0	−.2	+9.3
Sugar, beet	39.5	+12.5	+5.9	39.0	+7.1	+15.4	23.51	−4.8	+9.3	38.4	−1.3	+8.7	65.2	−2.2	−6.2
Sugar refining, cane	83.8	+3.5	−1.1	76.2	+9.5	+8.2	23.35	+5.8	+9.5	40.0	+5.3	+1.4	58.6	+1.9	+8.0
Tobacco manufactures	**56.8**	**−1.7**	**−12.2**	**43.1**	**−2.7**	**−6.7**	**13.45**	**−.9**	**+6.3**	**33.2**	**−.9**	**−4.2**	**40.1**	**−.2**	**+8.9**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	68.7	−2.8	−13.4	64.9	−4.1	−2.1	14.68	−1.3	+13.1	33.9	+.3	+1.9	43.5	−1.6	+9.3
Cigars and cigarettes	55.3	−1.4	−11.9	40.3	−2.3	−7.6	13.24	−.9	+5.2	33.1	−1.2	−5.3	39.5	(2)	+9.6
Paper and printing	**96.9**	(3)	**+1.9**	**84.6**	**+.1**	**+6.1**	**24.20**	**+.1**	**+4.2**	**37.4**	**−.8**	**+1.1**	**68.4**	**+.7**	**+4.6**
Boxes, paper	85.7	−.7	+.5	78.1	−1.9	+3.2	18.54	−1.3	+2.7	36.8	−2.1	−1.5	50.6	+1.2	+4.2
Paper and pulp	109.8	+.1	+2.8	87.3	−1.3	+7.4	19.95	−1.4	+4.6	38.1	−1.6	+1.3	52.6	+.4	+4.8
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	87.1	−.4	+2.8	77.1	−.1	+8.0	27.51	−1.1	+5.0	37.0	−.3	+2.0	74.3	−.8	+3.0

Cigars and cigarettes	96.9	(3)	+1.9	84.6	+.1	+6.1	24.20	+.1	+4.2	37.4	−.8	+1.1	65.4	+.2	+4.6
Paper and printing	85.7	−.7	+.5	78.1	−1.9	+3.2	18.54	−1.3	+2.7	36.8	−2.1	−1.5	50.6	+1.2	+4.2
Boxes, paper	109.8	+.1	+2.8	87.3	−1.3	+7.4	19.95	−1.4	+4.6	38.1	−1.6	+1.3	52.6	+.4	+4.8
Paper and pulp															
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	87.1	−.4	+2.8	77.1	+.1	+8.9	27.35	+.4	+5.9	37.2	−.5	+3.2	74.0	+1.0	+3.9
Newspapers and periodicals	99.4	+.6	+.4	90.5	+1.5	+3.7	33.09	+.9	+3.1	37.1	+.5	−.5	88.2	+.5	+5.3
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	111.5	−1.1	−1.6	95.9	−.2	+3.9	22.43	+.8	+5.5	37.2	−1.1	−.1	59.7	+1.9	+6.6
Other than petroleum refining	112.3	−1.4	−2.1	95.6	−.4	+3.5	20.31	+.9	+5.6	37.9	−1.6	+.1	53.3	+2.5	+6.4
Chemicals	106.9	+3.4	−3.5	96.2	+2.7	+.4	24.88	−.7	+4.0	39.5	−.8	+4.7	63.0	(3)	+1.5
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	53.6	−28.5	−23.9	49.4	−34.3	−21.0	9.63	−8.1	+3.9	40.1	−8.9	+2.1	24.0	+.8	+3.4
Druggists' preparations	98.9	−.1	−1.7	97.7	+1.9	+5.7	20.67	+2.0	+7.5	39.3	+1.8	+4.3	52.8	+.2	+4.7
Explosives	84.6	−4.2	−14.7	69.3	−5.0	−11.8	23.20	−.8	+3.7	34.8	−3.6	−3.2	66.6	+2.8	+6.3
Fertilizers	155.3	−7.3	−14.4	119.9	−8.1	−9.2	11.17	−.8	+5.9	33.2	−4.9	−4.3	33.6	+4.3	+11.6
Paints and varnishes	109.2	+4.8	+6.4	91.9	+6.7	+10.7	23.35	+1.9	+4.3	40.4	+2.5	−1.5	57.8	−.7	+5.1
Rayon and allied products	334.9	−4.0	+5.0	242.7	−3.8	+9.7	19.25	+.2	+4.4	37.0	−1.6	−2.3	52.0	+1.6	+6.7
Soap	102.7	−.6	−1.7	97.0	+1.1	+9.2	22.62	+1.7	+11.1	38.3	−1.3	−6.4	59.1	+3.0	+18.3
Petroleum refining	108.3	+.4	+.5	96.9	+.5	+5.3	27.48	+.1	+4.8	35.1	(3)	−.3	78.7	+.1	+6.0
Rubber products [4]	82.5	−1.0	−8.3	71.2	+.8	−3.0	23.82	+1.8	+5.8	34.8	+1.2	−.8	69.0	+.7	+7.1
Rubber boots and shoes	47.1	−9.0	−15.6	43.8	−12.1	−14.8	18.36	−3.4	+4.1	34.9	−4.1	−6.0	52.7	+1.0	+6.0
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	126.7	+.5	−5.5	106.7	−.4	+1.5	19.35	−.9	+7.7	37.0	−.3	+4.2	52.8	+.2	+.2
Rubber tires and inner tubes [5]	74.9	−.3	−8.8	65.4	+4.2	−3.3	27.80	+4.5	+6.4	33.2	+3.8	−3.2	84.6	+.7	+11.3

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in the groups and in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

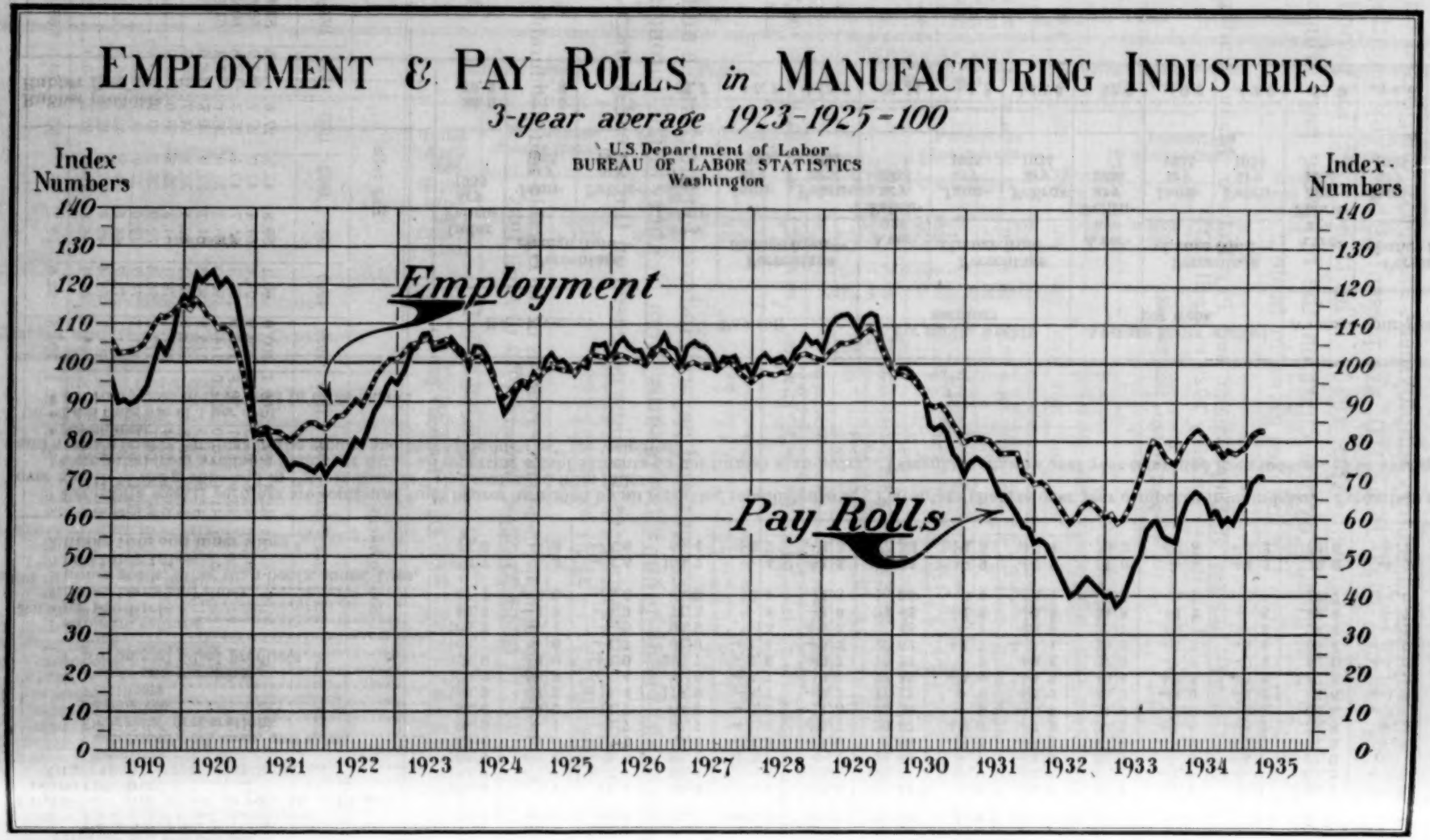
[2] Computed from available man-hour data—all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. The average hours and average hourly earnings in the groups and in "All industries" are weighted.

[3] No change.

[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

[5] February 1935 data revised in table below.

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings			Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Index February 1935	Percentage change from—		Index February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average February 1935	Percentage change from—		Average February 1935	Percentage change from—	
		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934		January 1935	February 1934
Rubber products	83.0	+1.5	−1.9												
Rubber tires and inner tubes	75.3	+.8	+.9	65.7	+5.7	+13.5	28.54	+4.8	+12.6	32.9	+0.3	+2.6	86.9	+4.3	+11.2


EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS in MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3-year average 1923-1925-100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
Index Numbers
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Employment
Pay Rolls
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Long-Time Trend of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls

GENERAL indexes of factory employment and pay rolls, based on the 3-year average 1923–25 as 100, are presented below by months from January 1929 through April 1935. The trend over this period is illustrated graphically by the chart on the following page which has been plotted from the indexes given in table 2.

Table 2.—General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—January 1929 to April 1935

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3	78.7	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0	64.1
February	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7	81.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6	69.1
March	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8	82.4	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8	70.7
April	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.4	82.4	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3	70.8
May	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	82.5	------	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1	------
June	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	81.1	------	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	64.9	------
July	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	78.7	------	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	60.5	------
August	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	79.5	------	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	62.2	------
September	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	75.5	------	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	58.0	------
October	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	78.4	------	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	61.0	------
November	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	76.8	------	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	59.5	------
December	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	78.0	------	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	63.2	------
Average	104.8	91.5	77.4	64.1	69.0	78.8	[1]81.2	109.1	88.7	67.5	46.1	48.5	61.9	[1]68.7

[1] Average for 4 months.

Table 3 gives employment and pay-roll indexes for the durable and nondurable goods groups by months from January 1929 through March 1935. These indexes are likewise based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100.

Table 3.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups, January 1929 to April 1935

[3-year average 1923–25=100]

Durable-goods group [1]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	99.1	93.1	71.9	57.3	45.4	59.8	66.1	100.0	90.1	59.8	41.3	27.6	41.6	52.5
February	101.7	93.3	72.1	57.8	45.8	63.5	69.3	109.0	94.6	64.4	42.0	27.7	47.9	58.6
March	103.5	93.1	72.2	56.5	43.9	67.1	70.8	112.0	95.1	65.7	40.4	25.3	52.8	60.5
April	105.3	92.8	72.2	54.6	44.4	70.0	71.6	114.7	95.3	65.1	38.0	26.6	57.4	61.8
May	106.5	91.8	71.4	52.9	47.0	71.5	------	115.8	93.3	64.1	37.0	30.8	58.6	------
June	106.4	89.1	69.5	50.9	50.7	70.8	------	112.9	89.1	59.4	33.3	34.7	56.9	------
July	106.3	84.7	66.8	48.5	55.3	67.4	------	107.1	78.1	54.3	29.8	38.0	49.9	------
August	107.3	82.2	65.3	46.9	60.1	66.1	------	112.6	75.6	52.9	28.2	43.9	50.0	------
September	106.8	81.0	64.5	47.3	63.4	64.2	------	111.7	74.7	49.6	27.9	44.7	45.5	------
October	105.0	79.6	61.8	47.7	63.2	62.8	------	111.1	73.7	48.5	29.8	45.4	46.4	------
November	100.3	77.1	60.3	48.1	61.2	62.2	------	101.7	68.4	46.4	30.0	42.5	46.1	------
December	95.8	74.9	59.7	47.3	60.7	64.3	------	96.7	66.4	45.5	29.4	42.3	50.4	------
Average	103.7	86.1	67.3	51.3	53.4	65.8	[2]69.5	108.8	82.9	56.3	33.9	35.8	50.3	[2]58.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups, January 1929 to April 1935—Continued

Nondurable-goods group [3]

Month	Employment							Pay rolls						
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	102.7	101.8	87.8	80.9	76.0	87.9	92.3	105.3	103.2	83.0	69.1	54.5	69.7	79.0
February	104.3	101.7	89.0	82.2	77.6	93.0	94.1	109.8	104.1	86.9	70.7	56.2	76.9	82.5
March	104.9	100.9	90.0	81.2	74.7	95.4	94.8	111.0	103.5	88.3	69.2	52.1	80.1	83.8
April	105.4	100.1	89.8	78.5	76.5	95.8	94.0	110.2	100.8	86.3	64.0	54.4	80.0	82.3
May	104.1	98.0	89.3	74.8	79.3	94.3	.....	109.3	98.3	85.2	59.3	57.9	78.1	.....
June	104.7	96.9	88.0	72.4	84.3	92.3	.....	109.1	96.5	82.7	56.2	63.1	75.1	.....
July	105.8	94.7	88.2	70.1	88.9	90.8	.....	107.3	92.3	81.3	52.6	67.0	73.9	.....
August	108.6	95.9	89.8	74.2	93.9	94.0	.....	111.3	93.2	82.5	56.3	73.3	77.8	.....
September	111.4	98.9	91.1	80.4	97.8	88.2	.....	114.4	96.0	80.8	61.8	77.6	74.0	.....
October	110.6	96.5	88.0	82.3	97.2	95.1	.....	114.2	93.0	77.6	63.6	77.3	79.6	.....
November	107.1	92.7	84.2	79.9	92.2	92.4	.....	107.4	87.4	73.0	59.2	72.1	76.6	.....
December	104.0	90.1	83.0	77.8	89.1	92.7	.....	105.8	86.5	72.5	56.9	70.1	79.5	.....
Average	106.1	97.4	88.2	77.9	85.6	92.7	[2] 93.8	109.6	96.2	81.7	61.6	64.6	76.8	[2] 81.9

[1] Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.
[2] Average for 4 months.
[3] Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1.

Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Total Weekly Pay Rolls

THE adjustment of the Bureau's indexes of factory employment and pay rolls to conform with the trend shown by census totals through 1931 makes possible more accurate estimates each month of the number of wage earners and the total pay rolls in the manufacturing industries. Thus, the general employment index of 82.4 for April means that there were an estimated 6,906,100 workers on jobs in factories in that month. The corresponding pay-roll index, 70.8, represents an estimated weekly wage disbursement of $144,075,000.

The estimated number of wage earners and amount of weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 major groups and the 2 textile subgroups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified are shown in table 4. This table gives the average number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls for the index base period, 1923–25, for the years 1929 to 1934, inclusive, and for the months January through April 1935. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factors of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period, 1923–25), by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls (which have been adjusted to conform with the census trends over the period 1919–31), and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay rolls combined for all manufacturing industries do not

include the manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry) or the motion-picture industry.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups

Year and month	Total manufacturing		Iron and steel and their products		Machinery, not including transportation equipment	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923-25 average	8,381,700	$203,476,000	859,100	$24,658,000	878,100	$23,655,000
1929	8,785,600	221,937,000	881,000	26,568,000	1,105,700	31,761,000
1930	7,668,400	180,507,000	766,200	21,126,000	918,700	24,197,000
1931	6,484,300	137,256,000	598,400	13,562,000	687,000	15,135,000
1932	5,374,200	93,757,000	458,100	7,164,000	494,600	8,546,000
1933	5,778,400	98,623,000	503,400	8,925,000	517,100	8,975,000
1934	6,600,100	126,012,000	592,800	12,074,000	682,200	13,525,000
1935: January	6,595,700	130,503,000	582,500	12,798,000	699,000	14,382,000
February	6,809,000	140,618,000	607,400	14,548,000	720,000	15,163,000
March	6,906,300	143,927,000	616,800	14,622,000	738,500	15,825,000
April	6,906,100	144,075,000	620,300	14,647,000	747,300	15,991,000

Year and month	Transportation equipment		Railroad repair shops		Nonferrous metals and their products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923-25 average	563,500	$17,214,000	482,100	$13,563,000	282,600	$7,329,000
1929	583,200	18,136,000	398,200	12,255,000	(1)	(1)
1930	451,800	12,076,000	353,800	10,316,000	(1)	(1)
1931	373,800	9,008,000	309,000	8,366,000	209,000	4,622,000
1932	315,700	7,012,000	257,400	5,793,000	164,200	2,865,000
1933	305,600	6,799,000	250,600	5,652,000	175,200	3,039,000
1934	467,200	11,800,000	267,400	6,528,000	210,000	4,105,000
1935: January	520,700	13,668,000	248,800	5,941,000	214,500	4,280,000
February	568,600	16,302,000	255,000	6,510,000	223,800	4,647,000
March	583,800	16,904,000	258,400	6,727,000	227,500	4,735,000
April	590,500	17,679,000	255,000	6,876,000	228,600	4,720,000

Year and month	Lumber and allied products		Stone, clay, and glass products		Textiles and their products	
					Fabrics	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923-25 average	918,400	$18,523,000	350,300	$8,878,000	1,105,600	$20,368,000
1929	876,500	18,062,000	328,500	8,323,000	1,095,900	20,251,000
1930	699,400	13,464,000	280,800	6,828,000	950,400	16,167,000
1931	516,900	8,641,000	222,800	4,786,000	886,700	14,308,000
1932	377,800	4,656,000	156,000	2,588,000	794,100	10,367,000
1933	406,100	4,900,000	157,500	2,455,000	952,600	12,664,000
1934	447,400	6,062,000	185,000	3,153,000	989,300	14,448,000
1935: January	432,600	5,872,000	165,300	2,805,000	1,059,200	16,742,000
February	453,700	6,446,000	173,700	3,090,000	1,074,600	17,211,000
March	464,700	6,734,000	180,400	3,320,000	1,065,800	16,967,000
April	474,800	6,946,000	186,400	3,489,000	1,031,500	15,887,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

Table 4.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Textiles and their products—Continued				Leather and its manufactures	
	Wearing apparel		Group			
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	474,100	$10,336,000	1,629,400	$31,676,000	323,500	$6,986,000
1929	536,700	11,476,000	1,706,900	33,321,000	318,600	6,915,000
1930	497,700	9,680,000	1,513,000	27,115,000	295,100	5,748,000
1931	472,000	8,338,000	1,421,000	23,799,000	272,800	5,035,000
1932	401,800	5,733,000	1,250,300	16,947,000	255,500	4,060,000
1933	418,100	5,757,000	1,432,700	19,394,000	269,400	4,394,000
1934	432,100	6,992,000	1,485,900	22,564,000	284,000	5,164,000
1935: January	423,800	6,884,000	1,551,200	24,866,000	285,700	5,337,000
February	458,900	8,217,000	1,603,300	26,766,000	296,300	5,763,000
March	480,700	9,147,000	1,616,400	27,495,000	299,900	5,875,000
April	482,600	8,930,000	1,583,800	26,101,000	296,000	5,526,000

Year and month	Food and kindred products		Tobacco manufactures		Paper and printing	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	668,300	$15,240,000	138,400	$2,225,000	531,100	$14,865,000
1929	753,500	17,344,000	116,100	1,819,000	591,500	17,771,000
1930	731,100	16,593,000	108,300	1,617,000	574,100	17,036,000
1931	650,500	14,173,000	99,700	1,336,000	511,800	14,461,000
1932	577,100	11,308,000	88,600	1,052,000	451,700	11,126,000
1933	631,000	11,604,000	82,700	944,000	458,400	10,299,000
1934	711,700	14,080,000	86,700	1,049,000	503,700	11,829,000
1935: January	630,700	12,696,000	78,200	923,000	507,700	12,397,000
February	627,000	12,717,000	79,300	908,000	513,600	12,501,000
March	619,300	12,648,000	80,000	986,000	514,600	12,561,000
April	632,700	13,030,000	78,600	959,000	514,600	12,576,000

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products		Rubber products	
	Employment	Weekly pay rolls	Employment	Weekly pay rolls
1923–25 average	333,000	$8,321,000	134,300	$3,468,000
1929	384,800	10,068,000	149,100	3,986,000
1930	364,700	9,334,000	115,500	2,934,000
1931	316,800	7,643,000	99,200	2,165,000
1932	279,700	5,861,000	87,800	1,555,000
1933	315,400	6,179,000	99,300	1,740,000
1934	361,600	7,437,000	111,300	2,207,000
1935: January	361,000	7,620,000	109,900	2,407,000
February	364,300	7,751,000	111,500	2,493,000
March	375,400	7,997,000	111,900	2,448,000
April	371,300	7,980,000	110,800	2,469,000

Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

GAINS in employment from March to April were shown in 11 of the 16 trade, public-utility, mining, and service industries which are surveyed each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, while increases in pay rolls were shown in 8. The changes, for the most part, followed the usual seasonal pattern. Reports from 54,543 retail-trade establishments employing 879,495 workers in April 1935 showed gains over March in employment and pay rolls of 4.2 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. These changes represent the reemployment of more than 131,000 workers and an increase of over $1,900,000 in the weekly wage bill. The general merchandising group of retail-trade establishments showed seasonal gains of 6.5 percent in employment and 4.6 percent in pay rolls, while the remaining 50,985 establishments in other fields of retail trade showed smaller gains, 3.5 percent in employment and 3.1 percent in pay rolls. On the other hand, reports in April from 16,820 wholesale-trade establishments with 296,015 workers indicated decreases from March of 1.0 percent in employment and 0.6 percent in pay rolls, this being due largely to seasonal recessions among wholesalers of leaf tobacco and packers and shippers of fruit and vegetables. Expressed in concrete numbers, these percentages represent 12,800 fewer workers and $231,000 less in weekly wages. Bituminous coal mines also showed a seasonal falling off in number of workers and weekly wages, the decreases being 9.0 percent in employment, or more than 33,000 wage earners, and 33.3 percent in pay rolls, or nearly $2,500,000. In the aggregate, the 16 industries combined had 97,400 more workers on their rolls in April than in March, but their weekly pay rolls were almost $800,000 less.

Table 5 shows indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in April for 13 of these industries, together with percentage changes from March 1935 and April 1934. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, and insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.

The publication of figures concerning employment in real-estate establishments has been discontinued until a considerable increase in coverage can be effected.

Table 5.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, April 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings[1]			Average hours worked per week[1]			Average hourly earnings[1]		
	Index April 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index April 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in April 1935	Percentage change from—	
		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934		March 1935	April 1934
													Cents		
Coal mining:															
Anthracite	52.6	+2.3	−9.6	49.9	+28.1	−3.5	$27.64	+25.1	+6.9	34.0	+25.0	−0.4	82.5	+1.4	+2.6
Bituminous	74.3	−9.0	+2.9	45.0	−33.3	−12.5	15.58	−26.6	−14.9	21.4	−29.4	−19.1	73.2	+3.0	+7.0
Metalliferous mining	46.0	+2.3	+10.3	31.8	+3.1	+16.9	22.42	+.8	+6.0	37.8	−.8	[2]	58.5	+1.6	+5.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	45.3	+11.8	−7.0	28.9	+15.9	−3.3	16.08	+3.6	+3.9	33.5	+1.8	−1.0	47.9	+1.5	+4.3
Crude petroleum producing	74.9	+1.1	+1.2	56.7	+1.2	+6.2	29.27	+.1	+4.8	35.5	+1.1	−1.7	78.6	−2.0	+3.9
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	69.7	−.2	−.7	73.1	−3.0	+6.3	27.80	−2.8	+7.0	38.1	−1.0	+2.1	75.0	−1.8	+7.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	82.6	+.4	+.2	79.0	−.6	+2.9	30.39	−1.0	+2.6	39.4	−.8	+.3	77.2	[2]	+4.0
Electric railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.4	+.2	−1.1	63.3	−.2	+.6	28.17	−.4	+1.8	45.3	[2]	−2.6	61.4	−.2	+3.9
Trade:															
Wholesale	83.2	−1.0	+1.3	64.8	−.6	+2.7	26.97	+.4	+1.3	41.1	[2]	+.7	65.6	+.6	−.7
Retail	83.6	+4.2	+1.3	62.5	+3.5	+2.1	20.25	−1.0	+.8	41.1	−.2	+3.0	52.6	−.4	+1.0
General merchandising	94.5	+6.5	+3.8	77.5	+4.6	+4.7	17.55	−1.7	+.9	38.2	+.3	−1.5	47.3	−2.1	+2.3
Other than general merchandising	80.7	+3.5	+.5	59.4	+3.1	+1.5	22.30	−.3	+1.0	42.0	−.2	+4.1	54.2	+.2	+.7
Hotels (cash payments only)[3]	85.5	−1.1	−1.3	67.1	−1.6	+.9	13.64	−.6	+2.2	47.8	−1.0	+.6	28.0	+.4	−.1
Laundries	80.0	+.4	−.6	65.5	+1.4	+1.7	15.53	+.9	+2.4	40.5	+.2	+2.8	36.8	+.8	−1.1
Dyeing and cleaning	79.9	+10.2	[2]	61.9	+15.7	+1.8	18.81	+5.0	+1.8	42.3	+2.7	+1.1	44.5	+2.3	+1.3
Banks	[4]	+.2	+1.0	[4]	+.3	+1.1	31.77	+.1	[2]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Brokerage	[4]	−1.2	−24.5	[4]	−1.1	−27.6	34.55	+.1	−4.1	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Insurance	[4]	+.2	+.6	[4]	−1.6	+1.5	36.38	−1.9	+.9	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] No change.
[3] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[4] Not available.

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries

INDEXES of employment and pay rolls in 13 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are presented by months, January 1932 to April 1935, in table 6.

The indexes for wholesale and retail trade have recently been revised to conform with the trends indicated by the 1929 and 1933 census averages. The indexes for "total retail trade" have been computed by weighting the indexes of the two subgroups, "general merchandising" and "other than general merchandising."

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to April 1935

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	76.2	52.5	64.1	62.9	61.5	43.2	73.2	57.5	80.8	69.8	75.8	80.0	47.0	36.1	51.3	59.6
February	71.2	58.7	63.2	64.4	57.3	56.8	65.8	64.3	77.4	69.3	76.1	81.1	47.0	37.2	54.6	66.1
March	73.7	54.6	67.5	51.4	61.2	48.8	82.4	38.9	75.2	67.6	77.8	81.6	46.8	30.7	58.9	67.5
April	70.1	51.6	58.2	52.6	72.0	37.4	51.7	49.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	74.3	33.9	26.6	51.4	45.0
May	66.9	43.2	63.8	-----	58.0	30.0	64.0	-----	62.6	61.2	76.7	-----	30.7	26.9	54.4	-----
June	53.0	39.5	57.5	-----	37.4	34.3	53.3	-----	60.5	61.3	76.7	-----	27.3	29.2	55.1	-----
July	44.5	43.8	53.6	-----	34.5	38.2	42.3	-----	58.6	63.2	77.0	-----	24.4	33.6	49.7	-----
August	49.2	47.7	49.5	-----	41.4	46.6	39.7	-----	59.4	68.6	77.1	-----	26.4	43.3	50.4	-----
September	35.8	56.8	56.9	-----	47.0	60.7	47.0	-----	62.4	71.8	78.2	-----	30.2	44.1	51.4	-----
October	63.9	56.9	58.5	-----	66.7	61.6	48.3	-----	67.0	68.0	79.3	-----	37.8	44.1	57.6	-----
November	62.7	61.0	60.7	-----	51.0	47.8	51.2	-----	69.4	74.8	79.8	-----	38.0	50.7	58.3	-----
December	62.3	54.5	61.6	-----	56.2	44.3	52.3	-----	70.0	75.4	79.7	-----	37.7	50.8	57.0	-----
Average	62.5	51.7	59.6	[1]57.8	53.7	45.8	55.9	[1]52.7	67.4	67.9	77.2	[1]79.3	35.6	37.8	54.2	[1]59.6

Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January	49.3	32.4	39.6	44.3	29.7	18.1	25.4	30.1	48.9	35.1	39.7	36.9	30.2	18.1	21.3	20.8
February	46.9	31.5	40.3	44.3	27.8	17.8	26.0	29.9	47.4	34.8	38.8	37.3	29.6	17.4	21.0	22.2
March	45.0	30.0	39.8	45.0	26.5	17.4	25.9	30.9	46.0	35.1	42.0	40.5	28.7	17.8	24.1	24.9
April	43.3	29.4	41.7	46.0	25.0	16.4	27.2	31.8	48.6	39.3	48.7	45.3	30.0	20.2	29.9	28.9
May	38.3	30.0	40.8	-----	23.8	17.0	25.6	-----	50.6	43.4	54.3	-----	32.3	23.8	35.0	-----
June	32.2	31.5	41.0	-----	20.1	18.3	26.7	-----	49.5	47.3	56.6	-----	30.0	27.5	37.0	-----
July	29.5	33.0	39.9	-----	16.9	19.0	25.1	-----	49.5	49.5	55.6	-----	29.1	28.4	35.0	-----
August	28.6	36.8	42.7	-----	16.5	21.9	27.0	-----	51.1	51.6	54.7	-----	29.7	29.9	34.0	-----
September	29.3	38.9	42.3	-----	17.0	23.9	25.9	-----	52.4	52.6	53.3	-----	30.5	29.3	32.4	-----
October	30.5	40.7	43.3	-----	18.0	25.9	28.2	-----	52.4	53.2	51.8	-----	30.1	31.2	32.1	-----
November	31.9	40.6	43.2	-----	18.7	25.6	28.5	-----	49.4	51.1	49.5	-----	27.1	28.3	29.4	-----
December	33.3	40.6	44.4	-----	18.7	26.2	29.4	-----	42.3	45.3	42.1	-----	22.1	24.4	23.6	-----
Average	36.5	34.6	41.6	[1]44.9	21.6	20.6	26.7	[1]30.7	49.0	44.9	48.9	[1]40.0	29.1	24.7	29.6	[1]24.2

Month	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
January	54.9	57.2	73.2	74.9	46.5	39.9	53.0	55.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	70.5	89.1	71.7	69.0	73.9
February	54.4	57.0	72.4	74.2	46.9	41.7	50.5	54.9	82.0	73.9	69.8	70.0	89.6	71.9	67.9	72.9
March	51.4	56.5	72.8	74.0	43.2	42.5	52.5	56.0	81.7	73.2	70.0	69.8	88.2	71.6	70.4	75.3
April	54.9	56.8	74.0	74.9	44.5	40.1	53.4	56.7	81.2	72.3	70.2	69.7	83.4	67.8	68.8	73.1
May	54.5	56.9	76.7	-----	47.1	41.6	56.4	-----	80.6	70.1	70.2	-----	82.8	68.5	71.4	-----
June	54.2	58.0	80.0	-----	44.8	40.6	56.9	-----	79.9	69.2	70.4	-----	82.1	66.6	71.3	-----
July	55.4	59.5	81.6	-----	44.6	42.2	60.0	-----	79.1	68.5	71.0	-----	79.6	66.7	72.3	-----
August	57.4	60.8	82.7	-----	42.9	42.5	61.2	-----	78.1	68.1	71.0	-----	79.1	66.1	74.0	-----
September	56.2	66.2	81.8	-----	41.9	44.4	59.7	-----	77.4	68.3	70.9	-----	75.9	64.6	72.2	-----
October	56.8	70.6	79.5	-----	42.5	50.1	60.8	-----	76.2	68.7	70.3	-----	75.7	67.0	74.9	-----
November	56.5	72.2	78.8	-----	42.4	50.3	59.0	-----	75.5	68.9	69.9	-----	74.3	67.7	72.2	-----
December	57.2	75.0	78.7	-----	41.7	53.2	59.5	-----	74.8	69.4	69.7	-----	73.5	67.7	73.2	-----
Average	55.3	62.2	77.7	[1]74.5	44.1	44.1	56.9	[1]55.8	79.1	70.4	70.3	[1]70.0	81.1	68.2	71.5	[1]73.8

[1] Average for 4 months.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to April 1935—Continued

Month	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	89.3	77.7	82.2	82.7	88.4	73.0	73.8	78.0	79.5	70.6	70.5	71.2	75.4	60.9	59.2	62.9
February	87.2	77.4	81.2	82.2	86.0	71.6	74.4	78.3	78.9	70.4	71.0	71.0	74.8	60.6	60.1	63.1
March	85.5	76.9	81.7	82.2	85.4	71.9	75.6	79.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	71.3	73.6	59.4	62.2	63.4
April	84.8	76.9	82.4	82.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	79.0	78.0	69.5	72.2	71.4	71.8	58.1	62.9	63.3
May	84.0	76.9	83.1	-----	84.2	69.9	77.6	-----	76.9	69.1	72.6	-----	72.2	58.2	63.0	-----
June	83.2	77.3	84.0	-----	80.5	69.9	77.8	-----	76.5	69.3	73.2	-----	70.2	58.0	63.2	-----
July	82.3	77.5	85.0	-----	78.7	70.0	81.1	-----	75.6	69.4	73.1	-----	66.4	57.4	63.8	-----
August	81.5	78.1	85.6	-----	76.7	70.9	79.9	-----	74.1	69.5	72.8	-----	63.8	58.2	62.8	-----
September	81.0	80.3	85.8	-----	74.7	71.8	79.3	-----	73.5	69.7	72.5	-----	62.5	57.8	62.4	-----
October	79.9	82.2	85.8	-----	74.4	76.2	80.6	-----	72.3	70.6	72.2	-----	61.5	59.8	63.0	-----
November	79.1	82.6	85.5	-----	73.2	74.5	79.6	-----	71.8	71.0	71.8	-----	61.7	59.4	61.8	-----
December	78.4	81.8	83.6	-----	73.2	74.4	78.3	-----	71.4	70.8	71.0	-----	61.9	59.6	62.3	-----
Average	83.0	78.8	83.8	[1] 82.4	79.8	72.0	77.9	[1] 78.7	75.5	70.0	72.1	[1] 71.2	68.0	58.9	62.2	[1] 63.2
	Wholesale trade								Total retail trade							
January	80.7	73.6	80.6	84.2	71.8	58.3	60.3	63.9	80.3	72.1	79.8	79.5	71.9	54.7	59.0	59.7
February	79.7	72.4	81.2	84.6	70.1	55.1	61.0	64.6	78.3	70.4	79.6	79.2	69.1	51.8	58.8	59.3
March	78.6	71.3	81.8	84.0	68.8	53.5	62.0	65.2	78.6	68.9	81.5	80.2	68.5	49.0	59.8	60.4
April	77.6	71.5	82.1	83.2	66.3	52.4	63.1	64.8	78.7	73.3	82.5	83.6	67.7	52.0	61.2	62.5
May	76.6	72.2	82.8	-----	67.1	53.8	62.6	-----	77.2	72.1	82.9	-----	65.5	51.3	61.5	-----
June	75.6	73.9	82.3	-----	63.5	53.7	62.8	-----	76.3	73.2	82.6	-----	62.7	52.2	61.4	-----
July	75.2	75.1	82.2	-----	61.9	55.5	63.8	-----	73.1	71.0	79.0	-----	59.2	51.0	60.1	-----
August	74.9	77.9	82.5	-----	60.3	57.2	62.7	-----	71.8	75.4	77.8	-----	56.9	54.9	58.4	-----
September	75.6	80.3	83.5	-----	60.1	58.7	63.6	-----	74.2	80.6	81.7	-----	58.3	58.7	60.6	-----
October	76.2	81.7	84.3	-----	60.8	62.4	64.5	-----	76.3	83.3	82.6	-----	59.7	61.6	61.9	-----
November	76.0	81.6	85.1	-----	60.1	60.5	64.2	-----	75.4	83.9	83.7	-----	58.6	61.4	61.9	-----
December	75.4	81.5	85.0	-----	59.3	60.9	64.8	-----	80.9	89.1	91.1	-----	60.4	64.0	66.2	-----
Average	76.8	76.1	82.8	[1] 84.0	64.2	56.8	63.0	[1] 64.6	76.8	76.1	82.1	[1] 80.6	63.2	55.2	60.9	[1] 60.5
	Retail trade—general merchandising								Retail trade—other than general merchandising							
January	84.8	76.4	86.6	87.3	78.1	61.4	71.1	73.5	79.1	71.0	78.0	77.4	70.6	53.3	56.5	56.9
February	81.2	73.0	85.0	86.2	73.1	57.1	68.9	72.3	77.6	69.7	78.2	77.3	68.3	50.7	56.7	56.6
March	82.6	70.7	90.1	88.7	73.1	53.4	71.5	74.1	77.5	68.4	79.3	78.0	67.5	48.1	57.4	57.6
April	82.7	80.7	91.0	94.5	72.3	60.8	74.0	77.5	77.6	71.3	80.3	80.7	66.7	50.2	58.5	59.4
May	82.1	78.5	92.0	-----	70.5	59.3	74.5	-----	75.9	70.4	80.5	-----	64.5	49.7	58.8	-----
June	80.3	79.9	90.6	-----	67.6	60.6	73.9	-----	75.2	71.5	80.5	-----	61.7	50.5	58.8	-----
July	74.1	74.7	83.0	-----	61.3	56.4	69.5	-----	72.8	70.0	77.9	-----	58.8	49.9	58.2	-----
August	71.5	78.4	81.2	-----	58.5	62.4	66.9	-----	71.9	74.6	76.9	-----	56.6	53.4	56.6	-----
September	78.7	89.0	91.5	-----	64.3	71.8	74.0	-----	73.0	78.4	79.1	-----	57.1	56.0	57.8	-----
October	83.7	93.6	94.2	-----	67.7	75.3	77.3	-----	74.3	80.6	79.5	-----	58.1	58.8	58.7	-----
November	84.6	97.0	99.9	-----	67.9	76.1	80.2	-----	73.0	80.4	79.4	-----	56.7	58.3	58.1	-----
December	104.7	118.9	128.4	-----	79.2	90.1	99.0	-----	74.6	81.3	81.3	-----	56.5	58.6	59.4	-----
Average	82.6	84.2	92.8	[1] 89.2	69.5	65.4	75.1	[1] 74.4	75.2	74.0	79.2	[1] 78.4	61.9	53.1	58.0	[1] 57.6

[1] Average for 4 months.

[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad, repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Table 6.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1932 to April 1935—Continued

Month	Hotels								Laundries							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	83.2	73.8	81.5	85.4	73.9	55.7	60.8	66.0	88.2	78.6	78.5	79.6	80.0	60.7	61.7	63.9
February	84.3	73.8	84.8	86.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	67.8	86.3	77.5	78.4	79.6	76.7	58.1	61.7	64.1
March	84.0	72.4	86.4	86.5	72.4	53.5	66.6	68.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	79.7	75.0	55.4	62.7	64.6
April	82.7	71.9	86.6	85.5	69.6	51.7	66.5	67.1	85.4	76.5	80.5	80.0	74.7	56.6	64.4	65.5
May	80.1	71.9	85.7	-----	67.0	51.8	65.9	-----	84.8	76.6	82.1	-----	73.9	57.1	66.9	-----
June	78.0	73.6	86.2	-----	63.8	52.3	66.2	-----	84.4	79.2	84.0	-----	71.8	59.4	68.3	-----
July	78.4	75.6	86.3	-----	61.8	53.3	65.6	-----	83.6	79.5	84.6	-----	69.4	58.7	68.2	-----
August	77.6	77.1	86.2	-----	59.6	54.0	64.5	-----	82.2	81.1	83.7	-----	66.9	60.3	66.6	-----
September	77.0	78.7	84.4	-----	59.1	55.6	64.3	-----	81.9	82.6	82.9	-----	65.8	63.5	65.9	-----
October	75.4	77.0	84.2	-----	58.6	56.2	65.3	-----	80.7	81.3	81.7	-----	64.1	62.5	64.8	-----
November	74.3	75.8	83.7	-----	57.5	55.2	64.9	-----	79.4	78.4	80.3	-----	61.9	60.7	63.7	-----
December	73.2	77.6	83.3	-----	56.6	57.6	64.9	-----	79.1	78.4	79.5	-----	61.4	61.1	63.3	-----
Average	79.0	74.9	84.9	[1]86.0	64.5	54.4	65.1	[1]67.3	83.5	78.8	81.3	[1]79.7	70.1	59.5	64.9	[1]64.5
	Dyeing and cleaning															
January	75.8	67.4	68.1	70.3	62.4	44.2	46.8	50.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
February	74.4	65.6	68.1	69.6	59.0	40.2	46.3	49.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
March	74.4	65.8	72.4	72.5	58.5	38.9	51.7	53.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
April	76.9	74.9	79.9	79.9	62.5	51.7	60.8	61.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
May	78.0	75.7	84.3	-----	63.8	51.0	65.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
June	78.6	79.1	84.9	-----	62.4	53.7	64.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July	76.1	76.6	80.5	-----	56.9	50.0	58.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
August	73.4	76.8	78.6	-----	53.4	50.0	56.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
September	76.9	81.9	80.0	-----	57.9	57.1	59.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
October	76.0	81.6	80.3	-----	55.8	57.4	59.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
November	72.0	76.1	75.8	-----	49.6	52.5	53.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	69.5	70.5	72.4	-----	45.9	47.3	51.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average	75.2	74.3	77.1	[1]73.1	57.3	49.5	56.1	[1]53.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[1] Average for 4 months.

Employment in Building Construction

REPORTS from 10,395 firms engaged on public projects not financed from Public Works Administration funds and in private building construction show that in April 1935 employment increased 11.0 percent and pay rolls increased 12.1 percent compared with the previous month. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, employment in April shows a decrease of 0.6 percent and pay rolls an increase of 1.4 percent.

In April the weekly pay roll for 77,025 workers amounted to $1,771,815 as compared with $1,580,222 earned by 69,366 workers employed by the same contractors in March. The average weekly earnings were $23 in April and $22.78 in March. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part-time as well as full-time.

Reports from 10,001 firms, 96.2 percent of the 10,395 cooperating firms, show that in April 71,318 men worked 2,025,584 hours and earned $1,660,780 as compared with $1,471,900 earned in 1,775,552 hours by 64,350 workers employed by the identical firms in March.

The average hours per week were 28.4 in April and 27.6 in March. Average hourly earnings amounted to 82 cents in April and 82.9 cents in March. For all localities covered in the survey these averages are computed from the reports of those firms which included man-hour data.

Table 7 summarizes the replies of the 10,395 firms which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in April. Workers of all trades engaged for erecting, altering, or repairing buildings are included in the table. Work on roads, bridges, and docks is omitted. This survey covers building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, April 1935

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Amount April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Amount April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Number April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935
				Dollars		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
All localities	10,395	77,025	+11.0	1,771,815	+12.1	23.00	+1.0	28.4	+2.9	82.0	−1.1
Alabama: Birmingham	79	409	−11.7	7,327	−6.7	17.91	+5.6	27.8	−.4	64.4	+4.0
California:											
Los Angeles	*20*	*785*	*+3.7*	*16,645*	*+8.7*	*21.20*	*+4.7*	*29.7*	*−.3*	*71.4*	*+5.1*
San Francisco-Oakland	*26*	*827*	*+12.1*	*19,794*	*+15.6*	*23.93*	*+3.1*	*27.6*	*−2.5*	*87.1*	*+6.0*
Other localities	*20*	*544*	*+48.2*	*10,380*	*+74.6*	*19.08*	*+17.8*	*23.7*	*+12.9*	*80.5*	*+4.1*
The State	*66*	*2,156*	*+15.8*	*46,819*	*+21.9*	*21.72*	*+5.3*	*27.3*	*−.4*	*79.5*	*+5.9*
Colorado: Denver	185	595	+9.0	12,366	+10.8	20.78	+1.7	27.2	+8.8	76.2	−3.8
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	119	413	+14.7	9,138	+8.0	22.13	−5.9	29.4	+3.5	75.2	−9.2
Hartford	248	792	+13.6	17,319	+12.9	21.87	−.6	30.3	+3.4	71.7	−4.0
New Haven	142	655	+13.7	15,122	+11.2	23.09	−2.2	30.3	+.3	76.4	−2.4
The State	509	1,860	+13.9	41,579	+11.2	22.35	−2.4	30.1	+2.4	74.1	−4.6
Delaware: Wilmington	97	1,054	+35.5	23,321	+46.8	22.13	+8.4	31.2	+9.9	71.0	−1.4
District of Columbia	412	3,819	+8.6	95,002	+10.2	24.88	+1.4	30.0	+5.3	82.9	−3.7
Florida:											
Jacksonville	39	175	+6.7	3,136	+8.3	17.92	+1.5	29.3	+4.3	61.2	−2.5
Miami	65	678	+8.1	13,645	+.6	20.13	−6.9	28.2	−3.1	71.5	−3.9
The State	104	853	+7.8	16,781	+2.0	19.67	−5.4	28.4	−1.7	69.3	−3.9
Georgia: Atlanta	123	820	+6.9	14,141	+10.0	17.25	+2.9	27.7	−1.8	61.6	+3.4
Illinois:											
Chicago	*127*	*1,257*	*+37.4*	*51,022*	*+35.8*	*24.68*	*−1.2*	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other localities	*103*	*3,137*	*+8.6*	*53,550*	*−12.2*	*17.07*	*−19.2*	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
The State	*230*	*4,394*	*+15.5*	*84,572*	*+.9*	*19.25*	*−12.7*	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,001 firms.
[2] Data not available.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, April 1935—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Amount April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Amount April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Number April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935
Indiana:				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Evansville	58	305	+13.8	6,584	+42.0	21.59	+24.9	29.2	+25.9	74.8	−0.1
Fort Wayne	70	209	+5.0	4,314	+12.3	20.64	+6.9	25.7	+2.4	80.4	+4.6
Indianapolis	135	945	+5.1	21,956	+10.3	23.23	+5.0	29.7	+6.8	78.3	−1.6
South Bend	32	137	+24.5	2,898	+38.7	21.15	+11.3	28.7	+14.3	73.7	−2.5
The State	295	1,596	+8.1	35,752	+17.4	22.40	+8.5	29.0	+9.8	77.5	−.9
Iowa: Des Moines	81	432	+23.1	10,391	+33.9	24.05	+8.7	28.5	+4.4	84.9	+4.7
Kansas: Wichita	55	226	+6.1	4,579	+21.2	20.26	+14.2	27.5	+8.3	73.6	+5.4
Kentucky: Louisville	133	673	+8.2	13,591	+12.8	20.19	+4.2	29.2	+3.2	68.2	+1.0
Louisiana: New Orleans	116	888	+3.1	15,072	−2.9	16.97	−5.8	27.7	−2.8	61.4	−3.0
Maine: Portland	83	270	+35.7	5,401	+38.0	20.00	+1.7	26.5	+4.3	75.4	−2.7
Maryland: Baltimore	*107*	*1,410*	*−7.1*	*27,484*	*+3.8*	*19.49*	*+11.7*	*27.7*	*+6.9*	*71.9*	*+4.7*
Massachusetts: All localities	*675*	*4,432*	*+11.7*	*105,567*	*+12.9*	*23.82*	*+1.0*	*28.9*	*+4.0*	*82.5*	*−2.7*
Michigan:											
Detroit	471	4,210	+12.9	109,393	+5.4	25.98	−6.6	32.4	+.3	80.0	−7.2
Flint	51	213	+70.4	3,804	+69.4	17.86	−.6	26.3	+11.9	68.0	−11.1
Grand Rapids	103	368	+24.7	6,620	+23.6	17.99	−.9	28.6	+1.8	63.0	−2.3
The State	625	4,791	+15.4	119,817	+7.5	25.01	−6.9	31.9	+.3	78.4	−7.3
Minnesota:											
Duluth	50	184	−3.7	3,891	−2.0	21.15	+1.7	28.6	−2.4	74.3	+4.5
Minneapolis	190	907	+24.6	20,322	+35.9	22.41	+9.1	28.8	+6.7	77.7	+2.1
St. Paul	138	711	+7.9	16,136	+5.7	22.69	−2.0	28.3	−3.1	80.2	+.6
The State	378	1,802	+14.2	40,349	+18.0	22.39	+3.3	28.6	+1.4	78.3	+1.6
Missouri:											
Kansas City [2]	234	1,204	+3.1	30,372	+3.9	25.23	+.8	28.9	+4.0	87.6	−3.0
St. Louis	531	2,513	+4.3	65,345	+6.4	26.00	+2.0	26.7	+5.1	97.4	−2.9
The State	765	3,717	+3.9	95,717	+5.6	25.75	+1.6	27.4	+4.6	94.1	−2.8
Nebraska: Omaha	157	997	+34.9	21,503	+34.2	21.57	−.5	30.5	+2.0	70.4	−2.5
New York:											
New York City	*582*	*9,766*	*+8.1*	*291,810*	*+8.1*	*29.88*	(3)	*27.8*	(3)	*107.5*	(3)
Other localities	*331*	*6,085*	*+16.0*	*137,548*	*+16.2*	*22.60*	*+.1*	*26.7*	*−.7*	*84.6*	*+.7*
The State	*913*	*15,851*	*+11.0*	*429,358*	*+10.6*	*27.09*	*−.4*	*27.4*	(3)	*98.9*	*−.1*
North Carolina: Charlotte	46	311	+12.7	5,255	+27.7	16.90	−13.3	28.5	+7.5	59.3	+5.5
Ohio:											
Akron	82	346	+35.2	7,882	+52.9	22.78	+13.1	27.6	+14.0	82.5	−1.1
Cincinnati [4]	403	2,230	+28.9	55,030	+42.3	24.68	+10.4	29.8	+10.8	82.8	−.2
Cleveland	610	2,252	+27.5	55,460	+26.3	24.63	−.9	24.3	−1.6	101.4	+.2
Dayton	142	461	+17.6	9,880	+18.7	21.43	+.9	26.3	−.4	81.4	+1.2
Youngstown	83	402	−1.7	10,463	+12.8	26.03	+14.8	26.3	+2.7	99.1	+12.1
The State	1,320	5,691	+25.0	138,715	+31.7	24.37	+5.3	27.0	+4.7	90.3	+.4

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,001 firms.
[2] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent increase.
[4] No change.
[5] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.

Table 7.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, April 1935—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Amount April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Amount April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	Number April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935	April 1935	Percentage change from March 1935
Oklahoma:				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Oklahoma City	84	447	+8.0	8,984	+36.2	20.10	+26.2	27.2	+24.2	72.6	+1.3
Tulsa	47	213	+10.4	4,193	+18.3	19.69	+7.2	28.2	+6.0	69.7	+3.1
The State	131	660	+8.7	13,177	+30.0	19.97	+19.5	27.6	+17.9	71.6	+2.0
Oregon: Portland	158	867	+1.2	20,350	+12.9	23.47	+11.5	27.6	+10.4	85.1	+.9
Pennsylvania: [7]											
Erie area	*21*	*221*	*+33.9*	*2,913*	*+48.7*	*13.18*	*+11.0*	*17.7*	*+22.9*	*71.7*	*−.6*
Philadelphia area	*349*	*2,722*	*+15.7*	*57,628*	*+21.6*	*21.17*	*+5.1*	*30.1*	*+6.4*	*72.1*	*+.6*
Pittsburgh area	*191*	*1,245*	*+2.5*	*30,251*	*+2.0*	*24.30*	*−.4*	*27.0*	*−1.1*	*92.7*	*+2.1*
Reading area	*40*	*226*	*+44.9*	*4,176*	*+51.2*	*18.48*	*+4.4*	*29.3*	*+10.2*	*63.2*	*−5.0*
Scranton area	*29*	*184*	*+26.9*	*4,330*	*+59.4*	*23.53*	*+25.6*	*32.9*	*+18.8*	*72.7*	*+6.8*
Other areas	*255*	*1,966*	*+10.8*	*38,519*	*+13.2*	*19.59*	*+2.1*	*30.1*	*+1.7*	*64.5*	*+.6*
The State	*885*	*6,564*	*+13.0*	*137,817*	*+16.3*	*21.00*	*+2.9*	*29.3*	*+4.3*	*72.9*	(3)
Rhode Island: Providence	253	1,279	+16.4	25,942	+20.1	20.28	+3.2	27.6	+2.6	73.1	+.3
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	31	229	+10.1	2,962	+32.8	12.93	+20.5	23.0	+19.2	56.2	+1.1
Knoxville	36	372	+26.5	5,608	+19.3	15.08	−5.7	24.9	+4.6	60.5	−9.8
Memphis	72	336	+6.0	6,392	+22.4	19.02	+15.5	27.2	(3)	70.0	+15.3
Nashville	77	549	+35.6	7,800	+31.9	14.21	−2.7	26.8	+13.6	53.1	−14.1
The State	216	1,486	+21.4	22,762	+26.0	15.32	+3.8	25.8	+8.4	59.3	−4.2
Texas:											
Dallas	188	835	−6.7	15,743	−5.0	18.85	+1.8	29.1	+1.7	65.3	+.6
El Paso	24	133	+.8	2,260	+6.8	16.99	+6.0	24.8	+2.1	68.7	+4.1
Houston	167	1,151	−3.2	22,785	−5.1	19.80	−1.9	28.6	+.4	69.5	−2.5
San Antonio	81	333	−12.8	5,543	+1.6	16.65	+16.6	29.4	+18.1	56.5	−1.4
The State	460	2,452	−5.6	46,331	−3.8	18.90	+2.0	28.7	+3.2	66.1	−1.2
Utah: Salt Lake City	67	223	+17.4	5,029	+26.3	22.55	+7.6	29.2	+7.7	77.1	−.5
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	66	381	−5.7	6,800	+.5	17.85	+6.6	27.0	+5.5	66.2	+1.2
Richmond	117	781	+5.8	14,474	−.4	18.53	−5.8	28.7	−.7	64.5	−5.3
The State	183	1,162	+1.8	21,274	−.1	18.31	−1.8	28.1	+1.4	65.0	−3.3
Washington:											
Seattle	147	646	+2.9	14,191	+.9	21.97	−1.9	23.2	+4.0	94.7	−6.0
Spokane	59	324	+52.1	8,174	+64.0	25.23	+7.8	28.8	+3.2	87.7	+4.2
Tacoma	80	188	−20.0	3,841	−15.5	20.43	+5.6	23.2	+6.9	88.2	−1.0
The State	286	1,158	+7.6	26,206	+11.0	22.63	+3.2	24.8	+6.9	91.4	−3.2
West Virginia: Wheeling	54	201	+15.5	4,429	+48.8	22.03	+28.8	30.6	+20.9	71.9	+6.4
Wisconsin: All localities	*148*	*1,926*	*−7.0*	*38,039*	*−5.7*	*19.75*	*+1.3*	*30.4*	*+2.7*	*63.5*	*−2.9*

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,001 firms.
[3] No change.
[7] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads

ACCORDING to reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were in April 965,161 workers, exclusive of executives and officials, employed by class I steam railroads—that is, roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over—as compared with 966,110 in March. This represents a decrease of 0.1 percent. The total compensation of all employees except executives and officials was $129,886,731 in April as compared with $126,502,835 in March. The increase over the month interval was 2.7 percent and reflected the 5 percent wage-rate increase given to all employees.

Index numbers showing the monthly trend of employment by class I steam railroads from January 1923 through April 1935 are given in table 8. These indexes have been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and, like the Bureau's indexes of factory employment, the 3-year average, 1923–25, represents 100.

Table 8.—Indexes of Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to April 1935

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1	53.7
February	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6	54.2
March	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9	54.8
April	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9	[1] 54.7
May	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5	------
June	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0	------
July	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	58.7	------
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	57.8	------
September	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	57.3	------
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98 5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	56.6	------
November	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	54.8	------
December	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	53.8	------
Average	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	56.5	[2] 54.4

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Average for 4 months.

Table 9 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of March and April 1935 and total pay rolls for these entire months. In these tabulations, data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table, therefore, are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroads shown in table 8 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to February 1935.

Table 9.—Employment and Pay Rolls of Class I Steam Railroads, March and April 1935

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sums of the items under respective groups]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings (monthly)	
	March 1935	April 1935	March 1935	April 1935
All employees	966,110	965,161	$126,502,835	$129,886,731
Professional, clerical, and general	163,159	162,794	23,594,656	24,638,987
Clerks	84,769	84,500	11,661,318	12,148,768
Stenographers and typists	15,354	15,310	1,967,158	2,059,966
Maintenance of way and structures	184,671	193,329	15,903,787	17,455,862
Laborers, extra gang and work train	12,161	15,459	701,595	954,677
Track and roadway section laborers	94,004	98,793	5,500,862	6,207,545
Maintenance of equipment and stores	274,892	268,780	33,006,537	33,428,533
Carmen	56,767	55,186	7,672,721	7,767,536
Electrical workers	8,703	8,795	1,283,962	1,333,712
Machinists	38,451	37,727	5,488,285	5,493,119
Skilled trades helpers	60,271	58,433	6,007,135	6,041,015
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	21,071	20,582	1,733,974	1,721,528
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	18,111	17,503	1,194,156	1,198,245
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	122,448	122,930	14,610,662	15,098,731
Station agents	23,486	23,457	3,494,090	3,651,961
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,313	14,229	2,120,957	2,156,065
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	17,830	18,344	1,515,874	1,557,278
Crossings and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,550	16,561	1,148,168	1,202,818
Transportation, yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,335	12,184	2,222,531	2,262,601
Transportation, train and engine	208,605	205,144	37,164,663	37,002,017
Road conductors	22,769	22,482	5,172,743	5,208,307
Road brakemen and flagmen	47,011	46,445	7,044,745	7,061,084
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	36,538	36,056	5,107,186	5,006,045
Road engineers and motormen	27,897	27,508	7,012,299	6,994,091
Road firemen and helpers	30,291	29,898	5,073,156	5,052,565

Industrial Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in April 1935 as compared with March 1935 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 10. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau reports, excluding building construction, have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

Table 10.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in April 1935 as Compared With March 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from March 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from March 1935
		March 1935	April 1935		March 1935	April 1935	
New York City	14,122	609,100	614,806	+0.9	16,158,337	16,100,327	−0.4
Chicago, Ill	3,719	353,968	359,555	+1.6	8,758,705	8,895,124	+1.6
Philadelphia, Pa	2,906	225,923	226,679	+.3	5,265,275	5,272,651	+.1
Detroit, Mich	1,623	333,606	334,888	+.4	9,280,933	9,499,886	+2.4
Los Angeles, Calif	2,495	132,621	130,598	−1.5	3,207,848	3,162,409	−1.4
Cleveland, Ohio	2,039	133,008	135,079	+1.6	3,193,822	3,264,181	+2.2
St. Louis, Mo	1,899	123,310	125,339	+1.6	2,735,612	2,760,098	+.9
Baltimore, Md	1,457	82,157	85,182	+3.7	1,775,808	1,829,695	+3.0
Boston, Mass	3,586	160,292	160,948	+.4	3,788,265	3,770,868	−.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,530	126,646	127,541	+.7	2,869,666	2,892,332	+.8
San Francisco, Calif	1,675	77,310	79,949	+3.4	1,961,440	1,995,903	+1.8
Buffalo, N. Y	1,078	60,895	62,172	+2.1	1,414,336	1,447,994	+2.4
Milwaukee, Wis	798	64,343	65,789	+2.2	1,467,512	1,503,545	+2.5

Public Employment

APRIL registered a sharp pick-up in Federal employment. The gain was especially pronounced in construction work. There was an increase of more than 50,000 in the number of employees working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. Construction work financed from direct governmental appropriations provided nearly 8,000 more jobs than during March. There were increases also in the executive, legislative, and judicial services.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics in April is given in table 11.

Table 11.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, April 1935

Class	Employment			Pay roll		
	April	March	Percentage change	April	March	Percentage change
Federal service:						
Executive	[1] 709,977	[2] 699,708	+1.5	$106,744,129	$100,484,610	+6.2
Judicial	1,859	1,831	+1.5	475,804	454,664	+4.6
Legislative	4,830	4,759	+1.5	1,153,325	1,086,807	+6.1
Military	256,491	258,650	−.8	19,898,971	19,977,791	−.4
Construction projects financed by P. W. A	333,045	281,461	+18.3	20,939,741	17,400,798	+20.3
Construction projects financed by R. F. C	10,300	9,586	+7.4	1,007,424	890,333	+13.2
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations	22,270	14,659	+51.9	1,378,616	862,886	+59.8
Relief work:						
Emergency work program	2,416,639	2,401,579	−.6	62,892,027	62,596,378	−.5
Emergency conservation work	[3] 368,537	[3] 294,952	+24.9	[3] 16,401,114	[3] 14,187,741	+15.6

[1] Includes 1,572 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for April.
[2] 34,444 employees and a pay roll of $4,427,852 included in executive service.
[3] 34,557 employees and a pay roll of $4,489,706 included in executive service.

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service

REPORTS for April indicate that there were increases in employment and pay rolls in the executive, judicial, and legislative services of the United States Government. A decrease was shown for the military service. Total disbursements for pay rolls for the month of April amounted to over $128,000,000.

Information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government is shown in table 12. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 14 percent of the employees in the executive departments work in the city of Washington.

Table 12.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, April 1934, March 1935, and April 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
April 1934	75,512	8,338	83,850	488,362	71,896	560,258	563,874	80,234	644,108
March 1935	89,956	8,606	98,562	509,444	91,702	601,146	599,400	100,308	699,708
April 1935	92,000	8,949	100,949	512,794	96,234	609,028	604,794	105,183	[2] 709,977
Gain or loss:									
April 1934 to April 1935	+16,488	+611	+17,099	+24,432	+24,338	+48,770	+40,920	+24,949	+65,869
March 1935 to April 1935	+2,044	+343	+2,387	+3,350	+4,532	+7,882	+5,394	+4,875	+10,269
Percentage change:									
April 1934 to April 1935	+21.83	+7.33	+20.39	+5.00	+33.85	+8.70	+7.26	+13.11	+10.23
March 1935 to April 1935	+2.27	+3.99	+2.42	+.66	+4.94	+1.31	+.90	+4.86	+1.47
Labor turn-over, April 1935:									
Additions [3]	2,328	1,933	4,261	10,279	16,381	26,660	12,607	18,314	30,921
Separations [3]	977	1,180	2,157	6,388	13,679	20,067	7,365	14,859	22,224
Turn-over rate per 100	1.08	13.80	2.18	1.26	15.31	3.35	1.23	15.17	3.19

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 25,541 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $874,046.

[2] 1,572 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for April.

[3] Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Table 13 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government, by months, from January 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 13.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months from January 1934 to April 1935

Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
1934				1934—Continued			
January	78,045	530,094	608,139	November	93,827	581,615	675,442
February	79,913	531,839	611,752	December	94,050	578,223	672,273
March	81,569	541,990	623,559				
April	83,850	560,258	644,108	1935			
May	85,939	573,147	659,086				
June	87,196	573,898	661,094	January	94,389	580,608	674,997
July	87,978	583,531	671,509	February	95,517	585,029	680,546
August	91,065	585,772	676,837	March	98,562	601,146	699,708
September	92,557	589,280	681,837	April	100,949	609,028	[1] 709,977
October	93,322	590,183	683,505				

[1] Includes 1,572 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for April.

In April for the first time in 5 years, employment in the executive service exceeded 700,000.

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government is given in table 14, by months, from January 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Roll for the United States Government, by Months, January 1934 to April 1935

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service [1]		Total [1]	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Employees	Pay roll
1934										
January	608,139	$77,450,498	253,097	$18,382,945	1,780	$417,000	4,777	$966,193	867,793	$97,216,636
February	611,752	83,524,296	253,599	19,365,135	1,742	430,843	4,784	1,020,803	871,877	104,341,077
March	623,559	84,837,493	254,634	18,240,513	1,854	443,505	4,799	1,022,808	884,846	104,544,319
April	644,108	85,090,283	255,211	18,454,878	1,904	432,401	4,797	1,020,924	906,020	104,998,486
May	659,086	89,577,479	254,982	18,397,551	1,913	442,896	4,794	1,035,106	920,775	109,453,032
June	661,094	91,540,629	255,227	18,739,952	1,881	439,170	4,810	1,039,198	923,012	111,758,949
July	671,509	95,184,175	256,350	19,587,571	1,750	434,736	4,645	1,073,348	934,254	116,279,830
August	676,837	98,518,208	256,625	19,689,866	1,690	439,014	4,655	1,072,406	939,807	119,719,489
September	681,837	98,848,540	257,355	19,986,672	1,777	486,410	4,653	1,070,956	945,622	120,392,578
October	683,505	101,632,505	258,187	19,102,969	1,846	453,217	4,632	1,070,290	948,170	122,258,981
November	675,442	100,787,487	260,300	20,945,771	1,885	451,653	4,630	1,070,881	942,257	123,255,792
December	672,273	100,736,351	259,968	20,125,003	1,861	446,130	4,648	1,057,996	938,750	122,365,480
1935										
January	674,997	97,614,242	261,254	20,362,067	1,830	462,895	4,722	1,077,401	942,803	119,516,605
February	680,546	98,218,485	260,478	20,102,126	1,812	452,717	4,735	1,080,686	947,571	119,854,014
March	699,708	100,484,610	258,650	19,977,791	1,831	454,664	4,759	1,086,807	964,948	122,003,872
April	[2] 709,977	106,744,129	256,491	19,898,971	1,859	475,804	4,830	1,153,325	[2] 973,157	128,272,229

[1] Subject to further revision.

[2] Includes 1,572 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfers, not actual additions for April.

Employment Created by the Public Works Administration Fund

AN INCREASE of more than 50,000 is shown in the number of wage earners employed at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects, comparing the current with the previous month. During April[1] 333,045 employees worked at the site of these projects. Pay-roll expenditures for April amounted to nearly $21,000,000. Orders were placed for material valued at $30,000,000.

Table 15 summarizes, by type of project, the data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, April 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed[1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All projects	[2] 217,071	208,842	$13,186,273	20,939,339	$0.630	$19,174,185
Building construction	14,405	12,049	851,350	1,113,403	.765	1,864,493
Forestry	1,576	1,557	114,197	142,418	.802	81,265
Naval vessels	23,514	23,176	3,075,043	3,711,755	.828	2,487,778
Public roads [3]	(4)	113,019	3,731,500	7,765,000	.481	8,154,000
Reclamation	24,978	23,805	2,471,191	3,686,655	.670	2,757,858
River, harbor, and flood control	25,308	21,839	1,969,398	2,800,178	.703	2,858,886
Streets and roads	5,388	4,876	216,129	423,478	.510	210,412
Water and sewerage	546	486	36,937	54,979	.672	49,601
Miscellaneous	8,337	8,035	720,528	1,241,473	.580	709,892
	Non-Federal projects					
All projects	101,873	85,076	$6,530,379	8,656,280	$0.754	$12,079,193
Building construction	43,774	36,150	2,907,162	3,302,390	.880	6,123,052
Railroad construction	9,615	9,069	1,010,169	1,609,906	.627	1,376,368
Streets and roads	11,044	8,870	459,564	666,256	.690	735,130
Water and sewerage	35,090	29,080	1,990,114	2,864,941	.695	3,285,807
Miscellaneous	2,350	1,907	163,370	212,287	.770	558,836

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State or political subdivision thereof, or in some cases to commercial firms. In allotting funds to States or their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total

[1] Unless otherwise expressly stated, when April is referred to in this study it may be accepted as meaning the month ending Apr. 15.

construction cost. The recipient finances the remaining 70 percent. For many projects the additional financing is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration. For other work the loan is procured from outside sources.

In instances where the Public Works Administration makes a loan, interest is charged and a time is specified during which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. For the most part commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction are shown in table 15, page 204. Employment in railway car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 17, page 207.)

Increases in employment over the previous month are shown on all types of Federal construction projects with the exception of river, harbor, and flood-control work, and water and sewerage construction. Railroad construction is the only type of non-Federal project on which employment failed to register a marked increase. Hourly earnings on Federal projects were somewhat lower than on non-Federal work. Workers on naval vessels drew the highest hourly pay on Federal projects, and street and road workers the lowest. On non-Federal projects the highest hourly earnings occurred in building construction and the lowest in railroad construction.

Comparison by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 16 shows, by geographic division, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during April 1935 on Federal and non-Federal construction projects financed from public works funds.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, April 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All divisions [2]	217,071	208,842	$13,186,273	20,939,339	$0.630	[3] $19,174,185
New England	9,944	9,672	908,077	1,199,823	.757	663,329
Middle Atlantic	18,745	18,103	1,490,136	2,019,405	.738	1,630,551
East North Central	16,184	14,950	834,815	1,225,312	.681	404,652
West North Central	37,548	36,203	1,352,777	2,575,068	.525	799,423
South Atlantic	40,898	39,399	2,824,508	4,364,247	.647	2,118,388
East South Central	27,410	26,464	1,515,209	2,704,118	.560	1,436,914
West South Central	27,035	26,723	1,011,467	2,286,044	.442	237,240
Mountain	19,194	18,427	1,594,113	2,369,444	.673	1,999,378
Pacific	14,814	14,075	1,415,578	1,706,343	.830	1,334,006
Outside continental United States	5,073	4,600	217,171	454,640	.478	394,742
	Non-Federal projects					
All divisions	101,873	85,076	$6,530,379	8,656,280	$0.754	$12,079,193
New England	10,673	8,593	658,329	825,142	.798	1,125,037
Middle Atlantic	19,958	16,599	1,546,525	1,752,303	.883	3,358,735
East North Central	12,965	10,847	914,250	1,028,024	.889	1,838,849
West North Central	11,986	9,893	690,367	982,449	.703	1,507,238
South Atlantic	19,297	17,182	1,394,193	2,215,778	.629	1,434,037
East South Central	5,114	4,162	212,820	339,569	.627	573,608
West South Central	9,201	7,238	384,570	634,391	.606	1,000,956
Mountain	2,047	1,604	112,890	141,958	.795	295,580
Pacific	9,840	8,341	586,225	683,038	.858	882,425
Outside continental United States	792	617	30,210	53,628	.563	62,728

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes data for 226 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[3] Includes $8,154,600 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 17 shows, by geographic divisions, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in railway car and locomotive shops on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during April 1935.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed From Public Works Funds, April 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Semimonthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops	14,101	(2)	$1,223,089	1,792,093	$0.682	$391,788
Railroad shops						
All divisions	5,713	5,201	$333,807	463,455	$0.720	$391,788
New England	491	491	56,931	81,276	.700	14,276
Middle Atlantic	3,026	2,716	150,821	200,700	.751	65,250
East North Central	460	422	21,745	31,351	.694	19,746
West North Central	1,007	918	64,807	90,831	.713	56,317
South Atlantic	149	138	10,546	16,651	.633	211,516
Mountain	221	211	10,799	16,365	.660	10,377
Pacific	359	305	18,158	26,281	.691	14,306
Commercial shops						
All divisions	8,388	(2)	$889,282	1,328,638	$0.669	(2)
New England	382	(2)	38,179	65,255	.585	(2)
Middle Atlantic	7,016	(2)	748,336	1,084,714	.690	(2)
East North Central	299	(2)	38,358	49,857	.769	(2)
West North Central	690	(2)	64,323	128,698	.500	(2)
South Atlantic	1	(2)	86	114	.754	(2)

[1] Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
[2] Data not available.

As compared with the previous month, there was an increase in the number of workers engaged in the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars.

Market Trend

TABLE 18 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on public works projects since the inception of the program in July 1933 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to April 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public Works Funds

[Subject to revision]

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
July 1933 to April 1935, inclusive	----------	$408,469,811	686,399,099	$0.595	$800,913,844
1933					
July	267	26,433	35,217	.751	----------
August	4,719	131,937	206,990	.637	202,100
September	39,535	1,784,996	3,296,162	.542	1,628,537
October	146,747	6,353,835	12,029,751	.528	[2] 23,351,150
November	255,512	11,552,547	21,759,245	.531	24,568,577
December	300,758	13,091,587	24,391,546	.537	25,702,750
1934					
January	298,069	12,646,241	23,409,908	.540	24,206,352
February	311,381	14,348,094	26,544,346	.541	25,269,537
March	307,274	14,113,247	25,501,446	.553	[2] 69,766,559
April	382,220	18,785,405	32,937,649	.570	[2] 68,526,223
May	506,056	25,942,387	46,052,698	.563	[2] 50,468,427
June	610,752	33,808,429	59,873,309	.565	[2] 60,797,939
July	644,729	34,845,461	60,736,768	.574	[2] 53,377,997
August	602,360	35,126,409	59,911,341	.586	[2] 53,282,986
September	549,624	31,688,655	51,652,890	.613	[2] 50,685,634
October	507,886	29,289,216	46,632,214	.628	[2] 50,234,495
November	470,467	28,791,297	46,454,108	.620	54,228,457
December	382,594	22,443,944	34,955,156	.642	[2] 45,683,081
1935					
January	304,723	18,462,677	27,478,022	.672	[2] 30,746,857
February	272,273	16,896,475	25,144,558	.672	29,264,484
March	281,461	17,400,798	26,008,063	.669	27,276,566
April	333,045	20,939,741	31,387,712	.667	31,645,166

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
[3] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

Since the beginning of the program employees on Public Works Administration construction projects have been paid more than $408,000,000. Their earnings have averaged nearly 60 cents per hour.

Value of Material Orders Placed

SINCE the inception of the public works program to April 15, 1935, orders have been placed for materials valued at $800,913 844. It is estimated that in fabricating this material approximately 2,625,000 man-months of labor have been or will be created.

Approximately 100,000 man-months of labor will be created in the manufacture of material for which purchase orders were placed during April 1935. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. In the manufacture of brick, for example, only the labor employed in the manufacturing process is included. No estimate is made of the labor required in taking the clay from the pits or in transporting the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only labor in the rolling mills is counted—not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In obtaining data concerning the man-months of labor created in fabricating material, blanks are sent to each firm receiving a material order from the United States Government or from State governments or political subdivisions thereof, to be financed from the public works fund, asking them to estimate the number of man-hours of labor created in their plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. For materials purchased directly by contractors on the job, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is made by using the experience of the manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

Emergency-Work Program

THERE was a gain of 9,000 in the number of workers employed by the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, comparing the last week in April with the last week in March. Comparing the same two periods, pay rolls increased by $250,000.

The number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for workers on the emergency-work program for weeks ending March 28 and April 25 are shown in table 19.

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, Weeks Ending March 28 and April 25, 1935

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	Apr. 25	Mar. 28	Apr. 25	Mar. 28
All divisions	1,741,196	1,732,386	$15,951,390	$15,691,155
Percentage change	+.51		+1.66	
New England	162,503	157,494	2,027,587	1,892,778
Middle Atlantic	228,768	221,996	3,657,037	3,473,086
East North Central	277,047	258,603	2,730,023	2,573,128
West North Central	283,683	302,809	2,024,194	2,232,396
South Atlantic	237,188	230,855	1,209,838	1,249,868
East South Central	159,350	145,904	804,604	703,987
West South Central	185,254	191,989	1,047,768	1,073,011
Mountain	61,192	66,425	608,242	677,834
Pacific	146,211	156,311	1,842,106	1,815,067

Table 20 shows the number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls on the emergency-work program, by months, from the inception of the work in March 1934 to April 1935.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program, March 1934 to April 1935

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1934—Continued.		
March	22,934	$842,000	November	2,159,145	$62,849,772
April	1,176,818	38,970,679	December	2,325,753	62,369,648
May	1,362,764	42,711,283			
June	1,504,908	42,419,720	1935		
July	1,725,517	47,367,349	January	2,472,091	71,685,663
August	1,924,173	54,921,432	February	2,459,717	63,906,282
September	1,950,227	50,290,050	March	2,401,579	62,596,378
October	1,996,716	53,904,948	April	2,038,839	62,343,804

There were fewer people employed on this program in April than during the previous months of 1934. It is estimated that there were 2,400,000 people employed on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration during April. This does not mean, however, that at any given week this total was reached. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of employees, not more than 70 percent of this number are working at any one time.

Emergency Conservation Work

THE number of men in Civilian Conservation Camps increased by 70,000 during the month of April. On April 30 there were over 368,000 men working on emergency conservation work. These men were paid over $16,000,000 for their month's work.

In addition to their pay, the enrolled personnel received free board, clothing, and medical attention.

Data concerning employment and pay rolls for each type of worker engaged in emergency conservation work during the months of March and April 1935 are shown in table 21.

Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, March and April 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	April	March	April	March
All groups	368,537	294,952	$16,401,114	$14,187,741
Enrolled personnel	325,790	251,707	10,174,422	7,860,807
Reserve officers	6,687	6,660	1,669,062	1,660,386
Educational advisers [1]	1,451	1,483	241,550	236,808
Supervisory and technical [2]	[3] 34,609	[4] 35,102	[3] 4,316,080	[4] 4,429,740

[1] Included in executive service table.
[2] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[3] 32,993 employees and pay roll of $4,186,302 included in executive service table.
[4] 33,074 employees and pay roll of $4,252,898 included in executive service table.

In addition to the increase in the enrolled personnel, there was a gain also in the number of reserve officers. There was a slight decrease in the number of educational advisers, and of the supervisory and technical employees, comparing April with March.

Information concerning employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled personnel is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $45 per month; 8 percent, $36 per month; and the remaining 87 percent, $30 per month.

The number of employees and the amounts of pay rolls for each month, January 1934 to April 1935, are presented in table 22.

Table 22.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, January 1934 to April 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			1934—Continued		
January	331,594	$13,581,506	October	391,894	$16,939,595
February	321,829	13,081,393	November	387,329	16,622,110
March	247,591	10,792,319	December	350,028	15,414,634
April	314,664	13,214,018	1935		
May	335,871	14,047,512	January	398,717	16,761,696
June	280,271	12,641,401	February	373,847	16,320,028
July	389,104	16,032,734	March	294,952	14,187,741
August	385,340	16,363,826	April	368,537	16,401,114
September	335,785	15,022,969			

State Road Projects

EMPLOYMENT on State roads during April increased by approximately 35,000, a gain of nearly 30 percent as compared with the preceding month. April pay rolls amounted to over $5,000,000.

The number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during March and April 1935 is shown, by geographic divisions, in table 23.

Table 23.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Divisions, March and April 1935 [1]

Geographic division	New				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	April	March	April	March	April	March	April	March
All divisions	24,193	18,391	$774,380	$643,618	135,484	108,149	$4,286,478	$4,252,707
Percentage change	+31.5		+20.3		+25.3		+.8	
New England	1,008	542	47,124	28,258	5,903	5,693	257,915	317,645
Middle Atlantic	1,510	750	71,136	47,189	35,199	22,645	867,205	728,676
East North Central	3,631	1,772	162,863	87,236	23,263	18,872	683,005	743,390
West North Central	2,563	1,622	73,591	52,398	12,291	11,385	414,591	426,837
South Atlantic	7,702	6,424	105,336	93,173	26,377	21,820	699,622	669,348
East South Central	1,553	1,367	35,553	36,244	11,329	7,692	203,256	215,584
West South Central	2,004	1,722	76,006	65,177	9,870	9,192	512,988	429,183
Mountain	1,383	1,350	69,777	85,631	5,152	4,315	287,745	286,724
Pacific	2,839	2,842	132,994	148,312	5,966	6,416	350,759	429,013
Outside continental United States					134	119	9,392	6,307

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public works fund.

Of those employed on State road projects, 24,000 or 15.2 percent were working in building new roads and 135,000 or 84.8 percent in repairing and maintaining existing roads.

In table 24 is shown the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads during the months January 1934 to April 1935, inclusive.

Table 24.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads, January 1934 to April 1935 [1]

Month	Number of employees working on—			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
1934				
January	25,345	136,440	161,785	$8,684,109
February	22,311	126,904	149,215	7,131,604
March	19,985	132,144	152,129	7,980,765
April	21,510	136,038	157,548	8,407,644
May	27,161	167,274	194,435	10,275,139
June	37,642	170,879	208,521	11,221,299
July	45,478	168,428	213,906	11,255,685
August	53,540	180,270	233,810	12,435,163
September	61,865	188,323	250,188	13,012,305
October	71,008	169,235	240,243	12,439,738
November	66,106	159,451	225,557	11,919,683
December	41,919	134,680	176,599	6,756,087
1935				
January	23,537	120,283	143,820	4,864,899
February	17,940	122,209	140,149	4,575,171
March	18,391	108,149	126,540	4,896,325
April	24,193	135,484	159,677	5,060,858

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works fund.

The various State governments employed more people during April 1935 in building new roads and in maintaining existing roads than were employed on either type of work during any of the previous months of 1935.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Construction Projects

More than 10,000 wage earners are still employed at the site of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects. The number employed on this program in April totaled 800 more than were employed in March. The 10,300 workers were paid over $1,000,000 during April.

In table 25 are presented data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during April 1935, by type of project

Table 25.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, April 1935

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	10,300	$1,007,424	1,389,072	$0.725	$2,517,175
Bridges	2,807	265,207	309,593	.857	1,134,977
Building construction	349	25,193	26,860	.938	114,329
Railroad construction	56	4,611	6,835	.675	3,485
Reclamation	967	42,901	107,214	.400	12,624
Water and sewerage	5,030	546,446	753,646	.725	881,679
Miscellaneous	1,091	123,066	184,924	.665	370,081

The number of employees, the amounts of pay rolls, and the number of man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during April are given, by geographic divisions, in table 26.

Table 26.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Division, April 1935

Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions	10,300	$1,007,424	1,389,072	$0.725	$2,517,175
Middle Atlantic	571	37,474	42,196	.888	1,084,472
East North Central	457	42,833	39,620	1.081	24,711
East South Central	23	1,807	2,418	.747	1,985
West South Central	142	19,262	20,004	.963	----------
Mountain	967	42,901	107,214	.400	12,624
Pacific	8,140	863,147	1,177,620	.733	1,393,383

Table 27 shows data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months of April 1934 to April 1935, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 27.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, April 1934 to April 1935

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
April	18,731	$1,516,915	2,308,580	$0.657	$2,357,408
May	19,429	1,649,920	2,358,966	.699	2,143,864
June	19,022	1,676,075	2,314,136	.724	2,230,065
July	17,475	1,612,848	2,141,945	.753	2,402,174
August	17,221	1,697,161	2,282,181	.744	2,381,887
September	16,809	1,637,047	2,203,881	.743	2,579,969
October	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174
November	16,502	1,621,468	2,233,928	.726	2,856,371
December	14,321	1,337,719	1,859,226	.720	2,440,620
1935					
January	11,180	1,054,708	1,484,190	.711	3,966,718
February	10,373	1,048,593	1,457,662	.719	5,028,547
March	9,586	890,333	1,253,493	.710	1,072,886
April	10,300	1,007,424	1,389,072	.725	2,517,175

Although there was a gain of approximately 800 in the number of employees in April as compared with the preceding month, there was a decrease of more than 8,000 as compared with April 1934.

Purchase orders for materials valued at $34,254,858 were placed during the 13-month period ending April 15, 1935. Of this amount more than half has been spent for steel-works and rolling-mill products.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

THE number of employees working at the site of construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various executive departments showed a gain of nearly 8,000 in April. During this month nearly 22,300 workers were employed at the site of these construction projects. These men were paid nearly $1,400,000.

Increases were shown in the number of workers employed on all types of construction except water and sewerage systems. The pick-up was especially pronounced in river, harbor, and flood-control work and building construction.

Whenever a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or unit of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified, on forms supplied by the Bureau, of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blanks are then mailed to the contractor or the Government agency doing force-account work, who returns the report to the Bureau showing the number of men on the pay rolls, the amount of the pay rolls, the number of man-hours worked on the job, and the value of different kinds of material for which orders have been placed.

The following tables show data concerning such construction work on which work started subsequent to July 1, 1934. The Bureau has no information concerning projects which were under way previous to that date.

Table 28 gives, for the month of April 1935, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct appropriations made to the various Federal departments and agencies, by type of project.

Table 28.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, April 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
All projects	[2] 22,270	20,099	$1,378,616	2,194,452	$0.628	$2,562,404
Building construction	5,139	4,143	265,323	353,497	.751	419,157
Public roads [3]	(4)	1,961	97,448	156,245	.624	212,955
River, harbor, and flood control	8,275	7,820	528,708	992,711	.533	372,781
Streets and roads	2,214	1,978	71,513	164,807	.434	45,624
Naval vessels	3,324	3,063	358,806	434,908	.825	1,420,648
Water and sewerage	158	127	11,177	16,140	.693	5,250
Miscellaneous	1,199	987	45,641	76,144	.599	85,989

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Table 29 shows by geographic divisions, for the month of April, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations.

Table 29.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations by Geographic Division, April 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
All divisions	22,270	20,099	$1,378,616	2,194,452	$0.628	[2] $2,562,404
New England	1,516	1,386	119,263	144,478	.825	520,605
Middle Atlantic	2,695	2,256	187,993	244,059	.770	498,404
East North Central	1,520	1,321	87,969	122,099	.720	131,858
West North Central	2,568	2,351	83,050	149,845	.554	103,680
South Atlantic	4,978	4,545	389,446	587,844	.662	661,770
East South Central	1,195	992	69,671	143,145	.487	89,023
West South Central	3,677	3,316	219,642	462,605	.475	147,484
Mountain	1,773	1,697	75,661	133,343	.567	17,885
Pacific	1,833	1,751	125,120	171,092	.731	178,060
Outside continental United States	515	484	20,801	35,942	.579	680

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes $212,955 estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

All nine of the geographic divisions in continental United States showed decided increases in employment, comparing April with March. The pick-up was especially pronounced in the South Atlantic and the West South Central States. The highest hourly wage was paid in the New England States and the lowest in the West South Central States.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects starting since July 1, 1934, which are financed from appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal

departments and agencies, are shown in table 30 for the months of August 1934 to April 1935.

Table 30.—Employment on Construction Projects, Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, August 1934 to April 1935

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
1934					
August	5,601	$329,440	557,747	$0.591	$150,506
September	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	842,292
October	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	982,835
November	18,211	1,014,945	1,690,488	.600	3,334,648
December	16,276	859,998	1,468,741	.586	1,966,441
1935					
January	12,784	669,199	1,062,118	.630	3,163,946
February	13,106	704,190	1,102,864	.639	1,962,087
March	14,659	862,886	1,359,043	.635	2,709,912
April	22,270	1,378,616	2,194,452	.628	2,562,404

During this 9-month period purchase orders were placed for material valued at $17,524,565. Orders for various types of steel continued to make up the largest single item in the list.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE table following gives statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports for the years 1928 to 1934, and by months beginning with March 1934 to the latest available date.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries

Year and date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1928	45,669	10.8	156,185	5,386	0.9	22,293	3.5
1929	47,359	11.1	164,509	8,462	1.3	18,831	3.0
1930	84,767	19.3	208,389	23,250	3.6	50,918	7.9
1931	117,866	27.4	253,368	79,186	10.9	121,890	16.9
1932	120,454	29.4	309,969	161,468	19.0	175,259	20.7
1933	104,035	25.1	328,844	168,023	17.0	170,023	17.2
1934	86,865	20.5	287,528	182,855	19.0	166,229	17.2
1934							
March	92,297	21.9	325,657	182,561	18.8	162,780	16.7
April			295,814	188,478	19.4	170,352	17.6
May			273,576	170,261	17.5	162,511	16.7
June	88,413	20.9	263,883	165,342	17.1	163,216	16.9
July			257,213	167,979	17.4	175,974	18.2
August			248,066	164,969	17.1	169,255	17.5
September	86,652	20.4	243,874	173,118	17.9	156,408	16.2
October			249,275	173,368	18.0	153,412	15.9
November			275,116	193,212	20.2	150,997	15.7
December	80,097	18.8	308,106	212,713	22.2	167,562	17.5
1935							
January			334,337	223,300	23.6	158,406	16.7
February			334,658	220,777	23.4	156,160	16.7
March	80,548	18.6	314,923	206,511	21.8	148,408	15.7
April			286,748				

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia			Danzig, Free City of	Denmark	
	Percent of trade-unionists unemployed	Number of unemployed on live register	Trade-union insurance funds—unemployed in receipt of benefit		Number of unemployed registered	Trade-union unemployment funds—unemployed	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1928	4.5	38,636	16,342	1.4	----------	50,226	18.5
1929	5.7	41,630	23,763	2.2	12,905	42,817	15.5
1930	11.1	105,442	52,047	4.6	18,291	39,631	13.7
1931	16.8	291,332	102,179	8.3	24,898	53,019	17.9
1932	22.0	554,059	184,555	13.5	33,244	99,508	31.7
1933	22.3	738,267	247,613	16.9	31,408	97,417	28.8
1934	18.2	676,994	245,953	17.4	20,326	[1] 81,756	22.2
1934							
March	19.5	789,789	275,026	19.5	21,907	102,262	28.4
April	19.1	704,338	250,629	17.8	20,332	80,047	21.6
May	18.5	624,850	226,470	15.8	18,462	62,216	16.8
June	18.0	582,810	227,501	15.8	17,774	57,491	15.5
July	17.9	569,450	226,711	15.8	16,852	56,849	15.3
August	16.5	572,428	233,227	16.3	16,941	57,875	15.5
September	16.4	576,267	230,224	16.1	16,588	61,348	16.4
October	16.2	599,464	217,741	15.5	18,835	68,509	18.3
November	17.5	668,937	231,314	16.4	20,395	86,201	22.6
December	18.0	752,328	271,110	19.0	22,585	94,070	29.7
1935							
January	18.1	818,005	303,253	21.0	23,032	111,418	29.5
February	18.2	833,194	299,718	20.8	21,077	105,961	27.1
March	16.7	804,794	283,398	19.4	18,611	84,342	22.3
April	17.0	734,500	----------	----------	18,410	[1] 72,191	19.0

Year and date (end of month)	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany		Great Britain
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unemployed registered	Percent trade-unionists wholly unemployed	Number of persons registered with employment exchanges
1928	2,629	1,735	4,834	1,353,000	8.6	1,355,000
1929	3,181	3,906	928	1,678,824	13.2	1,281,000
1930	3,054	7,993	2,514	3,144,910	22.2	2,297,000
1931	3,632	11,522	56,112	4,573,218	34.3	2,668,000
1932	7,121	17,581	273,412	5,579,858	43.8	2,757,000
1933	5,210	17,139	276,033	4,733,014	35.5	2,520,616
1934	2,970	10,011	342,165	2,657,688	[1] 14.4	----------
1934						
March	6,005	14,026	345,783	2,798,324	16.3	2,201,577
April	3,062	9,942	334,370	2,608,621	15.4	2,148,195
May	1,990	5,996	323,427	2,528,960	14.9	2,090,381
June	903	5,946	310,934	2,480,826	15.6	2,092,586
July	493	5,691	320,427	2,426,014	15.3	2,126,260
August	838	6,064	325,655	2,397,562	15.2	2,136,578
September	1,016	6,834	323,132	2,281,800	15.2	2,081,987
October	1,796	7,629	343,795	2,267,657	----------	2,119,635
November	2,927	9,708	369,248	2,352,662	----------	2,120,785
December	2,739	10,680	418,933	2,604,700	----------	2,085,815
1935						
January	3,406	12,479	478,844	2,973,544	----------	2,325,373
February	3,721	11,280	502,668	2,764,152	----------	2,285,463
March	3,121	9,780	483,866	[2] 2,401,889	----------	2,153,870
April	2,247	8,369	452,007	[2] 2,233,255	----------	[3] 2,044,460

[1] Provisional figure.
[2] Includes the Saar.
[3] April 15.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary		
	Compulsory insurance				Employment exchanges, applications for work	Trade-unionists unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages				
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Christian (Budapest)	Social Democratic
1928	980,326	8.2	309,903	2.6	14,715	----	----
1929	994,091	8.2	268,400	2.2	15,173	852	15,322
1930	1,467,347	11.8	526,604	4.3	43,592	951	21,339
1931	2,129,359	16.7	587,494	4.6	52,305	977	27,635
1932	2,272,590	17.6	573,805	4.5	66,235	1,026	29,772
1933	2,110,090	16.4	456,678	3.5	60,595	1,085	26,716
1934	1,801,913	13.9	368,906	2.9	52,157	996	22,291
1934							
March	1,907,908	14.8	316,960	2.5	60,821	1,085	24,235
April	1,813,550	14.1	334,180	2.6	52,575	980	23,586
May	1,751,983	13.6	345,268	2.7	50,901	948	22,848
June	1,672,644	13.0	451,805	3.5	46,863	882	22,467
July	1,663,463	12.9	498,782	3.9	45,486	935	21,212
August	1,672,742	13.0	462,413	3.6	48,365	959	20,737
September	1,721,737	13.4	358,599	2.7	46,715	911	20,058
October	1,776,244	13.7	342,896	2.7	52,987	927	19,410
November	1,807,661	13.9	314,638	2.5	53,641	1,039	19,611
December	1,793,047	13.8	293,400	2.3	53,168	1,045	20,986
1935							
January	1,934,811	14.9	360,309	2.8	54,368	1,046	20,953
February	1,913,133	14.8	358,974	2.7	55,247	1,006	21,059
March	1,819,147	14.0	323,522	2.5	58,008	1,014	19,777
April	1,744,814	13.5	285,458	2.2	55,361	983	19,75

Year and date (end of month)	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Compulsory insurance—number unemployed	Number of unemployed registered wholly unemployed	Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1928	22,721	324,422	----	----	4,700	22,009	6.9
1929	20,860	300,787	----	----	5,617	27,775	7.5
1930	22,176	425,437	368,465	5.2	4,851	41,281	9.7
1931	25,230	734,454	413,248	5.9	8,709	87,650	18.2
1932	[1] 62,817	1,006,442	489,168	6.9	14,582	162,638	30.1
1933	[1] 72,255	1,018,955	413,853	5.7	8,156	176,429	31.4
1934	[1] 103,671	963,677	----	----	4,965	[1] 169,588	31.7
1934							
March	[1] 100,521	1,056,823	385,343	5.2	10,480	165,367	27.3
April	[1] 98,144	995,548	381,114	5.1	7,265	127,404	23.5
May	[1] 94,420	941,257	382,977	5.1	1,831	125,762	25.1
June	[1] 90,408	830,856	378,065	5.1	1,019	123,898	24.9
July	[1] 89,736	886,998	372,070	5.0	904	----	----
August	[1] 98,252	866,570	367,950	4.9	949	----	----
September	[1] 110,186	887,345	365,596	4.9	999	116,073	----
October	[1] 117,057	905,114	365,291	4.9	1,796	122,837	----
November	[1] 123,890	969,944	360,104	4.8	5,012	131,069	----
December	[1] 128,084	961,705	360,750	4.8	7,854	179,195	----
1935							
January	[1] 138,779	1,011,711	365,788	4.9	7,604	185,815	----
February	[1] 141,626	955,533	----	----	7,008	166,889	----
March	[1] 137,870	853,189	----	----	6,451	158,116	----
April	[1] 125,847	803,054	----	----	5,961	150,926	----

[1] Registration area extended.

Statement of Unemployment in Foreign Countries—Continued

Year and date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway			Poland	Rumania
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges [5]	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Percent			
1928	----------	6,502	19.2	21,759	125,552	10,373
1929	2,895	5,902	15.4	19,089	129,450	7,288
1930	5,037	7,175	16.6	19,353	226,659	25,338
1931	41,430	----------	22.3	27,479	299,502	35,851
1932	51,549	14,790	30.8	[6] 32,705	255,582	38,890
1933	53,382	16,588	33.4	[6] 35,591	249,660	29,060
1934	47,028	15,963	30.7	35,121	342,166	16,871
1934						
March	44,441	18,454	36.6	40,869	388,906	26,915
April	45,052	16,945	33.4	38,975	363,146	16,462
May	45,952	14,637	28.7	32,839	329,366	12,527
June	48,393	14,073	27.2	28,794	306,387	14,482
July	49,931	12,934	24.7	25,386	294,238	12,758
August	50,545	12,998	24.6	27,210	289,388	13,069
September	50,026	13,690	25.6	31,083	289,220	11,941
October	48,094	14,631	27.1	34,292	296,801	11,795
November	45,963	15,771	29.1	38,556	332,818	12,570
December	44,283	17,792	32.8	40,056	408,173	13,887
1935						
January	43,784	18,809	34.2	39,328	501,300	16,523
February	42,906	17,976	32.6	40,637	516,293	20,669
March	43,654	17,506	31.3	40,682	508,027	21,704
April	44,672	----------	----------	40,450	476,250	----------

Year and date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugoslavia
	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unemployed registered
		Number	Percent	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1928	----------	29,716	10.6	----------	2.1	----------	1.1	6,781
1929	6,591	32,621	10.7	----------	1.8	----------	1.7	8,465
1930	9,286	42,016	12.2	----------	3.4	----------	7.2	8,198
1931	20,963	64,815	17.2	----------	5.9	----------	12.1	10,018
1932	41,373	89,922	22.8	----------	9.1	----------	12.2	14,761
1933	38,749	97,316	23.7	----------	10.8	----------	8.5	15,997
1934	34,541	80,216	18.9	----------	9.8	----------	6.1	15,396
1934								
March	37,223	104,442	24.2	56,853	10.6	34,267	6.4	21,077
April	34,112	85,857	20.2	43,000	8.2	32,400	6.1	18,915
May	32,797	67,555	15.7	37,800	7.2	30,400	5.7	11,691
June	32,042	63,421	14.7	35,244	6.6	28,520	5.3	9,186
July	31,954	59,002	13.7	36,000	7.1	----------	5.2	9,551
August	32,055	60,153	13.8	37,300	7.3	29,700	5.5	10,623
September	32,077	61,088	13.7	37,958	7.0	31,034	5.7	9,918
October	32,539	71,417	15.7	42,100	8.2	28,900	5.5	11,211
November	33,594	81,406	17.8	52,700	10.3	30,300	5.7	11,721
December	35,636	114,695	25.0	72,326	13.3	32,522	6.0	16,947
1935								
January	----------	100,839	21.7	91,100	17.2	35,600	6.6	27,218
February	----------	98,720	20.3	88,600	16.8	36,600	6.8	29,893
March	[7]	90,754	18.6	72,981	13.4	36,495	6.7	27,058
April	----------	82,221	16.9	58,500	10.6	34,400	----------	16,112

[5] Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.
[6] Revised figures.
[7] Included with Germany.

RETAIL PRICES

Food Prices in May 1935

DUE largely to a seasonal decline in prices of dairy products and fruits and vegetables, the composite index of retail food prices in May moved slightly downward. On May 21 the index of 42 foods in 51 of the larger cities of the United States stood at 124, a decrease of approximately 1 percent in comparison with April 23 when the index was reported at 125.2.

The principal factors contributing to this decline were decreases of 14.4 percent in the price of butter, and 44.6 percent and 12.9 percent respectively in the prices of cabbage and onions.

The dairy products group as a whole declined 4.9 percent. In addition to the decrease in the price of butter, cheese prices receded slightly. The retail price of milk remained unchanged.

Seasonal declines in prices of cabbage and onions in the fruits and vegetables group more than offset the seasonal increase of 5 percent for potatoes. This group as a whole declined 6.5 percent.

All meat prices continued to advance, the group as a whole increasing 1.8 percent during this period, pork products leading with an increase of 2.5 percent.

Prices of eggs increased 6.3 percent, the usual trend for eggs at this season.

Coffee prices which remained unchanged during the earlier part of 1935 have declined steadily during the past 3 months, a drop of 2.6 percent occurring between April 23 and May 21.

Fats and oils, which have been advancing with meats, remained unchanged between April 23 and May 21.

Sugar prices continued an upward trend, advancing 3.6 percent.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups

May and April 1935 and May 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change May 21, 1935, compared with—		
	1935				1934		1935		1934
	May 21	May 7	Apr. 23	Apr. 9	May 22	May 8	May 7	Apr. 23	May 22
All food	124.0	124.5	125.2	124.1	108.4	108.2	−0.9	−0.9	+14.4
Cereals	152.3	151.2	151.1	151.3	144.4	144.2	+.7	+.8	+5.5
Meats	157.0	155.1	154.3	151.7	115.3	114.9	+1.2	+1.8	+36.1
Dairy products	108.7	110.7	114.4	115.8	99.9	99.9	−1.8	−4.9	+8.9
Eggs	92.7	91.6	87.2	84.0	67.8	67.5	+1.2	+6.3	+36.8
Fruits and vegetables	127.2	132.7	136.0	130.3	132.2	131.7	−4.2	−6.5	−3.8
Miscellaneous	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.0	88.8	88.6	.0	.0	+13.9

The trend of retail food prices during April and May 1935 is shown in table 1. This table gives the index numbers for the 6 major groups of food purchased by wage earners in the 51 cities covered by the surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The table also compares current prices with the level prevailing on corresponding dates of May 1934.

The 42 foods included in the index are grouped as follows:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and roasting chickens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Eggs.

Fruits and vegetables.—Bananas, oranges, prunes, raisins, navy beans, beans with pork, cabbage, canned corn, onions, canned peas, white potatoes, and canned tomatoes.

Miscellaneous foods.—Sugar, coffee, tea, lard, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, and canned red salmon.

Recent changes in the prices of 34 staple foods are indicated in the relative prices shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined May and April 1935 and May 1934

[1913=100]

Article	1935				1934	
	May 21	May 7	Apr. 23	Apr. 9	May 22	May 8
Cereals:						
Bread, white, wheat	150.0	148.2	148.2	148.2	142.9	142.9
Corn meal	173.3	173.3	170.0	173.3	150.0	143.3
Flour, white, wheat	151.5	151.5	151.5	151.5	142.4	142.4
Rice	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	90.8	90.8
Meats:						
Beef:						
Sirloin steak	162.6	161.4	160.6	156.7	123.6	122.8
Round steak	166.4	165.9	164.6	161.4	123.8	122.0
Rib roast	156.6	156.1	154.5	151.5	112.1	111.1
Chuck roast	153.1	150.6	150.6	146.3	101.3	100.6
Plate	140.5	140.5	136.4	133.9	85.1	86.8
Lamb, leg of	146.6	144.4	145.5	145.5	147.1	146.0
Pork:						
Chops	163.8	159.5	159.5	156.7	113.8	115.7
Bacon, sliced	145.6	143.3	141.5	141.1	96.3	95.9
Ham, sliced	164.3	162.1	161.0	161.7	127.9	126.0
Roasting chickens	141.3	139.0	139.4	135.7	119.2	119.2
Dairy products:						
Butter	86.9	92.2	101.6	105.2	77.3	77.3
Cheese	116.7	117.2	117.6	118.1	105.9	105.4
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered	133.7	133.7	133.7	133.7	124.7	124.7
Eggs	92.8	91.6	87.2	84.0	67.8	67.5
Fruits and vegetables:						
Bananas	143.1	141.2	143.8	145.1	145.1	147.1
Oranges	111.3	110.7	109.3	103.7	109.7	99.0
Prunes	95.7	96.6	96.6	96.6	98.3	97.4
Raisins	93.4	93.4	93.4	92.5	90.6	90.6
Cabbage	200.0	291.3	360.9	373.9	160.9	160.9
Onions	308.3	320.8	354.2	341.7	183.3	187.5
Potatoes	123.5	123.5	117.6	105.9	158.8	158.8

Table 2.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Continued

May and April 1935 and May 1934

Article	1935				1934	
	May 21	May 7	Apr. 23	Apr. 9	May 22	May 8
Fruits and vegetables—Continued.						
Beans, navy	107 0	107.0	107.0	105.3	100.0	100.0
Beans with pork	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	68.4	68.4
Corn, canned	110.6	110.6	109.6	109.6	95.7	95.7
Peas, canned	122.8	123.7	123.7	123.7	117.5	116.7
Tomatoes, canned	101.2	101.2	102.4	102.4	103.7	103.7
Miscellaneous foods:						
Coffee	87.2	88.3	89.6	89.9	92.6	92.3
Tea	135.7	135.5	135.3	134.9	129.0	128.5
Sugar, granulated	103.6	101.8	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.2
Lard, pure	118.4	119.0	119.0	119.0	63.9	63.9

During the past 2 years the scope of the Bureau's retail price surveys has been materially broadened. In addition to the 42 items used in compiling the index, information is now collected for 45 other food commodities. Weights for 42 of these additional foods have been computed and they will be included in the food-cost indexes as soon as possible.

Table 3 shows the average prices of the 87 articles of food for which information is now available in the 51 larger cities in the United States. This table compares average prices in May with those in the previous month and with those in the corresponding month of last year.

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined

May and April 1935 and May 1934

Article	1935				1934	
	May 21	May 7	Apr. 23	Apr. 9	May 22	May 8
Cereal foods:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, white, wheat, pound	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7
Corn meal, do	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.3
Rolled oats, do	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.8	6.7
Corn flakes, 8-oz. package	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.1
Wheat cereal, 28-oz. package	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2	24.2
Rice, pound	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.9
Macaroni, do	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.6
Hominy grits, 24-oz. package	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.5	.....	.....
Bakery products:						
Bread, white, wheat, pound	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0
Bread, rye, do	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6
Bread, whole wheat, do	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.7
Cake, pound, do	24.1	23.9	23.5	23.4	22.2	22.2
Soda crackers, do	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.6	.....	.....
Beef:						
Sirloin steak, do	41.3	41.0	40.8	39.8	31.4	31.2
Round steak, do	37.1	37.0	36.7	36.0	27.6	27.2
Rib roast, do	31.0	30.9	30.6	30.0	22.2	22.0
Chuck roast, do	24.5	24.1	24.1	23.4	16.2	16.1
Plate, do	17.0	17.0	16.5	16.2	10.3	10.5
Liver, do	22.8	22.7	22.5	22.2	.....	.....
Lamb:						
Leg, do	27.7	27.3	27.5	27.5	27.8	27.9
Rib chops, do	34.6	34.2	34.3	35.0	35.7	35.6
Breast, do	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.4	11.6	11.5
Chuck or shoulder, do	21.6	21.2	21.2	21.3	20.2	20.2

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.

May and April 1935 and May 1934

Article		1935				1934	
		May 21	May 7	Apr. 23	Apr. 9	May 22	May 8
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Pork:							
Chops	pound	34.4	33.5	33.5	32.9	23.9	24.3
Loin roast	do	28.9	28.0	28.0	27.5	19.2	19.5
Bacon, sliced	do	39.3	38.7	38.2	38.1	26.0	25.9
Bacon, strip	do	34.0	33.5	33.1	32.9	----	----
Ham, sliced	do	44.2	43.6	43.3	43.5	34.4	33.9
Ham, whole	do	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.4	19.3	18.8
Ham, picnic	do	22.0	21.5	20.8	20.7	13.9	13.8
Salt pork	do	26.5	26.2	26.0	25.8	15.4	15.1
Veal:							
Cutlets	do	37.3	37.1	37.4	37.0	30.9	30.9
Poultry:							
Roasting chickens	do	30.1	29.6	29.7	28.9	25.4	25.4
Fish, canned:							
Salmon, pink	16-oz. can	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2	14.2	14.2
Salmon, red	do	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4
Dairy products:							
Butter	pound	33.3	35.3	38.9	40.3	29.6	29.6
Cheese	do	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.1	23.4	23.3
Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered	quart	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.1	11.1
Milk, evaporated	14½-oz. can	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.8
Cream	½ pint	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.2	14.2
Eggs	dozen	32.0	31.6	30.1	29.0	23.4	23.3
Fats and oils:							
Lard, pure	pound	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.8	10.1	10.1
Lard, compound	do	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	9.5	9.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.3	22.3	22.2	21.8	19.1	19.1
Oleomargarine	do	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	12.7	12.6
Salad oil	pint	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.2	----	----
Fruits, fresh:							
Apples	pound	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.9	7.0	6.9
Bananas	dozen	21.9	21.6	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.5
Lemons	do	21.9	22.4	22.4	21.9	29.2	27.2
Oranges	do	33.4	33.2	32.8	31.1	32.9	29.7
Vegetables, fresh:							
Beans, green	pound	7.9	9.4	12.6	12.2	8.8	12.3
Cabbage	do	4.6	6.7	8.3	8.6	3.7	3.7
Carrots	bunch	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.6
Celery	stalk	11.4	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.6	9.8
Lettuce	head	9.0	10.0	9.3	9.4	10.8	10.1
Onions	pound	7.4	7.7	8.5	8.2	4.4	4.5
Potatoes	do	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.7
Sweetpotatoes	do	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.3
Spinach	do	6.1	7.1	9.3	8.9	6.0	6.8
Fruits, canned:							
Peaches	no. 2½ can	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.7	18.1	18.1
Pears	do	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	21.0	21.0
Pineapple	do	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.0	22.0
Vegetables, canned:							
Asparagus	no. 2 can	25.4	25.3	25.4	25.3	23.5	23.5
Beans, green	do	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7
Beans with pork	16-oz. can	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7
Corn	no. 2 can	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	11.3	11.3
Peas	do	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.6	16.8	16.6
Tomatoes	do	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6
Fruits, dried:							
Peaches	pound	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.4	15.5	15.5
Prunes	do	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.4
Raisins	do	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6
Vegetables, dried:							
Black-eyed peas	do	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.4	7.4
Lima beans	do	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.6
Navy beans	do	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.7
Sugar and sweets:							
Granulated sugar	do	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
Corn sirup	24-oz. can	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7	12.5	12.5
Molasses	18-oz. can	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8
Strawberry preserves	pound	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.8	----	----
Beverages:							
Cocoa	8-oz. can	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	----	----
Coffee	pound	26.0	26.3	26.7	26.8	27.6	27.5
Tea	do	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.4	70.2	69.9
Miscellaneous foods:							
Chocolate, unsweetened	8-oz. package	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.4	----	----
Mayonnaise	½ pint	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.7	----	----
Peanut butter	pound	21.9	21.8	21.4	21.0	16.5	16.5
Salt, table	do	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Soup, tomato	10½-oz. can	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0
Tomato juice	13½-oz. can	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6

Details by Regions and Cities

BETWEEN April 23 and May 21 price decreases were reported for 41 of the 51 cities included in the index. Decreases occurred in all of the 16 southern cities and were distributed throughout the North and West, ranging from one-tenth of 1 percent in Baltimore to 4.1 percent in Houston.

Two cities, Buffalo and Milwaukee, showed no change. Increases in the remaining 8 cities ranged from one-tenth of 1 percent in Portland, Oreg., to 7.2 percent in Kansas City where the increase was primarily due to an increase in the price of bread. At this date a strike was in progress in the baking industry.

Index numbers of retail food prices for 39 cities and percentages of change for all of the 51 cities for specified dates in 1935 and 1934 are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities

May and April 1935 and May 1934

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change, May 21, 1935, compared with—		
	1935				1934		1935		1934
	May 21	May 7	Apr. 23	Apr. 9	May 22	May 8	May 7	Apr. 23	May 22
51 cities combined	124.0	124.5	125.2	124.1	108.4	108.2	−0.3	−0.9	+14.4
North Atlantic area:									
Boston	120.6	121.0	122.3	121.2	107.9	108.0	−.3	−1.4	+11.8
Bridgeport							−.4	−1.2	+10.8
Buffalo	129.5	129.3	129.5	131.9	113.0	111.9	+.2	.0	+14.6
Fall River	118.2	118.2	119.3	118.4	107.5	106.3	.0	−.9	+10.0
Manchester	121.6	121.7	123.2	121.0	108.7	108.2	.0	−1.3	+11.9
Newark	124.7	124.5	124.2	124.1	112.7	112.4	+.1	+.4	+10.7
New Haven	125.6	124.4	123.2	124.6	116.1	113.5	+1.0	+2.0	+8.2
New York	127.8	128.4	129.7	129.1	118.5	117.3	−.5	−1.5	+7.9
Philadelphia	126.4	127.2	127.7	127.8	118.2	118.3	−.7	−1.0	+6.9
Pittsburgh	122.3	124.6	125.7	123.1	111.0	109.6	−1.9	−2.7	+10.2
Portland, Maine							−1.0	−2.1	+11.9
Providence	121.0	122.2	123.6	122.0	108.3	107.3	−1.0	−2.2	+11.6
Rochester							+.4	−1.7	+12.4
Scranton	125.4	123.8	123.9	123.2	115.0	115.3	+1.3	+1.2	+9.1
South Atlantic area:									
Atlanta	121.3	121.7	122.8	120.0	105.6	105.9	−.3	−1.2	+14.8
Baltimore	132.2	132.3	132.4	130.4	115.5	114.5	.0	−.1	+14.5
Charleston, S. C.	121.9	123.8	124.7	122.2	106.7	107.1	−1.5	−2.2	+14.2
Jacksonville	113.0	115.1	113.9	112.3	98.8	98.3	−1.8	−.8	+14.4
Norfolk							.0	−.5	+13.7
Richmond	130.9	133.0	132.8	127.6	114.9	113.3	−1.5	−1.4	+14.0
Savannah							−1.4	−2.3	+13.6
Washington, D. C.	133.5	136.7	137.9	133.2	117.1	116.0	−2.3	−3.2	+14.0
North Central area:									
Chicago	129.5	129.6	132.7	131.0	107.5	109.0	−.1	−2.4	+20.5
Cincinnati	130.3	132.2	133.1	130.9	109.3	108.2	−1.4	−2.1	+19.2
Cleveland	125.3	125.1	125.0	124.2	106.6	105.8	+.2	+.3	+17.5
Columbus							+.3	−.9	+17.5
Detroit	130.3	130.3	128.1	128.9	110.0	110.8	.0	+1.7	+18.5
Indianapolis	117.7	118.4	119.3	118.5	105.4	103.9	−.6	−1.3	+11.7
Kansas City, Mo.	134.5	123.7	125.5	124.5	106.4	107.5	+8.8	+7.2	+26.4
Milwaukee	128.8	128.3	128.8	128.8	110.8	110.0	+.4	.0	+16.2
Minneapolis	128.9	129.2	130.4	130.0	110.6	110.9	−.3	−1.1	+16.5
Omaha	124.5	125.3	125.6	124.4	103.2	103.0	−.7	−.9	+20.6
Peoria							−.6	−2.4	+17.9
St. Louis	131.1	130.2	131.7	129.5	108.4	109.6	+.7	−.5	+20.9
St. Paul							−.5	−1.1	+16.4
Springfield, Ill.							−.6	−2.1	+18.8

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities—Continued

May and April 1935 and May 1934

City	Index (1913=100)						Percentage change, May 21, 1935, compared with—		
	1935				1934		1935		1934
	May 21	May 7	Apr. 23	Apr. 9	May 22	May 8	May 7	Apr. 23	May 22
South Central area:									
Birmingham	120.5	122.1	122.8	120.8	103.7	106.3	−1.3	−1.8	+16.2
Dallas	120.9	120.9	121.1	121.5	103.9	103.6	.0	−.2	+16.3
Houston							−1.0	−4.1	+16.0
Little Rock	115.3	115.4	116.9	116.3	98.5	98.0	−.1	−1.3	+17.1
Louisville	121.9	122.5	122.4	123.5	104.8	106.2	−.6	−.4	+16.2
Memphis	119.8	119.6	122.0	120.8	101.7	101.7	+.2	−1.8	+17.8
Mobile							−1.5	−2.8	+15.7
New Orleans	124.2	125.8	127.3	126.9	106.3	107.0	−1.3	−2.5	+16.8
Western area:									
Butte							+.5	+.4	+21.9
Denver	120.3	120.5	121.3	120.7	100.8	100.1	−.2	−.9	+19.3
Los Angeles	109.9	110.3	111.1	112.0	93.6	92.5	−.4	−1.1	+17.4
Portland, Oreg	113.9	114.0	113.7	111.5	95.6	94.9	−.1	+.1	+19.1
Salt Lake City	112.4	113.0	112.8	111.6	92.8	92.2	−.5	−.3	+21.2
San Francisco	126.3	126.1	126.5	125.7	108.9	108.9	+.2	−.1	+16.0
Seattle	120.8	120.1	122.4	121.7	103.8	102.9	+.6	−1.3	+16.4

Retail Food Prices 1913 to May 1935

ALTHOUGH current food prices, with an increase of 14.4 percent since May 1934, have reached the level of April 1931, they are still 21 percent lower than the average for 1929. Due to the recovery of cereal prices during the summer of 1933 the cereal group is near the 1929 level and 11 percent above that of 4 years ago, May 1931. Meat prices, which have been increasing rapidly since December 1934, are still 17 percent lower than in 1929 but 5 percent above May 1931. The dairy products and other food groups, while showing a general upward trend since the early part of 1933, are 2 percent lower than the May 1931 level and 27 percent lower than the average for 1929. Index numbers of the average retail cost of food in the principal cities of the country from 1913 to date are shown in table 5 by commodity groups.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups—cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in 51 large cities combined from January 15, 1929, to May 21, 1935, inclusive.

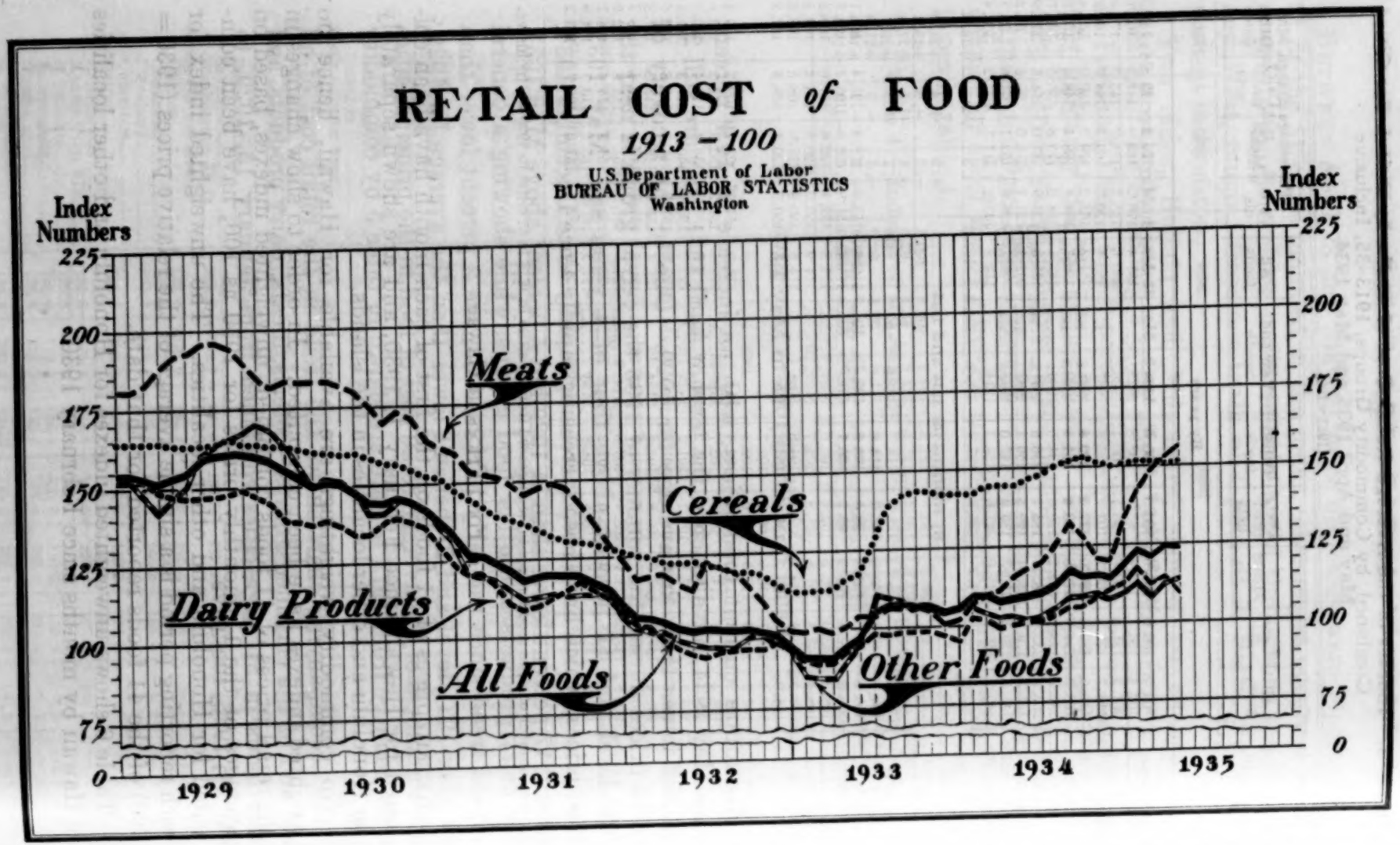

RETAIL COST of FOOD
1913 – 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
Meats
Cereals
Dairy Products
All Foods
Other Foods
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities [1] Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1913–35, Inclusive

[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
By years											
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	1934	110.8	147.9	117.1	102.2	105.4
By months for 1934 and 1935											
1934						1934—Con.					
Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6						
Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8	Oct. 9	115.6	152.0	128.4	105.4	108.1
Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7	Oct. 23	115.4	151.8	126.4	105.4	108.8
Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5	Nov. 6	115.3	152.1	122.6	107.6	109.0
Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7	Nov. 20	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8	Dec. 4	114.6	150.9	119.9	108.5	108.8
Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1	Dec. 18	114.3	150.9	120.1	108.8	107.2
Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7						
Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1	1935					
May 8	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4	Jan. 2	115.9	151.1	123.7	109.7	109.3
May 22	108.4	144.4	114.3	99.9	102.7	Jan. 15	118.5	151.2	132.3	112.3	109.6
June 5	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2	Jan. 29	119.8	151.3	135.4	114.4	110.1
June 19	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2	Feb. 12	122.0	150.9	140.1	117.3	111.8
July 3	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2	Feb. 26	122.3	151.0	144.0	116.8	110.6
July 17	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4	Mar. 12	121.7	151.1	149.6	113.3	107.8
July 31	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9	Mar. 26	121.7	151.3	149.8	112.4	108.3
Aug. 14	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8	Apr. 9	124.1	151.3	151.7	115.8	112.0
Aug. 28	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2	Apr. 23	125.2	151.1	154.3	114.4	114.7
Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8	May 7	124.5	151.2	155.1	110.7	114.9
Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7	May 21	124.0	152.3	157.0	108.7	113.2

[1] The number of cities used for this table increased from 39 cities in 1913 to 51 cities in 1920–35, inclusive.

Food Prices in Hawaii

RETAIL prices of 41 foods on the first of each month have been collected for Hawaii since February 1, 1930, and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

No commodity weightings are available for Hawaii, hence no weighted indexes have been computed. In order to show changes in the retail prices of 41 foods combined, unweighted indexes, based on averages of the 11 monthly prices for 1930 as 100, have been computed for Honolulu and other localities. The unweighted index for each reporting period is a simple average of the relative prices (1930=100) of the 41 foods reported for that date.

Table 6 shows unweighted indexes for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii by months since February 1930.

Table 6.—Unweighted Indexes of Average Retail Prices of 41 Foods in Hawaii May 1, 1935, to Feb. 1, 1930, Inclusive

[1930=100]

Month	Honolulu						Other localities					
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
January	81.34	77.73	74.41	87.06	96.20	.....	80.20	77.93	73.76	86.05	95.01	.....
February	83.48	77.67	73.07	85.94	94.45	101.13	79.70	77.33	71.63	85.53	93.68	101.12
March	85.24	79.71	72.32	86.00	93.29	100.93	82.17	77.95	70.18	84.54	92.97	100.78
April	86.91	80.49	72.77	85.11	91.28	101.01	84.16	78.02	69.87	84.76	91.84	101.89
May	89.31	80.13	73.30	83.09	91.65	101.58	85.34	78.05	71.09	83.47	91.55	102.31
June	.....	80.49	73.69	81.75	90.99	101.46	.....	77.87	72.12	81.97	91.79	101.97
July	.....	81.07	74.66	77.96	90.57	100.39	.....	77.56	73.12	77.67	90.92	100.99
August	.....	80.60	76.76	76.97	90.81	99.71	.....	78.94	75.67	76.37	90.73	99.90
September	.....	81.16	77.10	76.00	89.89	100.07	.....	79.98	77.89	75.98	89.07	99.89
October	.....	81.38	77.79	76.02	89.79	99.40	.....	80.52	78.36	75.68	89.30	97.35
November	.....	81.92	77.65	74.60	89.12	98.71	.....	80.61	77.07	75.00	88.37	97.18
December	.....	81.61	77.71	74.25	88.32	96.88	.....	80.08	75.80	74.29	88.46	95.83

Coal Prices in May 1935

RETAIL prices of coal for May are generally lower than a year ago. The usual seasonal trend shown for April 15 continued downward to May 15, registering decreases of 1.6 percent for bituminous coal in 38 cities, and about 6 percent for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities.

Retail prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are collected from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices are representative of curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Extra charges for handling are not included.

Average prices for bituminous coal of several kinds in 38 cities, combined, and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities, combined, are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative prices.

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined May and April 1935 and May 1934

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100)			Percentage change May 15, 1935, compared with—	
	1935		1934	1935		1934	1935	1934
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Bituminous coal	$8.11	$8.24	$8.13	149.2	151.6	149.5	−1.6	−0.2
Pennsylvania anthracite:								
Stove	11.90	12.67	12.53	154.0	164.0	162.2	−6.1	−5.1
Chestnut	11.70	12.47	12.34	147.8	157.6	155.9	−6.2	−5.2

Prices by Regions and Cities

ALTHOUGH bituminous coal prices as a whole showed a decrease from April 15 to May 15, increases were reported for several cities in each of the bituminous coal consuming areas. Retail prices in each of 38 cities on May 15 and April 15, 1935, and May 15, 1934, are shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

May and April 1935 and May 1934

Regional area, city, and grade and size of coal	1935		1934
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
North Atlantic:			
Pittsburgh:			
Prepared sizes	$4.27	$4.20	$4.64
South Atlantic:			
Atlanta:			
Prepared sizes	5.98	7.02	6.52
Baltimore:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	8.50	9.31	8.94
Run of mine:			
High volatile	7.23	7.24	7.36
Charleston, S. C.:			
Prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	9.92
Jacksonville:			
Prepared sizes	9.66	9.75	10.13
Norfolk:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.19	8.00	8.00
Low volatile	8.00	9.50	8.50
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.13	8.00	7.50
Richmond:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.33	7.67	7.42
Low volatile	8.12	8.87	8.37
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.90	7.75	7.00
Savannah:			
Prepared sizes	[1] 9.62	[1] 9.62	[1] 9.70
Washington, D. C.:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[2] 8.61	[2] 8.94	[2] 8.56
Low volatile	[2] 9.91	[2] 10.38	[2] 10.00
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[2] 8.02	[2] 8.02	[2] 8.02
North Central:			
Chicago:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.10	8.31	7.90
Low volatile	10.25	10.20	9.63
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.86	8.03	7.71
Cincinnati:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	4.96	5.06	5.83
Low volatile	6.63	6.87	7.46
Cleveland:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.05	7.08	6.81
Low volatile	9.21	9.21	8.75
Columbus:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.81	5.85	5.75
Low volatile	7.08	7.06	7.00
Detroit:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.95	7.03	7.17
Low volatile	7.73	7.92	8.52
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.34	7.34	7.98
North Central—Contd.			
Indianapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	$5.90	$6.27	$5.84
Low volatile	7.92	8.41	7.70
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	6.94	7.42	6.88
Kansas City:			
Prepared sizes	5.98	5.94	5.95
Milwaukee:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.89	7.98	7.96
Low volatile	10.14	10.65	10.39
Minneapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.47	10.35	10.31
Low volatile	13.02	12.97	12.78
Omaha:			
Prepared sizes	8.38	8.39	8.59
Peoria:			
Prepared sizes	6.99	6.83	6.57
St. Louis:			
Prepared sizes	5.65	5.87	5.52
St. Paul:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.28	10.17	10.19
Low volatile	13.13	13.12	12.94
Springfield, Ill.:			
Prepared sizes	4.54	4.51	4.09
South Central:			
Birmingham:			
Prepared sizes	5.86	6.02	5.94
Dallas:			
Prepared sizes	10.43	10.25	10.00
Houston:			
Prepared sizes	11.36	11.25	10.80
Little Rock:			
Prepared sizes	8.17	8.11	8.33
Louisville:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	5.43	5.53	5.36
Low volatile	7.28	7.28	7.50
Memphis:			
Prepared sizes	7.16	7.16	7.15
Mobile:			
Prepared sizes	8.29	8.75	7.75
New Orleans:			
Prepared sizes	10.40	10.60	10.10
Western:			
Butte:			
Prepared sizes	9.79	9.77	9.76
Denver:			
Prepared sizes	7.82	7.62	8.07
Los Angeles:			
Prepared sizes	16.78	16.78	16.27
Portland, Oreg.:			
Prepared sizes	12.17	11.74	12.75
Salt Lake City:			
Prepared sizes	7.17	7.17	7.37
San Francisco:			
Prepared sizes	15.04	15.21	15.04
Seattle:			
Prepared sizes	9.88	9.70	9.91

[1] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.
[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail prices of Pennsylvania coal for May showed seasonal reductions in 17 of the 25 cities for which prices are reported. Table 9 shows anthracite prices in each of 31 cities on May 15 and April 15, 1935, and May 15, 1934.

Table 9.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

May and April 1935 and May 1934

Regional area, city, and size of coal	1935		1934
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Pennsylvania anthracite			
North Atlantic:			
Boston:			
Stove	$11.90	$13.36	$13.00
Chestnut	11.90	13.16	12.75
Bridgeport:			
Stove	11.83	11.83	13.00
Chestnut	11.83	11.83	13.00
Buffalo:			
Stove	11.40	11.40	11.85
Chestnut	11.15	11.15	11.60
Fall River:			
Stove	12.75	14.50	13.50
Chestnut	12.50	14.25	13.25
Manchester:			
Stove	14.00	15.50	14.50
Chestnut	14.00	15.50	14.50
Newark:			
Stove	9.75	10.55	11.75
Chestnut	9.50	10.30	11.50
New Haven:			
Stove	12.15	13.25	13.15
Chestnut	12.15	13.25	13.15
New York:			
Stove	10.10	10.10	11.30
Chestnut	9.85	9.84	11.05
Philadelphia:			
Stove	9.15	9.96	11.25
Chestnut	8.99	9.75	11.00
Pittsburgh:			
Stove	12.75	12.75	12.75
Chestnut	12.75	12.75	12.75
Portland, Maine:			
Stove	13.00	13.00	13.75
Chestnut	12.75	12.75	13.50
Providence:			
Stove	13.25	14.75	14.25
Chestnut	12.95	14.50	14.00
Rochester:			
Stove	11.04	11.00	12.73
Chestnut	10.80	10.76	12.48
North Atlantic—Contd.			
Scranton:			
Stove	$7.34	$7.34	$8.06
Chestnut	7.09	7.09	7.81
South Atlantic:			
Baltimore:			
Stove	10.33	11.75	12.25
Chestnut	10.08	11.54	12.00
Norfolk:			
Stove	12.00	13.50	12.50
Chestnut	12.00	13.50	12.50
Richmond:			
Stove	11.50	13.00	12.56
Chestnut	11.50	13.00	12.56
Washington, D. C.:			
Stove	[1] 12.26	[1] 13.65	[1] 13.10
Chestnut	[1] 11.98	[1] 13.37	[1] 12.80
North Central:			
Chicago:			
Stove	13.38	14.11	12.45
Chestnut	13.13	13.86	12.20
Cleveland:			
Stove	13.13	13.08	11.63
Chestnut	12.88	12.83	11.38
Detroit:			
Stove	11.59	12.32	11.59
Chestnut	11.33	12.06	11.59
Milwaukee:			
Stove	12.74	13.55	12.55
Chestnut	12.49	13.30	12.30
Minneapolis:			
Stove	14.95	15.80	14.55
Chestnut	14.70	15.55	14.30
St. Louis:			
Stove	13.56	13.95	13.91
Chestnut	13.31	13.70	13.72
St. Paul:			
Stove	14.95	15.80	14.55
Chestnut	14.50	15.55	14.30
Other anthracite			
North Central:			
Kansas City:			
Arkansas, furnace	$10.50	$10.50	$10.41
stove	11.75	11.75	12.30
South Central:			
Dallas:			
Arkansas, egg	13.25	13.50	13.50
Houston:			
Arkansas, egg	13.83	14.50	14.00
Little Rock:			
Arkansas, egg	10.50	10.50	10.50
Western:			
Denver:			
Colorado, furnace	$15.81	$15.50	$15.50
stove	15.81	15.50	15.50
San Francisco:			
New Mexico, egg	25.63	25.63	25.63
Colorado, egg	25.11	25.11	25.11

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Coal Prices, 1913 to May 1935

RETAIL prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food-price study. Beginning with June 1920 prices have been collected on the 15th of each month.

Table 10 shows for large cities combined average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove, and chestnut sizes, on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1933, and for each month from January 15, 1934, to May 15, 1935.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to May 15, 1935, inclusive.

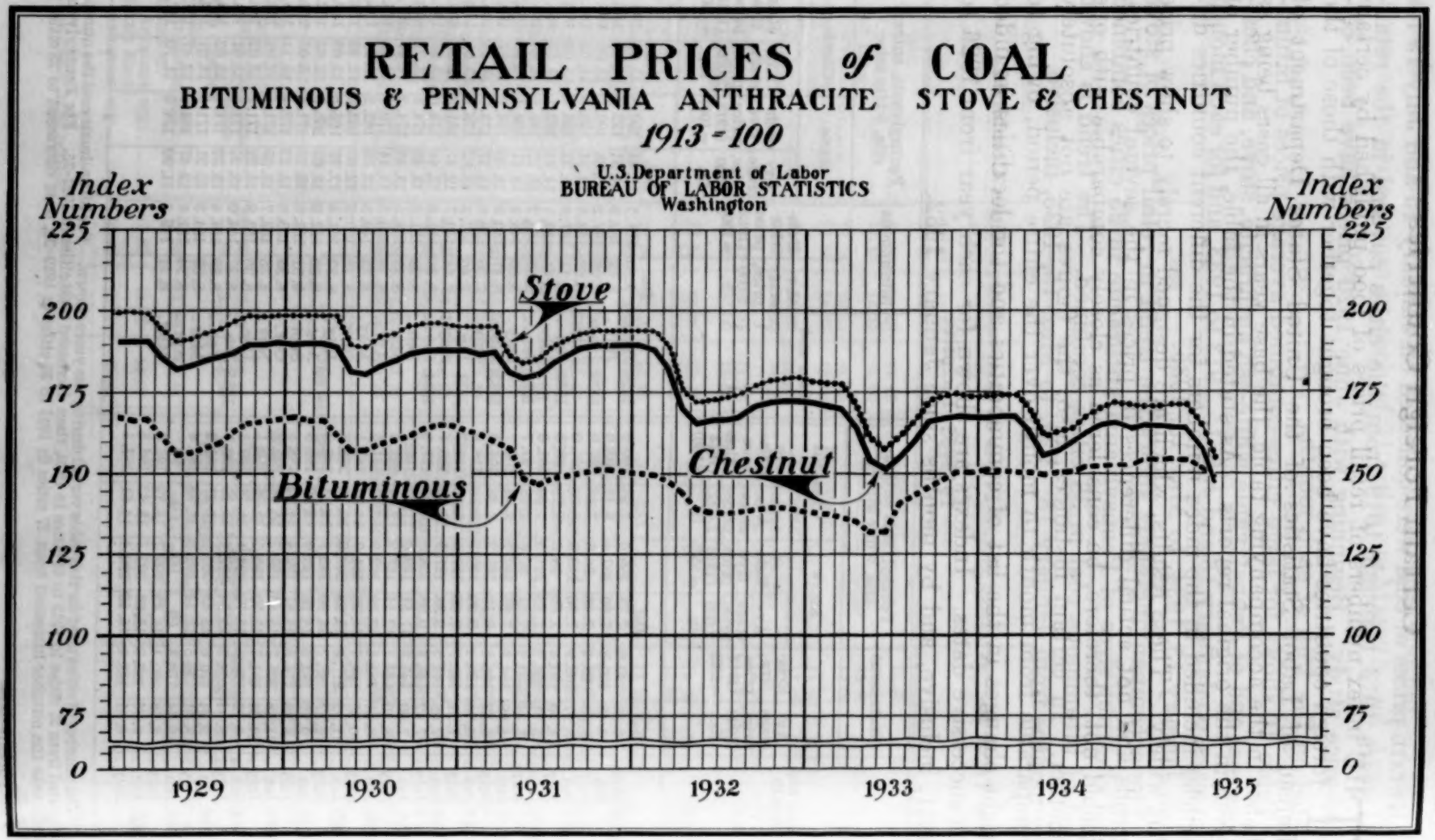
Table 10.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1]

1913–35, Inclusive

Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—				Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania, anthracite, white ash—			
			Stove		Chestnut					Stove		Chestnut	
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)		Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*			*Dol.*		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	5.43	100.0	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0	1928: Jan.	9.30	171.1	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6
Jan.	5.48	100.8	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	July	8.69	159.9	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9
July	5.39	99.2	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	1929: Jan.	9.09	167.2	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3
1914: Jan.	5.97	109.9	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	July	8.62	158.6	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8
July	5.46	100.6	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	1930: Jan.	9.11	167.6	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5
1915: Jan.	5.71	105.2	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0	July	8.65	159.1	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6
July	5.44	100.1	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	1931: Jan.	8.87	163.2	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1
1916: Jan.	5.69	104.8	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	July	8.09	148.9	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3
July	5.52	101.6	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	1932: Jan.	8.17	150.3	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1
1917: Jan.	6.96	128.1	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	July	7.50	138.0	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2
July	7.21	132.7	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	1933: Jan.	7.46	137.3	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9
1918: Jan.	7.68	141.3	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	July	7.64	140.7	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0
July	7.92	145.8	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	1934: Jan.	8.24	151.6	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4
1919: Jan.	7.90	145.3	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	Feb.	8.22	151.3	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7
July	8.10	149.1	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	Mar.	8.23	151.5	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6
1920: Jan.	8.81	162.1	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	Apr.	8.18	150.5	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5
July	10.55	194.1	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	May	8.13	149.5	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9
1921: Jan.	11.82	217.6	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	June	8.18	150.5	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7
July	10.47	192.7	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	July	8.23	151.5	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2
1922: Jan.	9.89	182.0	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	Aug.	8.30	152.6	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1
July	9.49	174.6	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	Sept.	8.31	153.0	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9
1923: Jan.	11.18	205.7	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	Oct.	8.35	153.6	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7
July	10.04	184.7	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	Nov.	8.35	153.7	13.25	171.6	13.04	164.8
1924: Jan.	9.75	179.5	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	Dec.	8.36	153.8	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.94	164.5	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	1935: Jan.	8.37	154.0	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4
1925: Jan.	9.24	170.0	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	Feb.	8.39	154.4	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
July	8.61	158.5	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	Mar.	8.39	154.3	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4
1926: Jan.	9.74	179.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	Apr.	8.24	151.6	12.67	164.0	12.47	157.6
July	8.70	160.1	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	May	8.11	149.2	11.90	154.0	11.70	147.8
1927: Jan.	9.96	183.3	15.66	202.7	15.42	194.8							
July	8.91	163.9	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1							

[1] The number of cities used for this table varied during the years shown. For bituminous coal the number increased from 27 cities in 1913 to 45 cities in 1920, then decreased to 38 cities in 1923–35. For Pennsylvania anthracite the number increased from 27 cities in 1915 to 39 cities in 1919–20, then decreased to 25 cities in 1934–35.

[2] Insufficient data.


RETAIL PRICES of COAL
BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT
1913 - 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
Stove
Chestnut
Bituminous
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries have been brought together with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the accompanying table, the base years in all cases being as given in the original reports. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in prices in the several countries, should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates. Indexes are shown for each year from 1926 to 1931, inclusive, and by months since January 1932.

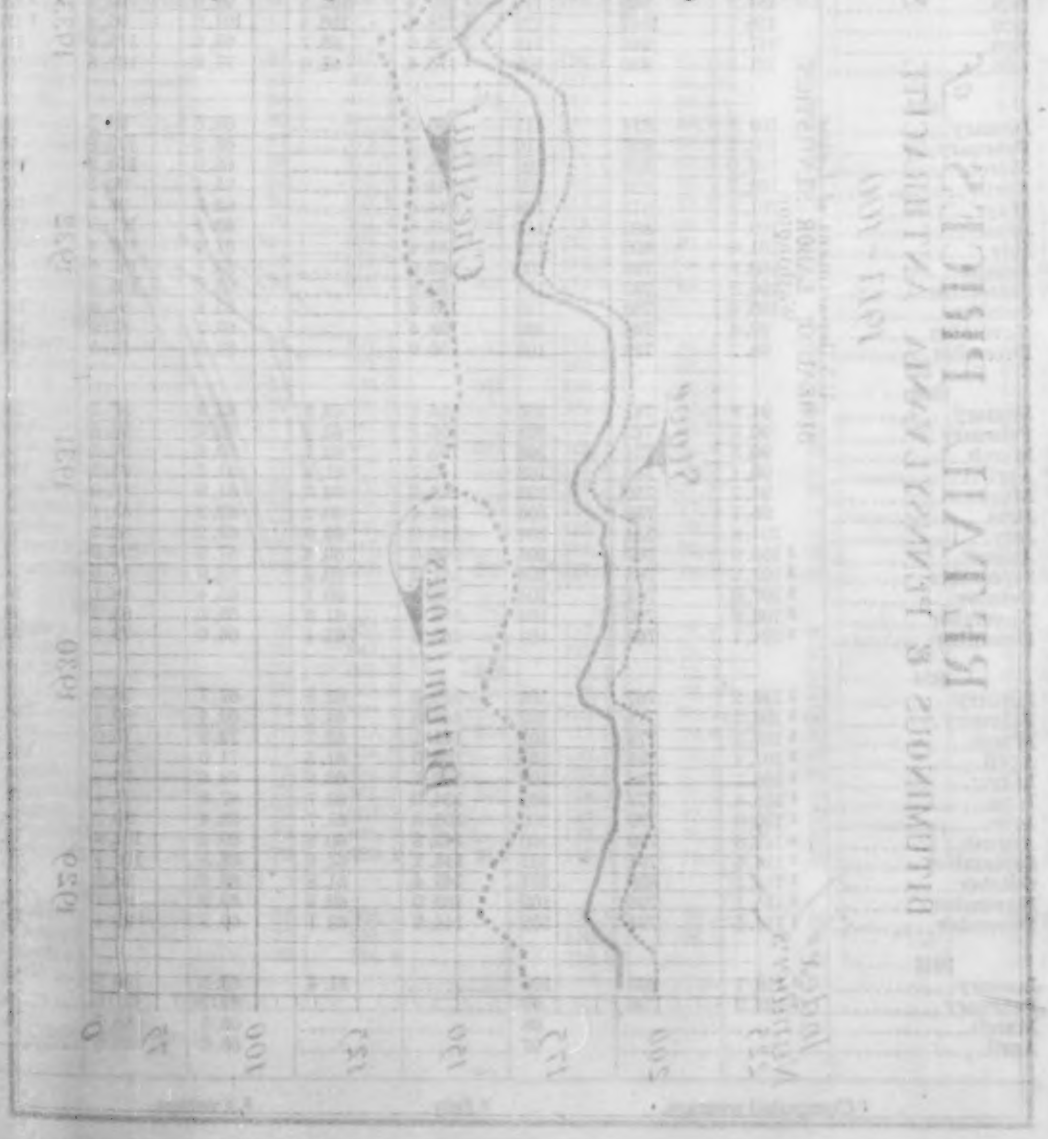


Table 11.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities	51	30	Vienna	59	12	69	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included	42 foods	46 foods and groceries	18 foods	33 foods	35 foods	46 foods	24 foods	35 foods
Base=100	1913	1923–27 (1000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1926	1926	July 1914
1926	160.6	1027	116	[1] 170.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	[2] 117.8
1927	155.4	1004	119	[1] 207.5	97.8	98.1	106.7	[2] 126.2
1928	154.3	989	119	[1] 207.4	102.5	98.6	92.1	[2] 125.5
1929	156.7	1047	122	[1] 218.4	106.4	101.0	98.4	[2] 123.1
1930	147.1	946	118	[1] 208.6	86.7	98.6	118.8	114.3
1931	121.3	830	108	[1] 176.4	68.0	77.3	107.5	104.2
1932								
January	109.3	814	111	156.5	----------	69.6	98.2	98.0
February	105.3	829	110	151.3	----------	66.5	122.8	95.6
March	105.0	825	109	148.2	----------	66.0	114.2	100.1
April	103.7	824	107	144.3	----------	65.4	99.1	97.3
May	101.3	812	108	144.8	----------	62.9	98.4	100.8
June	100.1	803	113	143.8	----------	62.1	107.3	101.4
July	101.0	800	110	144.4	----------	61.4	101.4	97.5
August	100.8	796	109	142.9	----------	63.5	103.6	94.4
September	100.3	792	110	150.8	----------	63.0	102.6	97.6
October	100.4	786	110	155.4	----------	63.6	94.9	100.0
November	99.4	764	109	159.4	----------	63.9	87.9	102.3
December	98.7	759	109	156.9	----------	64.0	84.5	102.3
1933								
January	94.8	747	106	154.4	62.9	62.8	87.3	100.4
February	90.9	742	103	156.1	63.3	60.6	94.8	99.3
March	90.5	734	103	150.4	63.1	60.4	92.3	94.9
April	90.4	746	103	147.7	61.8	61.3	85.2	94.1
May	93.7	750	103	143.0	60.6	61.9	86.0	96.8
June	96.7	759	106	143.4	60.2	62.2	84.1	98.8
July	104.8	754	104	144.0	60.9	63.2	86.3	96.8
August	[3] 106.9	767	104	146.6	60.4	67.8	90.0	95.2
September	[3] 107.2	768	104	151.2	60.4	65.9	88.0	94.2
October	[3] 107.0	764	104	153.3	60.7	65.4	88.1	94.2
November	[3] 106.8	750	104	153.6	61.6	65.8	83.2	94.6
December	[3] 104.7	769	104	153.6	62.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
1934								
January	[3] 105.2	767	104	150.3	62.8	67.7	78.0	92.9
February	[3] 108.2	771	102	146.8	64.0	69.4	80.4	91.3
March	[3] 108.3	774	101	141.1	62.7	72.9	75.0	75.9
April	[3] 107.4	791	101	136.5	61.5	71.0	74.2	75.5
May	[3] 108.3	798	100	132.1	60.9	68.6	74.4	76.8
June	[3] 108.8	777	102	134.0	60.7	67.6	75.4	79.6
July	[3] 110.0	779	100	136.8	61.7	68.4	90.2	79.6
August	[3] 113.6	789	100	143.3	60.8	69.3	102.8	78.9
September	[3] 116.6	791	101	146.1	61.0	68.8	106.7	77.1
October	[3] 115.5	805	101	149.4	61.8	69.4	98.9	77.1
November	[3] 115.1	795	102	150.0	62.1	69.9	89.7	76.1
December	[3] 114.5	794	100	144.0	62.1	69.3	90.4	75.8
1935								
January	[3] 118.1	800	100	----------	61.4	68.8	90.8	75.5
February	[3] 122.2	798	99	----------	----------	69.2	91.0	76.2
March	----------	----------	98	----------	----------	69.5	85.7	76.7
April	----------	----------	97	----------	----------	68.6	88.6	----------

[1] Computed average. [2] July. [3] Average.

Table 11.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Office Provincial of Economy
Number of localities	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities included	52 foods	14 foods	Foods	24 foods	12 foods	17 foods	29 foods	18 foods
Base=100	1913	January-June 1914	January-June 1914	October 1913-July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914	January-June 1914
1926	118	1107.8	[1] 529	144.4	113.3	[1] 152	179	654.7
1927	112	1115.1	[1] 536	151.9	124.8	[1] 151	170	558.7
1928	120	1150.2	[1] 539	153.0	127.7	[1] 144	169	517.0
1929	126	1123.5	[1] 584	155.7	124.1	[1] 146	169	542.8
1930	103	971.2	[1] 609	145.7	105.1	[1] 134	160	519.3
1931	90	869.0	[1] 611	131.0	96.2	[1] 102	147	451.9
1932								
January	81	915.8	----	120.4	91.8	103	----	431.2
February	81	908.3	----	117.4	89.9	102	151	432.5
March	83	911.2	561	117.3	89.8	103	----	445.6
April	83	886.3	----	115.9	89.9	99	----	450.4
May	81	875.7	----	115.2	93.4	99	144	441.8
June	80	871.0	567	115.6	93.3	99	----	438.0
July	83	885.7	----	116.2	92.1	102	----	426.8
August	80	897.8	----	114.5	93.8	102	134	411.1
September	79	891.4	534	113.6	92.9	101	----	409.7
October	77	894.5	----	113.3	92.0	102	----	423.4
November	76	919.8	----	113.3	88.4	103	135	428.0
December	75	910.2	531	112.9	86.7	103	----	433.9
1933								
January	75	894.1	----	111.3	86.5	101	----	426.1
February	74	883.5	----	110.3	86.2	98	130	422.8
March	75	869.8	542	109.4	86.1	98	----	416.6
April	73	868.0	----	109.5	85.5	93	----	405.1
May	74	867.8	----	112.8	84.7	91	126	398.3
June	74	881.7	532	113.7	84.4	95	----	402.8
July	77	907.1	----	113.5	79.2	95	----	402.4
August	81	919.9	----	113.4	77.8	94	129	391.2
September	81	920.1	530	114.4	77.3	94	----	401.5
October	77	923.2	----	115.9	73.7	91	----	405.1
November	78	911.0	----	117.1	72.2	92	140	400.5
December	79	881.2	548	117.8	74.3	88	----	408.9
1934								
January	78	853.4	----	117.6	74.8	86	----	421.9
February	79	843.1	----	117.2	76.1	85	133	407.9
March	78	865.3	548	116.5	75.7	84	----	406.8
April	79	853.8	----	116.4	76.1	83	----	404.8
May	79	850.5	----	116.1	80.2	83	129	341.7
June	77	852.0	544	117.8	79.6	85	----	383.8
July	77	854.6	----	120.0	77.2	87	----	383.5
August	75	884.2	----	120.7	77.9	87	134	376.7
September	73	885.7	525	119.2	77.9	90	----	377.8
October	72	903.3	----	119.3	77.7	91	----	381.0
November	72	941.7	----	119.5	76.0	92	143	386.7
December	72	922.1	516	119.1	75.7	90	----	390.5
1935								
January	74	908.3	----	119.4	75.8	88	----	396.8
February	77	893.8	----	119.5	76.9	90	136	389.9
March	76	884.6	----	118.8	----	89	----	389.8
April	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

[1] Computed average.

Table 11.—Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Computing agency	Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Number of localities	Amsterdam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities included	15 foods	58 foods	89 foods	25 foods	20 foods	43 foods	28 foods	14 foods
Base=100	1911–13	1926–30 (1000)	July 1914	1928	1914 (1000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926	[1] 161.3	1026	[2] 198	----------	[1] 1178	[1] 158	160	164
1927	[1] 163.0	983	[2] 175	102.0	[1] 1185	[1] 152	158	160
1928	[1] 166.4	1004	168	100.0	[1] 1169	[1] 154	157	157
1929	[1] 162.4	1013	158	97.0	[1] 1153	[1] 150	156	154
1930	[1] 150.2	974	152	83.7	[1] 1101	[1] 140	152	145
1931	[1] 135.8	844	139	73.9	[1] 1049	[1] 131	141	130
1932								
January	----------	827	135	66.3	990	127	132	131
February	----------	810	135	66.5	992	----------	129	131
March	118.8	792	135	65.8	993	----------	128	129
April	----------	797	134	69.6	987	125	128	126
May	----------	787	133	72.9	981	----------	126	125
June	119.2	778	133	69.5	963	----------	125	123
July	----------	761	134	64.4	944	124	124	125
August	----------	761	133	63.0	933	----------	123	123
September	119.7	758	134	62.1	927	----------	122	123
October	----------	765	133	60.4	927	125	123	125
November	----------	745	134	59.9	928	----------	122	125
December	119.2	713	132	57.9	926	----------	120	125
1933								
January	----------	707	130	57.4	931	123	118	123
February	----------	727	130	58.6	938	----------	117	122
March	115.5	712	130	60.0	950	----------	116	119
April	----------	714	130	60.4	966	119	116	115
May	----------	727	130	60.0	976	----------	116	114
June	116.5	723	130	59.5	989	----------	116	114
July	----------	732	132	60.4	980	120	116	118
August	----------	741	133	55.3	971	----------	116	119
September	121.1	746	132	56.0	987	----------	117	122
October	----------	753	132	55.9	1029	123	117	123
November	----------	751	130	55.9	1052	----------	117	126
December	128.3	750	129	56.5	1050	----------	117	126
1934								
January	----------	750	128	54.8	1035	120	117	124
February	----------	763	128	55.3	1038	----------	116	122
March	125.5	769	128	54.6	1038	----------	115	120
April	----------	777	130	55.0	1054	120	115	118
May	----------	780	130	52.6	1055	----------	115	116
June	123.1	778	132	51.2	1041	----------	115	117
July	----------	780	133	51.5	1032	123	115	122
August	----------	774	136	52.1	1035	----------	114	123
September	123.6	771	135	51.4	1027	----------	114	126
October	----------	771	135	51.4	1039	125	114	125
November	----------	780	134	49.4	1028	----------	115	127
December	122.3	792	134	48.6	1021	----------	114	127
1935								
January	----------	----------	133	48.9	1021	124	113	125
February	----------	----------	134	48.0	----------	----------	112	124
March	----------	----------	135	47.7	----------	----------	112	122
April	----------	----------	----------	47.2	----------	126	----------	119

[1] Computed average [2] July.

Retail Prices in Puerto Rico, Second Half of 1934

RETAIL prices of food in Puerto Rico in the last 6 months of 1934 are tabulated in the annual report of the commissioner of labor of that Island for the fiscal year 1933–34, from which publication the following figures are taken.[1]

Average Retail Prices of Food in Puerto Rico, Second Half of 1934

Article	Unit	Price	Article	Unit	Price
		Cents			*Cents*
Annato, achiote	Pound	13.0	Oil, mixed	Quart	44.8
Bananas, large	100	49.1	Oil, olive	do	60.5
Bananas, small	100	27.6	Okra	Dozen	10.0
Beans, Mexican	Pound	7.9	Onions	Pound	5.2
Beans, red	do	6.3	Oranges, sour	1	1.0
Beans, string	do	6.0	Oranges, sweet	1	1.5
Beans, white	do	6.2	Peas, black-eyed	Pound	5.4
Beef	do	13.9	Peas, pigeon, dry	do	3.9
Bread	do	7.3	Peas, pigeon, fresh	do	4.3
Butter	do	38.0	Peppers	1	1.0
Cabbage	do	6.0	Plantain	100	260.0
Carrots	do	6.0	Pork	Pound	15.8
Charcoal	5-gal. can	11.4	Pork, salt	do	10.0
Chicken meat	Pound	38.0	Potatoes, Irish	do	2.4
Coconuts, dry	1	3.0	Potatoes, sweet	do	1.5
Codfish	Pound	8.4	Rice, broken	do	3.7
Coffee, best grade	do	28.0	Rice, 50 percent	do	4.2
Coffee, second grade	do	24.0	Rice flour	do	6.0
Corn	do	2.7	Rice, whole	do	4.9
Cornmeal	do	3.0	Salmon	Can	12.0
Dates	Can	18.0	Salt	Bag	3.0
Eggs	1	2.4	Soap	Pound	5.2
Flour, wheat	Pound	4.3	Soup meat	do	10.0
Garlic	Head	1.0	Starch	do	4.9
Guava paste	Pound	16.0	Strawberries	Package	35.0
Ham	do	17.3	Sugar, best grade	Pound	5.0
Lard, mixed	do	8.5	Sugar, second grade	do	3.9
Lard, pure	do	9.4	Sugar, third grade	do	3.0
Lettuce	Head	5.0	Tania (*Yautia*)	do	2.3
"Malanga"	Pound	1.4	Tomatoes	do	2.9
Milk, condensed	Can	18.3	Vermicelli	do	8.7
Milk, evaporated	4-oz. can	4.3	Yam	do	2.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6			

[1] Puerto Rico. Department of Labor. Annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1933–34, San Juan, 1935, p. 166.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in May 1935

WHOLESALE commodity prices in May registered a fractional advance. The composite index, with an increase of 0.1 percent in comparison with the preceding month, stood at 80.2 percent of the 1926 average.

The May rise in wholesale prices brought the index to the highest monthly average since November 1930. The current level is 8.8 percent higher than in the corresponding month of last year and 28 percent above the level of May 1933.

Higher average prices in May were reported for farm products, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs. Two groups, foods and house-furnishing goods, registered decreases and the miscellaneous commodities group was unchanged from the April level.

Table 1.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from April to May 1935

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities	171	136	477
Farm products	30	30	7
Foods	25	55	42
Hides and leather products	15	3	23
Textile products	38	13	61
Fuel and lighting materials	8	9	7
Metals and metal products	13	4	113
Building materials	16	9	61
Chemicals and drugs	13	4	72
House-furnishing goods	1	0	60
Miscellaneous commodities	12	9	31

The raw-materials group, which includes basic farm products, hides and skins, raw silk, hemp, jute, sisal, crude petroleum, scrap steel, crude rubber, and similar commodities, advanced fractionally, and for May was 19 percent above a year ago. The large group of finished products, which includes more than 500 manufactured articles, registered a minor increase during May, and is now about 6 percent above the May 1934 level.

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
Finished Products
All Commodities
Semimanufactured
Raw Material

WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
Farm Products
Commodities less Farm & Food
Non-Agricultural
All Commodities
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

The index for the group of semimanufactured articles, covering such items as raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, and pig iron, shows an increase of 1.7 percent over April. Compared with the corresponding month of last year the index for this group shows a decrease of 0.3 percent.

For the first time since July 1934 an advance was recorded in the monthly index for the group of "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods." The increase in May was 0.5 percent, and brings the index to 77.6 percent of the 1926 level. In spite of this advance, the average for the group is still 1.6 percent below that of May 1934. The larger group of nonagricultural commodities also advanced slightly. The May index, 80, is 4.4 percent above a year ago.

Influenced by sharp advances in hides, skins, and leather, the hides and leather products group increased 2.3 percent. The subgroup of "Other leather products" decreased slightly, and the price of shoes remained unchanged.

Metals and metal products, which have shown very little fluctuation during the past 10 months, rose 0.8 percent in May, due to strengthening prices of certain iron and steel items, motor vehicles, pig lead, lead pipe, bar silver, pig tin, and pig zinc. Average prices of agricultural implements and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady.

Pronounced advances in average prices of petroleum products and smaller increases in bituminous coal more than counterbalanced the seasonal drop in anthracite and lower average prices of electricity and gas, with the result that the group of fuel and lighting materials advanced 0.4 percent.

The index for the building-materials group partially recovered the April loss and rose to 84.8 percent of the 1926 average. The subgroups of paint and paint materials and other building materials were higher. The subgroups of lumber and brick and tile were lower, and cement and structural steel showed no change.

For the first time during the current year textile products, with an index of 69.4, registered an increase. Advances of over 1 percent in cotton goods and other textile products, including burlap, jute, and hemp, and a minor increase in woolen and worsted goods were responsible for this rise. Knit goods, on the other hand, were lower by nearly 2 percent, and clothing and silk and rayon were unchanged.

The index for farm products stood at 80.6 in May. This represents an increase of 0.2 percent over the previous month and was due to advancing prices of livestock and poultry and other farm products, including cotton, eggs, apples, hops, tobacco, onions, sweetpotatoes, and wool. Grains, on the contrary, were lower than in April by more than 5 percent. Individual farm products for which lower prices

were reported were barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat, steers, lemons, oranges, hay, fresh milk at Chicago, seeds, dried beans, and white potatoes. The farm products index for May is 35 percent above a year ago, when the index was 59.6, and over 60 percent above 2 years ago, when the index was 50.2.

Weakening prices of fertilizer materials, in the group of chemicals and drugs, were offset by strengthening prices of chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, and mixed fertilizers, with the result that the group as a whole advanced 0.2 percent.

During May wholesale food prices dropped 0.5 percent because of a decrease of 8.5 percent in butter, cheese, and milk; 1.5 percent in fruits and vegetables; and 1.1 percent in cereal products. These declines were in a large measure seasonal. Meats, on the other hand, were up 2.9 percent, and the subgroup of "Other foods", including canned red salmon, glucose, lard, peanut butter, salt, raw and granulated sugar, edible tallow, and cottonseed oil, advanced 2 percent. Lower prices were reported for butter, cheese, oatmeal, flour, cornmeal, canned and dried apricots and peaches, raisins, prunes, canned tomatoes, fresh beef at Chicago, lamb, mutton, mess pork, cocoa beans, coffee, oleo oil, pepper, cornstarch, and most vegetable oils. The food index for May, 84.1, is 25 percent above a year ago and more than 41 percent higher than 2 years ago, when the indexes were 67.1 and 59.4 respectively.

The index for the group of house-furnishing goods decreased slightly because of lower prices for furnishings. Average prices of furniture were stationary.

In the group of miscellaneous commodities higher prices for cattle feed, crude rubber, and certain other miscellaneous commodities were counterbalanced by lower prices for tires, tubes, paper, and pulp. The index for the group remained at 68.7 percent of the 1926 average.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is composed of 784 price series, weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets, and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for May 1935 in comparison with April 1935 and May of the past 6 years are given in the accompanying table.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	May 1935	April 1935	May 1934	May 1933	May 1932	May 1931	May 1930	May 1929
All commodities	80.2	80.1	73.7	62.7	64.4	73.2	88.8	94.7
Farm products	80.6	80.4	59.6	50.2	46.6	67.1	93.0	102.2
Grains	83.2	87.9	63.9	52.8	42.6	59.6	82.1	88.2
Livestock and poultry	87.6	85.9	47.8	46.8	44.4	64.1	93.2	110.0
Other farm products	75.0	74.5	65.0	51.8	49.6	71.5	96.5	101.7
Foods	84.1	84.5	67.1	59.4	59.3	73.8	92.2	98.0
Butter, cheese, and milk	77.7	84.9	67.1	58.8	59.6	78.1	92.3	104.2
Cereal products	92.3	93.3	87.3	69.3	68.1	74.6	84.0	84.4
Fruits and vegetables	66.3	67.3	68.2	58.8	61.5	76.1	109.4	89.2
Meats	97.0	94.3	60.0	52.3	56.5	74.4	101.3	111.5
Other foods	77.7	76.2	60.8	60.4	54.9	67.9	79.7	90.8
Hides and leather products	88.3	86.3	87.9	76.9	72.5	87.6	102.6	106.7
Boots and shoes	97.2	97.2	98.5	83.6	88.4	94.8	103.7	106.2
Hides and skins	76.1	71.2	73.5	67.3	35.7	62.6	96.8	104.7
Leather	79.6	74.9	76.3	68.3	60.6	88.1	104.2	110.7
Other leather products	84.4	84.6	86.8	77.2	97.9	101.4	105.7	105.4
Textile products	69.4	69.2	73.6	55.9	54.3	67.4	83.4	90.7
Clothing	78.5	78.5	82.7	61.9	62.9	76.9	87.2	90.1
Cotton goods	82.7	81.8	86.3	57.9	52.9	69.2	89.0	98.5
Knit goods	60.4	61.6	65.3	48.0	50.5	60.7	83.6	89.9
Silk and rayon	27.6	27.6	26.5	29.1	29.1	41.4	68.1	80.9
Woolen and worsted goods	73.5	73.1	81.0	61.5	58.3	68.5	80.0	89.2
Other textile products	68.2	67.5	77.3	70.7	67.2	76.7	87.6	93.2
Fuel and lighting materials	73.1	72.8	72.5	60.4	70.7	65.3	80.3	82.5
Anthracite	73.0	75.5	75.7	78.5	85.6	87.5	86.7	87.4
Bituminous coal	95.7	95.4	94.6	78.3	82.0	83.9	88.5	89.2
Coke	88.7	88.7	84.5	75.2	77.1	83.7	84.0	84.7
Electricity	[1]	87.8	88.9	94.6	106.1	98.0	98.4	93.1
Gas	[1]	88.0	94.6	99.5	103.0	99.0	97.9	93.4
Petroleum products	52.2	51.0	50.7	31.2	47.2	35.9	66.5	72.5
Metals and metal products	86.6	85.9	89.1	77.7	80.1	85.0	93.5	101.2
Agricultural implements	93.6	93.6	91.1	83.0	84.9	94.3	94.6	99.0
Iron and steel	86.6	86.0	90.2	75.2	80.0	83.8	90.1	95.6
Motor vehicles	94.4	93.6	97.3	90.4	93.8	94.5	102.6	107.8
Nonferrous metals	69.2	68.2	68.1	56.6	48.3	63.3	82.3	105.5
Plumbing and heating	67.1	67.1	75.0	61.3	64.4	86.6	96.2	96.0
Building materials	84.8	84.6	87.3	71.4	71.5	80.0	92.4	95.5
Brick and tile	89.3	89.7	91.2	75.2	77.4	83.7	90.6	95.3
Cement	94.9	94.9	89.4	81.8	75.0	79.7	92.2	94.6
Lumber	79.8	79.9	85.9	59.6	59.5	69.4	89.6	94.2
Paint and paint materials	79.9	79.2	80.3	70.7	73.9	80.2	92.8	92.3
Plumbing and heating	67.1	67.1	75.0	61.3	64.4	86.6	96.2	96.0
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	94.5	81.7	81.7	84.3	91.9	99.6
Other building materials	89.8	89.4	92.0	78.8	78.2	86.3	94.5	97.5
Chemicals and drugs	81.2	81.0	75.4	73.2	73.6	80.5	90.2	94.1
Chemicals	87.5	87.2	78.6	80.9	79.1	83.9	95.3	98.4
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	74.2	73.8	72.8	55.0	58.7	63.2	68.5	71.6
Fertilizer materials	65.9	66.0	66.4	66.8	69.4	80.5	86.5	94.1
Mixed fertilizers	73.1	72.9	73.2	63.1	69.0	82.8	93.6	96.7
House-furnishing goods	80.6	80.7	82.0	71.7	74.8	86.8	93.5	94.0
Furnishings	84.1	84.2	84.1	72.0	75.5	83.6	92.4	93.8
Furniture	77.1	77.1	80.1	71.6	74.1	90.4	94.6	94.3
Miscellaneous	68.7	68.7	69.8	58.9	64.4	70.5	80.4	82.0
Automobile tires and tubes	45.0	46.3	44.6	37.6	39.2	46.9	53.0	54.5
Cattle feed	107.0	104.9	72.5	54.4	45.9	67.9	110.3	101.6
Paper and pulp	80.0	80.4	83.7	70.7	76.5	81.5	86.6	89.3
Rubber, crude	24.9	23.7	27.7	10.2	6.7	13.7	29.2	44.9
Other miscellaneous	79.4	79.0	83.6	74.0	84.6	88.5	98.5	98.3
Raw materials	77.6	77.5	65.1	53.7	53.9	66.5	87.8	95.3
Semimanufactured articles	73.5	72.3	73.7	61.3	58.1	69.8	83.1	93.0
Finished products	82.4	82.3	77.8	67.2	70.3	76.9	90.1	94.6
Nonagricultural commodities	80.0	79.9	76.6	65.4	68.1	74.5	87.9	93.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.6	77.2	78.9	66.5	70.4	75.1	87.3	91.5

[1] Data not yet available.

Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar, May 1935

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to May 1935 are shown in table 5. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in May 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 80.2. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01247 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.247. Table 3 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.247 in May 1935 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of last year are given in table 3.

Table 3.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Groups and subgroups	May 1935	April 1935	May 1934
All commodities	$1.247	$1.248	$1.357
Farm products	1.241	1.244	1.678
Grains	1.202	1.138	1.565
Livestock and poultry	1.142	1.164	2.092
Other farm products	1.333	1.342	1.538
Foods	1.189	1.183	1.490
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.287	1.178	1.490
Cereal products	1.083	1.072	1.145
Fruits and vegetables	1.508	1.486	1.466
Meats	1.031	1.060	1.667
Other foods	1.287	1.312	1.645
Hides and leather products	1.133	1.159	1.138
Boots and shoes	1.029	1.029	1.015
Hides and skins	1.314	1.404	1.361
Leather	1.256	1.335	1.311
Other leather products	1.185	1.182	1.152
Textile products	1.441	1.445	1.359
Clothing	1.274	1.274	1.209
Cotton goods	1.209	1.222	1.159
Knit goods	1.656	1.623	1.531
Silk and rayon	3.623	3.623	3.774
Woolen and worsted goods	1.361	1.368	1.235
Other textile products	1.466	1.481	1.294
Fuel and lighting materials	1.368	1.374	1.379
Anthracite	1.370	1.325	1.321
Bituminous coal	1.045	1.048	1.057
Coke	1.127	1.127	1.183
Electricity	(1)	1.139	1.125
Gas	(1)	1.136	1.057
Petroleum products	1.916	1.961	1.972
Metals and metal products	1.155	1.164	1.122
Agricultural implements	1.068	1.068	1.098
Iron and steel	1.155	1.163	1.109
Motor vehicles	1.059	1.068	1.028
Nonferrous metals	1.445	1.466	1.468
Plumbing and heating	1.490	1.490	1.333
Building materials	1.179	1.182	1.145
Brick and tile	1.120	1.115	1.096
Cement	1.054	1.054	1.119
Lumber	1.253	1.252	1.164
Paint and paint materials	1.252	1.263	1.245
Plumbing and heating	1.490	1.490	1.333
Structural steel	1.087	1.087	1.058
Other building materials	1.114	1.119	1.087
Chemicals and drugs	1.232	1.235	1.326
Chemicals	1.143	1.147	1.272
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.348	1.355	1.374
Fertilizer materials	1.517	1.515	1.506
Mixed fertilizers	1.368	1.372	1.366
House-furnishing goods	1.241	1.239	1.220
Furnishings	1.189	1.188	1.189
Furniture	1.297	1.297	1.248
Miscellaneous	1.456	1.456	1.433
Automobile tires and tubes	2.222	2.160	2.242
Cattle feed	.935	.953	1.379
Paper and pulp	1.250	1.244	1.195
Rubber, crude	4.016	4.219	3.610
Other miscellaneous	1.259	1.266	1.196
Raw materials	1.289	1.290	1.536
Semimanufactured articles	1.361	1.383	1.357
Finished products	1.214	1.215	1.285
Nonagricultural commodities	1.250	1.252	1.305
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.289	1.295	1.267

[1] Data not yet available.

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar, by Commodity Groups, 1913 to May 1935

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, by months, from January 1934 to May 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for May 1935 are shown in tables 4 and 5.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
By months:											
1934:											
January	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
August	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
September	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
October	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
November	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5
December	72.0	75.3	85.1	70.0	73.7	85.9	85.1	77.8	81.2	71.0	76.9
1935:											
January	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
February	79.1	82.7	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1	79.5
March	78.3	81.9	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2	79.4
April	80.4	84.5	86.3	69.2	72.8	85.9	84.6	81.0	80.7	68.7	80.1
May	80.6	84.1	88.3	69.4	73.1	86.6	84.8	81.2	80.6	68.7	80.2
By weeks:											
May 4, 1935	81.1	84.9	88.0	68.7	74.4	85.2	84.9	80.8	82.0	68.9	80.1
May 11, 1935	80.8	84.1	88.1	68.7	74.4	85.2	84.7	80.7	82.0	68.9	79.9
May 18, 1935	80.9	83.8	88.4	68.8	74.2	85.3	84.8	80.8	82.0	69.0	80.0
May 25, 1935	81.5	84.3	89.5	69.4	74.1	85.6	84.9	81.0	82.0	69.0	80.3

Table 5.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	$1.399	$1.558	$1.468	$1.745	$1.631	$1.101	$1.764	$1.247	$1.776	$1.074	$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.960	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.066	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
1934	1.531	1.418	1.155	1.372	1.364	1.151	1.160	1.318	1.227	1.435	1.335
By months:											
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
July	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
August	1.433	1.353	1.193	1.412	1.340	1.153	1.166	1.321	1.222	1.425	1.309
September	1.362	1.314	1.189	1.406	1.340	1.155	1.168	1.307	1.222	1.425	1.289
October	1.416	1.337	1.193	1.422	1.340	1.159	1.174	1.297	1.224	1.435	1.307
November	1.412	1.332	1.188	1.435	1.344	1.160	1.176	1.300	1.230	1.416	1.307
December	1.389	1.328	1.175	1.429	1.357	1.164	1.175	1.285	1.232	1.408	1.300
1935:											
January	1.289	1.252	1.160	1.422	1.372	1.166	1.178	1.261	1.232	1.414	1.269
February	1.264	1.209	1.163	1.427	1.379	1.166	1.176	1.244	1.239	1.427	1.258
March	1.277	1.221	1.171	1.441	1.370	1.167	1.178	1.227	1.239	1.445	1.259
April	1.244	1.183	1.159	1.445	1.374	1.164	1.182	1.235	1.239	1.456	1.248
May	1.241	1.189	1.133	1.441	1.368	1.155	1.179	1.232	1.241	1.456	1.247
By weeks:											
May 4, 1935	1.233	1.178	1.136	1.456	1.344	1.174	1.178	1.238	1.220	1.451	1.248
May 11, 1935	1.238	1.189	1.135	1.456	1.344	1.174	1.181	1.239	1.220	1.451	1.252
May 18, 1935	1.236	1.193	1.131	1.453	1.348	1.172	1.179	1.238	1.220	1.449	1.250
May 25, 1935	1.227	1.186	1.117	1.441	1.350	1.168	1.178	1.235	1.220	1.449	1.245

In table 6 the price trend since 1913 is shown for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural-commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities, with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods, have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" is contained in the October 1934 issue of this publication.

Table 6.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2
1934	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4

Month	Raw materials	Semimanufactured articles	Finished products	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1934:					
January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
April	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
May	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
June	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
July	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4
August	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3
September	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3
October	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0
November	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0
December	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0
1935:					
January	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9	77.7
February	77.4	71.7	81.5	79.4	77.4
March	76.6	71.8	81.7	79.5	77.3
April	77.5	72.3	82.3	79.9	77.2
May	77.6	73.5	82.4	80.0	77.6

Table 7 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 6. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, and by months from January 1934 to May 1935, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 244.

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale-Price Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	$1.453	$1.335	$1.441	$1.449	$1.429
1914	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506
1915	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471
1916	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133
1917	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876
1918	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803
1919	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776
1920	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620
1921	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953
1922	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977
1923	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959
1924	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003
1925	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064
1928	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076
1929	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092
1930	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174
1931	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333
1932	1.815	1.686	1.422	1.464	1.425
1933	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404
1934	1.458	1.374	1.279	1.300	1.276

Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1934:					
January	$1.560	$1.391	$1.316	$1.333	$1.277
February	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
March	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
April	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
May	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
June	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279
July	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276
August	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277
September	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277
October	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282
November	1.385	1.406	1.261	1.287	1.282
December	1.368	1.408	1.258	1.285	1.282
1935:					
January	1.305	1.404	1.238	1.267	1.287
February	1.292	1.395	1.227	1.259	1.292
March	1.305	1.393	1.224	1.258	1.294
April	1.290	1.383	1.215	1.252	1.295
May	1.289	1.361	1.214	1.250	1.289

One Hundred and Thirty-four Years of Wholesale Prices

By Jesse M. Cutts, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

By Years, 1801 to 1934

THE striking price changes of the last few years make it advisable to show the more recent developments as part of the long-time movement of wholesale prices in the United States. In the accompanying chart and table 1, the index numbers of wholesale prices from 1801 to 1840 are based on the work of Prof. Alvin H. Hansen. From 1841 to 1889 the index numbers follow the report of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on wholesale prices, wages and transportation, March 3, 1893. From 1890 to date the index numbers are those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The average of the year 1926 has been used as the base throughout.

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1801 to 1934

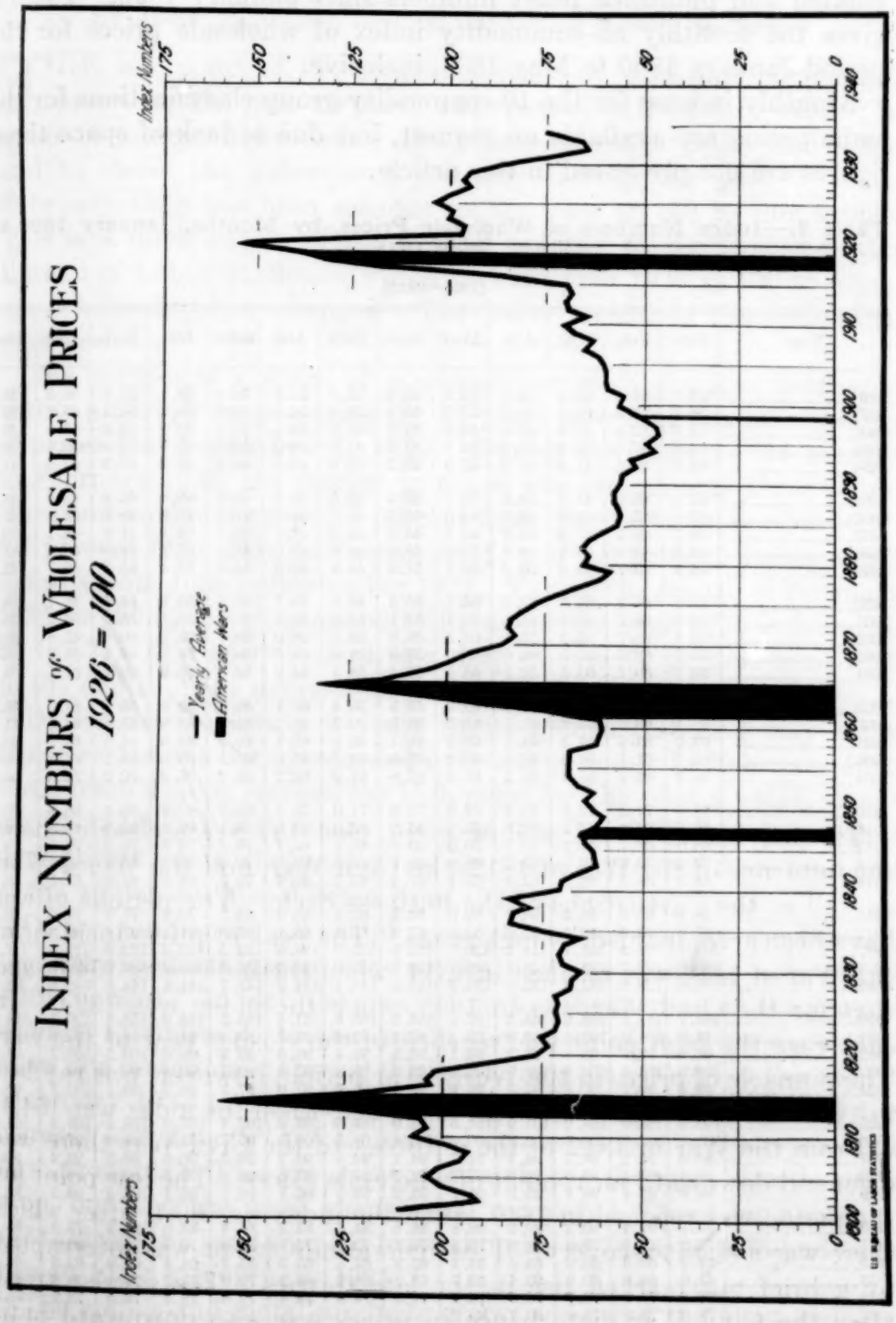
[1926=100.0]

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1801	111.8	1835	74.6	1869	93.5	1903	59.6
1802	91.8	1836	83.5	1870	86.7	1904	59.7
1803	93.9	1837	82.8	1871	82.8	1905	60.1
1804	101.5	1838	79.4	1872	84.5	1906	61.8
1805	104.2	1839	83.5	1873	83.7	1907	65.2
1806	102.2	1840	71.1	1874	81.0	1908	62.9
1807	96.0	1841	70.5	1875	77.7	1909	67.6
1808	93.9	1842	65.7	1876	72.0	1910	70.4
1809	98.7	1843	61.8	1877	67.5	1911	64.9
1810	107.7	1844	62.1	1878	61.7	1912	69.1
1811	104.9	1845	62.6	1879	58.8	1913	69.8
1812	106.3	1846	64.8	1880	65.1	1914	68.1
1813	123.6	1847	64.9	1881	64.4	1915	69.5
1814	154.6	1848	61.8	1882	66.1	1916	85.5
1815	121.5	1849	60.1	1883	64.6	1917	117.5
1816	103.5	1850	62.3	1884	60.5	1918	131.3
1817	104.2	1851	64.5	1885	56.6	1919	138.6
1818	102.2	1852	62.5	1886	56.0	1920	154.4
1819	89.7	1853	66.4	1887	56.4	1921	97.6
1820	76.6	1854	68.8	1888	57.4	1922	96.7
1821	73.2	1855	68.9	1889	57.4	1923	100.6
1822	75.2	1856	68.9	1890	56.2	1924	98.1
1823	71.8	1857	68.5	1891	55.8	1925	103.5
1824	71.1	1858	62.0	1892	52.2	1926	100.0
1825	71.8	1859	61.0	1893	53.4	1927	95.4
1826	71.1	1860	60.9	1894	47.9	1928	96.7
1827	71.8	1861	61.3	1895	48.8	1929	95.3
1828	68.3	1862	71.7	1896	46.5	1930	86.4
1829	67.6	1863	90.5	1897	46.6	1931	73.0
1830	65.6	1864	116.0	1898	48.5	1932	64.8
1831	70.4	1865	132.0	1899	52.2	1933	65.9
1832	71.1	1866	116.3	1900	56.1	1934	74.9
1833	70.4	1867	104.9	1901	55.3		
1834	65.6	1868	97.7	1902	58.9		

The movement of prices during the past 134 years clearly shows the influence of the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the World War, as well as the fluctuations of the business cycle. The periods of war have been accompanied by high prices. The peak of prices incident to the War of 1812 was reached in 1814, when the index was 154.6, and that for the Civil War was in 1865, when the index was 132.0. In each case the high point was reached in the closing year of the war. The pinnacle of prices in the World War period, however, was reached in 1920, the second year after the armistice, when the index was 154.4.

From the War of 1812 to the outbreak of the Civil War there was a general downward movement of wholesale prices. The low point for the period was reached in 1849, when the index was 60.1, after which there was a slight recovery. This general movement was interrupted by a brief but marked rise in the late thirties. The secular trend after the Civil War disturbance in prices was also downward until near the close of the century, the low point of 46.5 being reached in 1896. The twentieth century began with a steady advance in prices during the first decade, with only minor and occasional recessions.

The price disturbances engendered by the World War and continuing until the present time are as yet too recent to permit discernment of



the underlying trend beyond the upward movement of the first quarter of this century.

By Months, January 1890 to May 1935

IN ORDER to show month-to-month changes, the Bureau has calculated and published index numbers since January 1890. Table 2 gives the monthly all-commodity index of wholesale prices for the period January 1890 to May 1935, inclusive.

Monthly indexes for the 10 commodity-group classifications for the same period are available on request, but due to lack of space these figures are not presented in this article.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Months, January 1890 to May 1935

[1926=100.0]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1890	54.7	54.8	55.0	55.1	55.6	55.4	55.7	57.8	58.4	58.1	57.1	56.6	56.2
1891	56.1	56.6	57.8	58.2	57.5	55.8	55.5	55.4	54.8	54.6	54.3	53.8	55.8
1892	52.7	52.4	51.6	50.5	50.8	50.7	51.9	52.4	52.5	53.0	54.0	55.0	52.2
1893	56.6	57.2	56.2	55.6	55.0	53.2	51.9	50.3	52.0	52.9	51.2	50.4	53.4
1894	49.6	48.6	47.5	47.3	47.0	47.2	47.5	48.3	49.6	48.2	47.9	47.5	47.9
1895	47.2	46.9	47.2	49.6	50.1	50.4	50.0	49.5	49.0	49.4	49.0	48.3	48.8
1896	48.0	47.5	46.9	46.7	46.0	45.5	45.1	45.1	45.3	46.6	48.1	47.6	46.5
1897	46.7	46.3	46.3	45.8	45.5	45.0	45.3	47.1	48.5	48.1	47.9	48.1	46.6
1898	48.0	48.6	48.8	48.9	51.8	48.3	48.0	48.0	47.8	47.7	48.0	48.3	48.5
1899	48.9	49.7	49.8	50.6	50.7	51.3	51.9	53.0	54.6	55.4	55.8	56.7	52.2
1900	57.0	57.3	57.3	57.2	56.1	55.5	55.8	55.7	56.1	55.3	55.4	55.1	56.1
1901	55.2	54.7	54.5	54.4	54.1	54.1	54.5	55.4	56.1	56.1	56.6	57.7	55.3
1902	56.8	56.7	56.5	57.4	58.3	58.8	59.1	58.0	58.7	63.2	60.7	61.5	58.9
1903	62.6	62.0	60.3	60.0	59.0	59.0	58.6	58.8	59.5	58.7	58.3	58.2	59.6
1904	59.7	60.7	60.5	59.3	58.5	58.4	58.5	59.2	59.8	59.9	60.7	61.1	59.7
1905	60.6	61.0	60.3	60.4	59.3	59.3	59.4	60.1	59.6	59.9	60.1	61.0	60.1
1906	61.1	60.8	60.6	61.1	61.3	61.3	59.7	61.2	61.7	62.8	63.6	64.3	61.8
1907	64.0	64.9	64.3	64.5	65.6	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.5	66.9	64.6	63.2	65.2
1908	62.3	61.4	61.8	62.2	62.2	62.6	63.1	63.0	63.3	63.5	64.1	64.8	62.9
1909	64.6	64.9	65.2	66.2	67.3	67.8	67.9	68.2	68.9	70.2	70.9	71.6	67.6
1910	71.4	71.3	72.9	73.2	72.0	71.0	71.0	70.8	69.9	67.9	66.4	66.6	70.4
1911	66.1	64.4	64.7	63.3	63.0	63.0	63.9	65.5	66.1	66.2	65.9	65.3	64.9
1912	66.0	66.7	67.5	69.7	70.0	69.0	68.9	69.7	70.5	70.8	70.2	70.1	69.1
1913	70.3	69.8	69.9	69.7	68.9	69.0	69.5	69.7	70.6	70.4	70.1	69.1	69.8
1914	68.6	68.3	68.0	67.6	67.4	67.4	67.3	69.6	70.2	68.0	67.5	67.3	68.1
1915	68.1	68.6	68.2	68.7	69.0	68.3	69.3	68.6	68.3	70.2	71.7	74.0	69.5
1916	77.0	78.5	80.4	81.7	82.5	82.9	83.4	85.1	86.9	91.1	97.4	99.2	85.5
1917	102.1	104.5	107.7	114.1	120.7	122.0	123.0	124.8	123.5	122.2	122.8	122.9	117.5
1918	125.0	122.7	126.4	128.3	128.1	129.0	132.0	134.3	137.5	136.3	136.3	136.3	131.3
1919	134.4	129.8	131.3	133.0	135.3	135.6	141.1	144.3	141.1	141.6	144.5	150.5	138.6
1920	157.7	157.1	158.6	165.5	167.2	166.5	165.8	161.4	155.2	144.2	133.4	120.7	154.4
1921	114.0	104.9	102.4	98.9	96.2	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	94.1	94.2	92.9	97.6
1922	91.4	92.9	92.8	93.2	96.1	96.3	99.4	98.6	99.3	99.6	100.5	100.7	96.7
1923	102.0	103.3	104.5	103.9	101.9	100.3	98.4	97.8	99.7	99.4	98.4	98.1	100.6
1924	99.6	99.7	98.5	97.3	95.9	94.9	95.6	97.0	97.1	98.2	99.1	101.5	98.1
1925	102.9	104.0	104.2	101.9	101.6	103.0	104.3	103.9	103.4	103.6	104.5	103.4	103.5
1926	103.2	102.0	100.6	100.3	100.5	100.4	99.5	99.1	99.7	99.4	98.4	97.9	100.0
1927	96.5	95.8	94.7	94.1	94.2	94.1	94.3	95.2	96.3	96.6	96.3	96.4	95.4
1928	96.4	95.8	95.5	96.6	97.5	96.7	97.4	97.6	98.6	96.7	95.8	95.8	96.7
1929	95.9	95.4	96.1	95.5	94.7	95.2	96.5	96.3	96.1	95.1	93.5	93.3	95.3
1930	92.5	91.4	90.2	90.0	88.8	86.8	84.4	84.3	84.4	83.0	81.3	79.6	86.4
1931	78.2	76.8	76.0	74.8	73.2	72.1	72.0	72.1	71.2	70.3	70.2	68.6	73.0
1932	67.3	66.3	66.0	65.5	64.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.3	64.4	63.9	62.6	64.8
1933	61.0	59.8	60.2	60.4	62.7	65.0	68.9	69.5	70.8	71.2	71.1	70.8	65.9
1934	72.2	73.6	73.7	73.3	73.7	74.6	74.8	76.4	77.6	76.5	76.5	76.9	74.9
1935	78.8	79.5	79.4	80.1	80.2								

Two Years' Rise in Wholesale Commodity Prices, February 1933 to February 1935[1]

By Jesse M. Cutts, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE low point of the general average of wholesale commodity prices for the past 30 years was reached in February 1933. In order to picture more clearly the extent to which prices had fallen and to show the subsequent recovery during the past 2 years, February 1933 has been selected as the base or 100 in this article. This is a modification of the general practice of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which uses the year 1926 as 100 to measure wholesale price changes. The index embraces 784 individual price series.

The composite average of wholesale commodity prices fluctuated within a narrow range during the 8½ years preceding the tobogganing of prices that began in July 1929. During the following 44 months to February 1933, the descent in prices was broken only three times. The combined index rose 0.1 percent from August to September 1930; 0.1 percent from July to August 1931; and 2.2 percent during the 3 months from June to September 1932. Taking the month of February 1933 as 100.0, the all-commodity index for the year 1926 is found to be 167.2. This is equivalent to a drop of over 40 percent from 1926 to the depth of the depression.

During the following 2 years prices gained steadily, only three minor recessions being recorded over the period. In February 1935 the Bureau's index reached the high point for the past 4 years, standing at 132.9 (with February 1933 as the base) which shows that during the 2 years wholesale prices in general recovered more than half of the 40-percent loss suffered from 1926 to February 1933.

Of the component groups of commodities covered by the Bureau, the farm-products group showed the most outstanding example of price changes. In fact, the greatest part of the increase in the general index is attributable to the rise in the prices of farm products and other raw materials. During the last 12 months covered in this report (February 1934 to February 1935), approximately the whole of the increase was directly due to marked advances in wholesale prices of farm products. This group recorded not only the most drastic price drop, but also the most phenomenal recovery. Based on February 1933 prices, the level toppled from an index of 244.5 in 1926 and then rose to 193.4 in February 1935.

The metals-and-metal-products group registered the most striking example of steadiness in prices of any of the groups covered during the period. The 1926 index was 129.2 and the February 1935 index was 110.9, which was, however, 3½ percent below the high point

[1] For index numbers since February 1935, see p. 246.

reached previously during this period, recorded during May 1934, when the index was 115.1.

The special group classifications of the Bureau's wholesale price series show contrasting movements. The 1926 index of raw materials was 206.6 as compared with 177.6 for semimanufactured articles and 152.2 for finished products. Following the low reached in February 1933, raw materials advanced to a high of 159.9, whereas semimanufactured articles rose to 127.4 and finished products to only 124.1. The movement of nonagricultural commodities approximated that for finished products. The 1926 index for this group was 157.0, with a high since February 1933 of 124.7 in February 1935.

In table 1 are shown index numbers, based on February 1933 as 100, for the year 1926, the high since February 1933, the low since February 1933, and the month of February 1935, for the 10 major groups, the special group classifications, and the all-commodities total. Charts 1 and 2 show graphically the figures given in table 1.

In order to give some idea of how price changes in individual commodities influenced movements in the respective groups, index numbers for the important items showing the greatest changes and having the greatest relative value are presented in table 2. Detailed data for each of the 784 items covered by the Bureau will be presented in a special report bearing the same title as this article.

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities, 1926, February 1933, High and Low Since February 1933, and February 1935

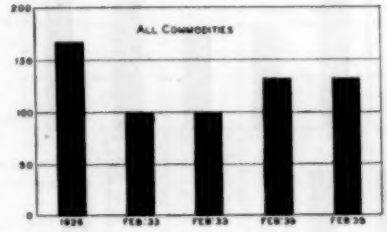
[February 1933=100]

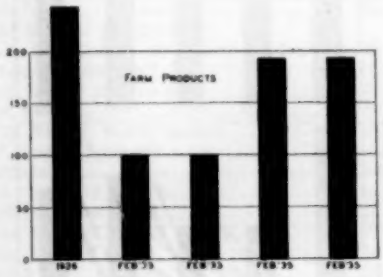
Commodity group	1926 yearly average	February 1933	High since February 1933		Low since February 1933		February 1935
			Date	Index	Date	Index	
All commodities	167.2	100.0	Feb. 1935	132.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	132.9
Farm products	244.5	100.0	Feb. 1935	193.4	Feb. 1933	100.0	193.4
Foods	186.2	100.0	do	154.0	do	100.0	154.0
Hides and leather products	147.1	100.0	Sept. 1933	135.7	Mar. 1933	100.0	126.5
Textile products	195.3	100.0	Oct. 1933	150.6	Feb. 1933	100.0	136.9
Fuel and lighting materials	157.2	100.0	Aug. 1934	117.3	May 1933	95.0	114.0
Metals and metal products	129.2	100.0	May 1934	115.1	Apr. 1933	99.4	110.9
Building materials	143.3	100.0	June 1934	125.8	Feb. 1933	100.0	121.8
Chemicals and drugs	140.3	100.0	Feb. 1935	112.8	Mar. 1933	99.9	112.8
House-furnishing goods	138.3	100.0	May 1934	113.4	Apr. 1933	98.9	111.6
Miscellaneous	168.9	100.0	Dec. 1934	119.9	do	97.6	118.4
Raw materials	206.6	100.0	Feb. 1935	159.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	159.9
Semimanufactured articles	177.6	100.0	Feb. 1934	132.9	do	100.0	127.4
Finished products	152.2	100.0	Feb. 1935	124.1	do	100.0	124.1
Agricultural commodities (farm products)	244.5	100.0	do	193.4	do	100.0	193.4
Nonagricultural commodities (all commodities less farm products)	157.0	100.0	do	124.7	do	100.0	124.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	151.5	100.0	May 1934	119.5	Apr. 1933	98.9	117.3

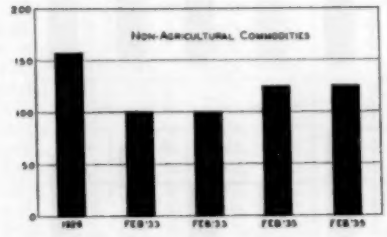
COMPARISON OF INDEX NUMBERS WHOLESALE PRICES

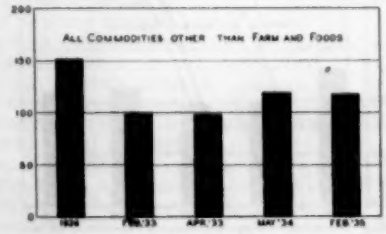
1926, FEB. 1933, LOW AND HIGH MONTHS SINCE FEB. 1933 AND FEB. 1935

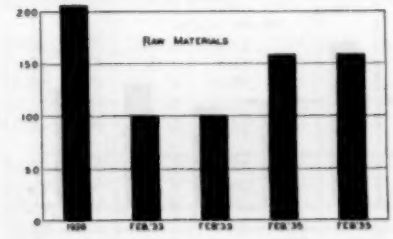
FEB. 1933 = 100

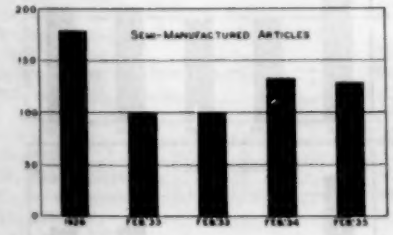


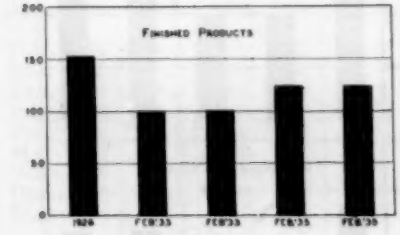










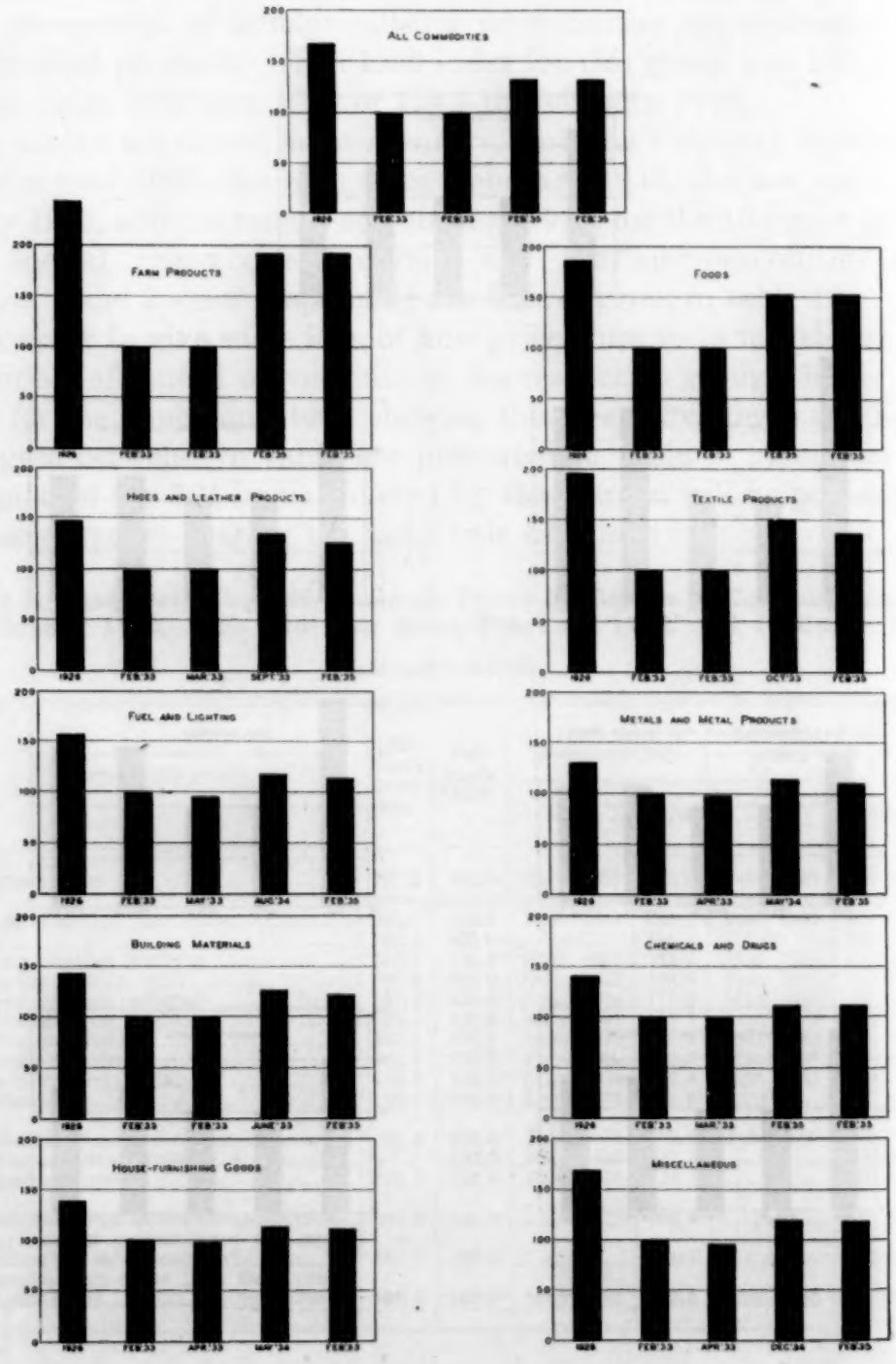


U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

COMPARISON OF INDEX NUMBERS WHOLESALE PRICES

1926, FEB. 1933, LOW AND HIGH MONTHS SINCE FEB. 1933 AND FEB. 1935

FEB. 1933 = 100



U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Selected Commodities at Wholesale 1926, February 1933, High and Low Since February 1933, and February 1935

[February 1933=100]

Commodities	1926 yearly average	February 1933	High since February 1933		Low since February 1933		February 1935
			Date	Index	Date	Index	
Farm products:							
Corn, no. 3, mixed	321.5	100.0	Dec. 1934	422.8	Feb. 1933	100.0	377.8
Oats	255.8	100.0	Dec. 1934	342.7	Feb. 1933	100.0	335.3
Wheat, no. 2, Kansas City	339.0	100.0	Sept. 1934	242.4	Feb. 1933	100.0	227.8
Steers, good to choice	184.8	100.0	Feb. 1935	232.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	232.3
Hogs, light	363.6	100.0	Feb. 1935	232.0	Dec. 1933	94.9	232.0
Cotton, Galveston	289.0	100.0	Aug. 1934	224.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	213.9
Eggs, New York	257.7	100.0	Feb. 1935	217.5	June 1933	96.4	217.5
Milk, New York	191.6	100.0	Aug. 1934	173.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	173.9
Peanuts	480.8	100.0	Feb. 1935	397.1	Feb. 1933	100.0	397.1
Foods:							
Butter, New York, firsts	225.7	100.0	Feb. 1935	186.5	Mar. 1933	96.4	186.5
Flour, wheat, standard patents, Minnesota	226.8	100.0	Aug. 1933	203.2	Feb. 1933	100.0	195.9
Beef, fresh, New York	136.6	100.0	Feb. 1935	152.0	Dec. 1933	76.1	152.0
Pork, cured, bellies, clear	366.3	100.0	Feb. 1935	411.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	411.0
Pork, fresh	340.1	100.0	Feb. 1935	259.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	259.9
Coffee, Santos, no. 4	234.7	100.0	Mar. 1934	122.8	Apr. 1933	94.8	108.9
Lard	354.6	100.0	Feb. 1935	338.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	338.3
Sugar, raw	157.7	100.0	Sept. 1933	131.2	Feb. 1933	100.0	106.2
Vegetable oil, cottonseed	335.6	100.0	Feb. 1935	321.8	Feb. 1933	100.0	321.8
Hides and leather products:							
Men's, black, calf, blucher	104.4	100.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	July 1933	93.7	100.0
Women's, black calf, 3-eye tie	146.2	100.0	Jan. 1934	128.2	Feb. 1933	100.0	125.7
Hides, heavy native steers	295.0	100.0	Aug. 1933	315.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	233.9
Skins, goat	185.2	100.0	Feb. 1934	165.7	Feb. 1933	100.0	144.6
Shirts, men's, work, dozen	169.8	100.0	Sept. 1934	157.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	157.9
Suits, men's 3-piece	152.7	100.0	Nov. 1933	154.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	138.6
Topcoats	158.0	100.0	Oct. 1933	137.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	121.2
Print cloth, 38½-inch	242.1	100.0	Sept. 1934	237.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	208.0
Sheeting, brown, 4/4	222.7	100.0	Sept. 1933	233.6	Feb. 1933	100.0	200.0
Yarns, carded South, 40/1's	199.6	100.0	Sept. 1933	224.2	Feb. 1933	100.0	178.4
Yarns, carded twist, 20/2's weaving	249.4	100.0	Aug. 1933	274.1	Feb. 1933	100.0	224.2
Hosiery, silk, women's, pure	298.5	100.0	Sept. 1933	167.8	Feb. 1933	100.0	141.8
Silk, raw, Japan, XX, A crack, 78%	495.0	100.0	July 1933	186.6	Sept. 1934	93.6	113.4
Suiting, serge, 16-oz	179.2	100 0	Oct. 1933	147.7	Feb. 1933	100.0	127.2
Suiting, uniform serge, medium	181.5	100.0	Oct. 1933	172.6	Feb. 1933	100.0	155.2
Yarn, 2/40's, ½ blood	208.8	100.0	Sept. 1933	177.5	Feb. 1933	100.0	145.3
Fuel and lighting materials:							
Chestnut coal, net ton	112.6	100.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	May 1934	83.2	90.2
Mine-run coal	121.4	100.0	June 1934	118.1	May 1933	98.4	117.6
Fuel oil, Pennsylvania	193.8	100.0	Nov. 1933	124.8	Mar. 1933	98.3	113.4
Gasoline, Pennsylvania	275.5	100.0	Sept. 1933	121.5	Jan. 1935	90.4	94.5
Petroleum, crude, Oklahoma-Kansas	495.0	100.0	Oct. 1933	247.0	May 1933	72.8	247.0
Metals and metal products:							
Pipe, cast-iron	145.3	100.0	July 1934	127.5	Feb. 1933	100.0	127.5
Sheets, steel	145.3	100.0	May 1934	128.3	Mar. 1933	98.5	116.9
Sheets, auto-body	170.4	100.0	May 1934	125.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	117.9
Structural steel	122.4	100.0	May 1934	115.7	Feb. 1933	100.0	112.5
Copper, ingot	290.7	100.0	Aug. 1933	184.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	184.3
Tin, pig	277.8	100.0	Apr. 1934	236.7	Feb. 1933	100.0	212.8
Castings, malleable	165.3	100.0	Jan. 1934	126.1	Apr. 1933	91.6	110.2
Building materials:							
Brick, common building, plant	130.7	100.0	Aug. 1934	120.5	Mar. 1933	99.9	118.7
Lumber, Douglas fir, No. 1 common sheathing	173.3	100.0	Feb. 1934	199.8	Feb. 1933	100.0	168.3
Lumber, pine, yellow, flooring	271.7	100.0	Dec. 1933	225.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	202.4
Paint, outside, house	141.2	100.0	Dec. 1933	129.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	129.9
Oil, linseed	154.8	100.0	July 1933	149.4	Feb. 1933	100.0	127.1
Gravel	120.3	100.0	Feb. 1934	111.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	107.9
Nails, wire	142.9	100.0	May 1934	140.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	140.3
Pipe, galvanized	182.5	100.0	Nov. 1933	166.6	Feb. 1933	100.0	153.3
Tar	187.6	100.0	Dec. 1934	147.1	Feb. 1933	100.0	147.1
Wire, copper	203.3	100.0	May 1934	153.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	153.0
Chemicals and drugs:							
Copra	344.8	100.0	Feb. 1935	173.1	July 1934	70.7	173.1
Tallow	333.3	100.0	Feb. 1935	258.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	258.0
Coconut (vegetable oil)	257.7	100.0	Feb. 1935	164.7	July 1934	79.9	164.7
Corn (vegetable oil)	229.4	100.0	Feb. 1935	219.7	Jan. 1934	89.5	219.7
Palm, niger (vegetable oil)	320.5	100.0	Feb. 1935	177.6	Feb. 1933	100.0	177.6
Ammonia, sulphate of (fertilizer)	306.7	100.0	Dec. 1933	125.2	Feb. 1933	100.0	119.9
Superphosphate	159.7	100.0	July 1934	133.2	Feb. 1933	100.0	133.2
South Atlantic, 3-8-3	162.9	100.0	Dec. 1934	127.4	Feb. 1933	100.0	127.4

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Selected Commodities at Wholesale 1926, February 1933, High and Low Since February 1933, and February 1935—Continued

[February 1933=100]

Commodities	1926 yearly average	February 1933	High since February 1933		Low since February 1933		February 1935
			Date	Index	Date	Index	
House-furnishing goods:							
Carpets, Axminster	154.1	100.0	June 1934	119.9	Feb. 1933	100.0	119.9
Shades, window	168.1	100.0	Sept. 1933	134.5	Feb. 1933	100.0	118.0
Stoves, cooking, coal	148.4	100.0	Jan. 1935	135.2	Feb. 1933	100.0	135.2
Tumblers	122.2	100.0	Sept. 1934	143.7	Feb. 1933	100.0	143.7
Mattresses	162.9	100.0	May 1934	151.5	Feb. 1933	100.0	146.8
Miscellaneous:							
Tires, balloon	242.1	100.0	Nov. 1934	110.4	Apr. 1933	84.5	110.4
Bran	249.4	100.0	Dec. 1934	304.5	Feb. 1933	100.0	284.3
Middlings	275.5	100.0	Dec. 1934	355.6	Feb. 1933	100.0	305.0
Paper, newsprint	159.5	100.0	Feb. 1933	100.0	Apr. 1933	88.8	88.8
Rubber, plantation	1639.3	100.0	Aug. 1934	521.3	Feb. 1933	100.0	434.4
Oil, cylinder, neutral, Pennsylvania	233.1	100.0	May 1934	245.7	Feb. 1933	100.0	227.0
Tobacco, cigarettes	114.0	100.0	Feb. 1934	108.4	Mar. 1933	97.7	108.4

DIRECTORIES

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[Bureaus of labor, employment offices, industrial commissions, State workmen's compensation insurance funds, workmen's compensation insurance funds, workmen's compensation commissions, minimum wage boards, factory inspection bureaus, and arbitration and conciliation boards]

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Turner W. Battle, Executive Assistant to the Secretary.
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(Vacancy), chairman.
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Edwin S. Smith, member.
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George L. Berry, special labor adviser to Administrator.
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Child welfare department:
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Ella Ketchin, chief labor inspector.
Mrs. Daisy Donovan, deputy child labor inspector.
Address of commission: State Capitol, Montgomery.
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L. C. Holmes, member.
Leo C. Guynn, acting secretary.
Don C. Babbitt, attorney and referee.
R. F. Palmer, medical examiner.
Edward Massey, labor department manager.
Address of commission: Phoenix.
State inspector of mines: Tom C. Foster, Phoenix.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Ray Gilbert, director, 417–418 Security Building, Phoenix.

Arkansas

Bureau of labor and statistics:
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H. C. Malcom, deputy commissioner.
G. P. Bumpass, statistician.
J. D. Newcomb, Jr., chief boiler inspector.
Industrial welfare commission:
E. I. McKinley, ex-officio member and chairman.
Mrs. Maud Walt, secretary.
Claude M. Burrow.
Mrs. C. H. Hatfield.
Elmer Grant.
Address of bureau: State Capitol, Little Rock.
Mine inspection department: Claude Speegle, State mine inspector, Fort Smith.

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Frank C. MacDonald, member of industrial accident commission.
Meredith P. Snyder, member of industrial accident commission.
C. H. Fry, superintendent of safety.
Frank J. Burke, secretary.
R. W. Harbaugh, M. D., acting medical director.
Everett A. Corten, attorney.
State compensation insurance fund: C. B. Day, manager.
Division of immigration and housing:
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Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D. D., president of commission of immigration and housing.
Charles C. Chapman, member of commission of immigration and housing.
J. Earl Cook, member of commission of immigration and housing.
Melville Dozier, Jr., member of commission of immigration and housing.
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Walter Haas, member of industrial welfare commission.
Mrs. Robert H. Donaldson, member of industrial welfare commission.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, member of industrial welfare commission.
Division of fire safety: Jay W. Stevens, chief, 433 California Street, San Francisco.
Address of department, except where otherwise noted: State Building, San Francisco.
Division of State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Roy S. Stockton, chief, 302–D State Building, Los Angeles.

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Industrial commission:
W. H. Young, chairman.
William E. Renshaw, commissioner (in charge of private employment agencies and wage claims).
Eugene J. Veraldi, commissioner (in charge of boiler and factory inspection).
Feay B. Smith, secretary.
David F. How, Jr., referee.
Address of commission: State Office Building, Denver.
State compensation insurance fund:
Herbert C. Wortman, manager.
Hockley T. Hamill, assistant manager.
Address of fund: Denver.
Coal-mine inspection department:
Thomas Allen, chief inspector, Denver.
W. M. Laurie, deputy inspector, district no. 1, Trinidad.
Jas. W. Graham, deputy inspector, district no. 2, Lafayette.
Hugo H. Machin, deputy inspector, district no. 3, Boulder.
Geo. Dalrymple, deputy inspector, district no. 4, Denver.
Bureau of mines (metal mines): John T. Joyce, commissioner, Denver.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): O. S. Wood, director, 401 Kittredge Building, Denver.

Connecticut

Department of labor and factory inspection:
Joseph M. Tone, commissioner.
William J. Fitzgerald, deputy commissioner.
Helen Wood, deputy commissioner.
Address of department: State Office Building, Hartford.
Board of compensation commissioners:
Leo J. Noonan, chairman, 54 Church Street, Hartford.
Charles Kleiner, 151 Court Street, New Haven.
E. T. Buckingham, 955 Main Street, Bridgeport.
James J. Donohue, 43 Broadway, Norwich.
James M. Lynch, Court House, Waterbury.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Helen Wood, director, 254 State Office Building, Hartford.

Delaware

Labor commission:
Helen S. Garrett, chairman.
John H. Hickey.
Newlin T. Booth.
Thomas C. Frame.
George A. Hill.
Marguerite Postles, secretary.
Child-labor division: Charles A. Hagner, chief.
Women's labor division: Marguerite Postles, assistant.
Address of commission: Wilmington.
Industrial accident board:
Robert K. Jones, president.
William J. Swain.
Thomas S. Fouracre.
James B. McManus, secretary.
Address of board: Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

United States Employment Service:
District of Columbia public employment center: Edgar B. Young, manager, 480 Indiana Avenue.

Florida

State labor inspector: John H. Mackey, Jacksonville.
Industrial commission:
Wendell C. Heaton, chairman.
R. A. Gray, secretary of state.
W. V. Knott, treasurer.
Address of commission: Capitol Building, Tallahassee.

Georgia

Department of industrial relations:
Hal M. Stanley, chairman.
(Commissioner of commerce and labor.)
Robert S. Elrod (representing employees).
William F. Slater (representing employers).
Sharpe Jones, secretary-treasurer.
Elizabeth Ragland, assistant secretary.
C. W. Roberts, medical examiner.
H. L. Spahr, chief statistician.
Address of department: Atlanta.

Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu

Industrial accident board:
E. B. Clark, chairman.
Robert Anderson.
A. J. Wirtz.
A. H. Tarleton.
L. W. Jongeneel.
Andrew F. Schmitz, secretary.

County of Maui

Industrial accident board:
W. F. Crockett, chairman.
A. K. Ting.
Ralph H. Wilson.
Mrs. W. M. Weddick.
Paul F. Lada.
Mrs. Frances S. Wadsworth, secretary.
Address of board: Wailuku.

County of Hawaii

Industrial accident board:
Dr. Harold B. Elliot, chairman.
Harry J. Orcott.
Cyril J. Hoogs.
Henry K. Kellner.
James W. Webster.
Mrs. L. Hazel Bayly, secretary.
Address of board: Hilo.

County of Kauai

Industrial accident board:
J. M. Lydgate, chairman, Lihue.
J. B. Fernandez, Jr., Kapaa.
J. P. Clapper, Kealia.
G. M. Coney, Lihue.
(Vacancy.)

Idaho

Industrial accident board:
Frank Langley, chairman.
G. W. Suppiger.
W. L. Robison.
P. H. Quirk, secretary.
Address of board: Boise.
State insurace fund: P. C. O'Malley, manager, Boise.
Inspector of mines: Arthur Campbell, Boise.

Illinois

Department of labor:
Martin P. Durkin, director.
Address of department: State Capitol, Springfield; 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Division of factory inspection: Joseph J. Nowicki, chief inspector, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Division of private employment agencies inspection: Joseph F. Tittinger, chief inspector, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Industrial commission:
Peter J. Angsten, chairman.
Anderson M. Thompson (representing employees).
Joseph Lisack (representing employers).
August J. Hummert (representing employers).
Anton Johannsen (representing employees).
Address of commission: 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Division of statistics and research: Dr. Peter T. Swanish, chief, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Division of minimum wage for women and minors: Kate F. O'Connor, chief supervisor, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Minimum wage advisory board:
Annetta Dieckmann, chairman (representing public).
Dr. L. L. Mann (representing public).
Mrs. Frank P. Hixon (representing public).
Dr. Peter T. Swanish (representing public).
Mrs. Alfred D. Kohn (representing public).
A. F. Dirksen (representing employers).
Chauncey Hobart (representing employers).
R. C. Bennett (representing employers).
Bertran J. Cahn (representing employers).
C. J. Lundberg (representing employers).
Agnes Nestor (representing labor).
Mrs. Carrie Alexander (representing labor).
Mary McEnerney (representing labor).
R. G. Soderstrom (representing labor).
Madge King (representing labor).
Illinois State employment service (affiliated with the United States Employment Service): Dr. A. H. R. Atwood, director, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.
Department of mines and minerals:
James McSherry, director, 231 West Grand Avenue, South, Springfield.
Enoch Martin, assistant director, 447 N. Union Street, Decatur.
State mining board:
James McSherry, chairman, ex officio.
L. A. Wasson, mine officer, Harrisburg.
J. W. Starks, mine officer, 803 West Poplar, Taylorville.
Peter H. Proctor, mine officer, 1116 East Bluff, Marseilles.
George A. Knox, secretary, 6 Helston Place, Hillsboro.
Miners' examining board:
Edward Maher, president, 624 North McLean Street, Lincoln.
Stanley Ingerski, secretary, Minonk.
John Rancilio, member, 320 North Sixteenth Street, Herrin.
John B. Schmacker, member, 449 South Chestnut Street, Collinsville.
Inspection service:
Joseph B. Casassa, district no. 1, Spring Valley.
George H. Deemy, district no. 2, Peoria.
F. M. Guthrie, district no. 3, Farmington.
Harry Roberts, district no. 4, Edinburg.
Thomas McKenna, district no. 5, Danville.
Joseph Firth, Jr., district no. 6, Benld.
T. Alvin Scully, district no. 7, Troy.
David T. Stuart, district no. 8, Belleville.
Leonard Forester, district no. 9, Percy.
William J. Johnson, district no. 10, Christopher.
Loren A. Belt, district no. 11, Harrisburg.
Fred Schoonover, district no. 12, Carterville.
Benn Pitts, economic investigator, Odin.
Homer Harris, fluorspar inspector, Rosiclare.
Address of department: Statehouse, Springfield.

Indiana

Department of commerce and industry: Clifford W. Townsend, administrative officer.
Industrial board division:
Ira M. Snouffer, chairman.
William A. Faust, member (secretary).
Edgar A. Perkins, Sr., member.
Dr. Horace M. Evans, member.
Sam P. Vogt, member.
Department of factories, buildings, and workshops: Thomas R. Hutson, chief inspector.
Department of boilers: James Donohue, chief inspector.
Department of women and children: Mrs. Mary L. Garner, director.
Address of board: Indianapolis.

Division of mines and mining:
A. G. Wilson, chief inspector.
Fred Ferguson, assistant mine inspector, Oakland City.
Patrick McGuigan, assistant mine inspector, Carbon, R.
Edward F. Rogers, assistant mine inspector, Linton.
Henry S. Wallace, assistant mine inspector, Shelburn.
John Silcock, superintendent Indiana Mine Rescue Station, Terre Haute.
Loretta S. Taylor, secretary.
Address of department: 307 Statehouse, Indianapolis.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Martin F. Carpenter, director, Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis.

Iowa

Bureau of labor:
Frank E. Wenig, commissioner.
J. D. Seaman, deputy commissioner.
Harley R. Rhoads, statistician.
Address of bureau: Des Moines.
Workmen's compensation service:
A. B. Funk, industrial commissioner.
Ralph Young, deputy commissioner.
Ora Williams, secretary.
Dr. Oliver J. Fay, medical counsel.
Address of service: Des Moines.
State bureau of mines:
W. E. Holland, inspector first district, Centerville.
R. T. Rhys, inspector second district, Ottumwa.
J. E. Jeffreys, inspector third district, Des Moines.
Phil R. Clarkson, secretary, Des Moines.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Frank E. Wenig, director, Statehouse, Des Moines.

Kansas

Commission of labor and industry:
G. Clay Baker, chairman.
J. H. Jenson, commissioner.
George E. Blakeley, commissioner.
Address of commission: Statehouse, Topeka.
Department of workmen's compensation:
G. Clay Baker, chairman.
J. H. Jenson, commissioner.
Address of department: Statehouse, Topeka.
Department of labor:
George E. Blakeley, commissioner of labor in charge of factory and mine inspection, free employment, and women's and children's division.
Address of department: Statehouse, Topeka.
State employment service: George E. Blakeley, commissioner of labor, Statehouse, Topeka.

Kentucky

Department of agriculture, labor, and statistics:
Eugene Flowers, commissioner, Frankfort.
T. W. Pennington, chief labor inspector, Louisville.
J. M. Bain, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.
J. M. Hunt, deputy labor inspector, Covington.
Mrs. Marie K. Dickson, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.
Mrs. Hallie B. Williams, deputy labor inspector, Louisville.
Department of mines and minerals: John F. Daniel, chief, Lexington.
Workmen's compensation board:
Harry B. Miller, chairman, Lexington.
Davis M. Howerton, member, Ashland.
Ben B. Petrie, member, Elkton.

J. W. Craft, secretary, Frankfort.
Robert Beatty, assistant secretary, Lexington.
Warren Fisher, statistician, Carlisle.
A. H. Mitchell, actuary, Frankfort.

Louisiana

Bureau of labor and industrial statistics:
E. L. Engerran, commissioner.
Mrs. M. V. Kirby, secretary.
Address of bureau: New Orleans.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Joseph J. Ferguson, director, 206 Pan American Building, New Orleans.

Maine

Department of labor and industry: Charles O. Beals, commissioner, Augusta.
Industrial accident commission:
Donald D. Garcelon, chairman.
Earle L. Russell.
Helen N. Hanson.
Charles O. Beals (ex officio), commissioner of labor.
Wilbur D. Spencer (ex officio), insurance commissioner.
Address of commission: Augusta.
State board of arbitration and conciliation:
Hon. Clarence H. Crosby, chairman (de facto), Dexter.
Edward F. Gowell, Berwick.
Charles M. Taylor, 453 Congress Street, Portland.

Maryland

Commissioner of Labor and Statistics: Charles S. Warner, D. D. S., 16 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.
Bureau of mines: John J. Rutledge, chief mine engineer, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.
Mine and examining board: John J. Rutledge, chairman, 22 Light Street, Baltimore.
State industrial accident commission:
William F. Broening, chairman.
Robert H. Carr.
Omar D. Crothers.
Daniel R. Randall.
Edmund Budnitz:
Albert E. Brown, secretary.
Miss R. O. Harrison, director of claims.
Robert P. Bay, M. D., chief medical examiner.
Gladys M. Tunstall, statistician.
State accident fund: James E. Green, Jr., superintendent.
Address of commission: 741 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

Massachusetts

Department of labor and industries:
DeWitt Clinton DeWolf, commissioner.
Mary E. Meehan, assistant commissioner.
Associate commissioner (constituting the board of conciliation and arbitration and the minimum wage commission):
Edward Fisher, chairman.
Raymond V. McNamara (representing employers).
John L. Campos (representing labor).
Veronica A. Lynch, secretary to the commissioner.
Division of industrial safety: John P. Meade, director.
Division of statistics: Roswell F. Phelps, director.
Division of standards: John P. McBride, director.
Division of minimum wage: Mary E. Meehan, acting director.
Division on the necessaries of life: Ralph W. Robart, director.

Division of occupational hygiene: Manfred Bowditch, director.
Address of division: 23 Joy Street, Boston.
Division of public employment offices: Patrick J. Sullivan, director.
Address of division: 100 Nashua Street, Boston.
Address of department, except where otherwise noted: Statehouse, Boston.
Department of industrial accidents:
Joseph A. Parks, chairman.
Nicholas Fusaro.
Edward E. Clark.
Daniel J. Sullivan.
Chester E. Gleason.
James Farrell.
Mrs. Emma S. Tousant.
Edward P. Doyle, secretary.
Francis D. Donoghue, M. D., medical adviser.
Address of department: Statehouse, Boston.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): P. J. Sullivan, director, 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Michigan

Department of labor and industry:
Frank F. Ford, chairman.
Wm. H. Wise, compensation commissioner.
Betty W. Allie, compensation commissioner.
Frank B. Wade, labor commissioner.
Theodore M. Jacka, statistician.
Leo J. Herrick, auditor.
W. F. Doyle, secretary.
Address of department: 630 State Office Building, Lansing.
State accident fund (under supervision of department of insurance): John W. Haarer, manager, Lansing.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Claude S. Carney, director, State Office Building, Lansing.

Minnesota

Department of labor and industry:
Industrial commission:
Niels H. Debel, chairman.
J. D. Williams.
F. T. Starkey.
Emery C. Nelson, secretary.
Emily L. Olson, assistant secretary.
Division of workmen's compensation: H. O. Halverson, chief.
Division of accident prevention: A. E. Smith, chief.
Division of boiler inspection: George Wilcox, chief.
Division of women and children: Florence A. Burton, superintendent.
Division of statistics: Carl E. Dahlquist, statistician.
Division for the deaf: Mrs. Petra F. Howard, chief.
Address of department: State Office Building, St. Paul.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service): Walter H. Stoll, acting director, 137 State Office Building, St. Paul.

Mississippi

Bureau of industrial hygiene and factory inspection:
J. W. Dugger, M. D., director.
Monna Yowell, secretary.
Address of bureau: Mississippi State Board of Health, Jackson.

Missouri

Department of labor and industrial inspection:
Mary Edna Cruzen, commissioner.
Ethel M. Kuever, chief clerk.

Roy E. Sibley, statistician.
Isabelle Dawe, deputy labor commissioner, Kansas City.
Lottie C. Walsh, deputy labor commissioner, St. Louis.
Lucille Duvall, labor supervisor, St. Joseph.
Jesse J. Roberts, labor supervisor, Springfield.
Address of department, Capitol Building, Jefferson City.

Workmen's compensation commission:
Edgar C. Nelson, chairman.
Orin H. Shaw.
Jay J. James.
Spencer H. Givens, secretary.
Address of commission: Jefferson City.

State bureau of mines:
Arnold Griffith, chief inspector, Excelsior Springs.
Alice Moss Ferris, secretary, Jefferson City, c/o Bureau of Mines.
Evan Jones, deputy inspector, Higbee.
George E. Callahan, deputy inspector, Flat River.
Frank K. Bunch, deputy inspector, Richmond.

State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen, director, Capitol Building, Jefferson City.

Montana

Industrial accident board:
J. Burke Clements, chairman.
J. J. Holmes, State auditor, member.
A. P. Bruce, State commissioner of agriculture, member.
G. G. Watt, secretary.
Nell O'Connell, assistant secretary.
Harold O. Mead, chief accountant.
Bureau of safety inspection: Nona McRae, chief clerk.
Address of board: Helena.

Nebraska

Department of labor: Vincent B. Kinney, commissioner.
Bureau of inspection: Vincent B. Kinney, chief.
Address of department: State Capitol, Lincoln.

Workmen's compensation court:
Frank M. Coffey, presiding judge.
Charles E. Jackman, judge.
Lawrence F. Welch, judge.
Address of court: State Capitol, Lincoln.

Nevada

Office of labor commissioner:
James Fitzgerald, commissioner, Carson City.
Address of office: Nevada Industrial Commission Building, Carson City.

Industrial commission:
Dan J. Sullivan, chairman.
James Fitzgerald.
Alex L. Tannahill.
A. J. Hood, M. D., chief medical adviser, Reno.
Address of commission: Carson City.

Inspector of mines:
Matt Murphy, Carson City.
John Purdy, Tonopah.

State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
James Fitzgerald, director, Nevada Industrial Commission Building, Carson City.

New Hampshire

Bureau of labor:
John S. B. Davie, commissioner.
Harold I. Towle, factory inspector, Laconia.

Mary R. Chagnon, factory inspector, Manchester.
Ethel M. Johnson, assistant under minimum wage act.
Address of bureau, except where otherwise noted: Concord.
State board of conciliation and arbitration:
J. R. McLane (representing public), Manchester.
Walter F. Duffy (representing manufacturers), Franklin.
K. E. Merrill (representing labor), Hudson.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
John P. Cyr, director, 24 School Street, Concord.

New Jersey

Department of labor: John J. Toohey, Jr., commissioner.
Bureau of general and structural inspection and explosives: Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor.
Bureau of hygiene, sanitation, and mine inspection: John Roach, deputy commissioner of labor.
Bureau of electrical and mechanical equipment: Charles H. Weeks and John Roach, acting chiefs.
Bureau of statistics and records: James A. T. Gribbin, chief.
Bureau of women and children: Mary C. McGowan, chief clerk.
Bureau of engineers' license, steam boiler, and refrigerating-plant inspection: Joseph F. Scott, chief examiner.
Bureau of workmen's compensation:
John J. Toohey, Jr., commissioner.
William E. Stubbs, deputy commissioner and secretary.
Charles E. Corbin, deputy commissioner.
John J. Stahl, deputy commissioner.
Daniel A. Spair, deputy commissioner.
John W. Kent, supervisor of informal hearings.
John C. Wegner, referee.
Harry H. Umberger, investigator.
Thomas J. Holwerda, investigator.
Harry F. Monroe, investigator and acting referee.
Frank C. Mobius, investigator and acting referee.
William J. Wilkie, investigator and acting referee.
Maurice S. Avidan, M. D., medical adviser.
William C. Stuart, M. D., medical adviser.
James C. Keeney, M. D., medical adviser.
Address of department: Trenton.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Russell J. Eldridge, director, 1060 Broad Street, Newark.

New Mexico

Labor and industrial commission:
Charles Lembke, chairman, Albuquerque.
H. H. Williams, member, Raton.
Frank Ortiz, secretary, Santa Fe.
Labor commissioner: F. Charles Davis, Santa Fe.
Address all communications to labor commissioner as commission is not active.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
F. Charles Davis, director, 211–214 Galisteo Building, Santa Fe.

New York

Department of labor:
Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner.
William J. Picard, deputy industrial commissioner.
Maud Swartz, secretary.
Industrial board:
Richard J. Cullen, chairman.
Edward W. Edwards.
James A. Corcoran.
Nelle Swartz.
John J. Carroll.

Division of inspection: James L. Gernon, director.
Division of workmen's compensation:
Michael J. Murphy, acting director.
Raphael Lewy, M. D., chief medical examiner.
Address of division: 150 Leonard Street, New York.
Division of industrial relations: A. J. Portenar, director.
Bureau of mediation and arbitration: (vacancy), chief mediator.
Bureau of labor welfare: Lillian R. Sire, director.
Division of industrial codes:
Edward J. Pierce, referee.
George P. Keogh, referee.
Division of engineering: D. E. Bellows, acting director.
Division of industrial hygiene: James D. Hackett, director.
Division of statistics and information:
Eugene B. Patton, director.
(Vacancy), chief statistician, Albany.
Division of unemployment insurance:
Glenn A. Bowers, director, Albany.
Division of women in industry and minimum wage: Frieda S. Miller, director.
Division of bedding: Louis A. Havens, director.
State insurance fund: C. G. Smith, manager, 625 Madison Avenue, New York.
General address of department, except where otherwise noted: 80 Centre Street, New York.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
William H. Lange, director, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

North Carolina

Department of labor: A. L. Fletcher, commissioner.
Division of statistics: Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, chief statistician.
Division of standards and inspection: Jack P. Lang, chief inspector.
Division of service to World War veterans:
Maj. Graham K. Hobbs, commissioner, North Carolina Veterans' Loan Fund.
F. A. Hutchison, service officer.
Address of department: Raleigh.
Industrial commission:
Harry McMullan, chairman.
J. Dewey Dorsett, representing employers.
T. A. Wilson, representing employees.
E. W. Price, secretary.
Address of commission: Raleigh.

North Dakota

Department of agriculture and labor:
Theo. Martell, commissioner.
Roy G. Arntson, deputy commissioner.
Minimum wage department: Mrs. E. Dupuis, secretary.
Address of department: Bismarck.
Workmen's compensation bureau:
R. H. Walker, chairman (representing public).
P. B. Sullivan, commissioner (representing employers).
W. C. Preckel, commissioner (representing labor).
J. E. Pfeifer, secretary.
Address of bureau: Bismarck.
Department of mine inspection: Mr. Ole J. Olson, inspector.
Department of mine inspection: Sylvester Binek, inspector.
Address of department: Bismarck.

Ohio

Department of industrial relations:
O. B. Chapman, director.
Lloyd D. Teeters, assistant director and chief, division of administration.
Division of labor statistics and employment offices: James Wittenbrook, chief.
Division of factory inspection: Edgar W. Brill, chief.
Division of boiler inspection: Carl O. Myers, chief.
Division of examiners of steam engineers: Carl R. Daubenmire, chief.
Division of mines: James Berry, chief.
Division of minimum wage: Elaine Sheffler, superintendent.
Address of department: State Office Building, Columbus.

Industrial commission:
Thomas M. Gregory, chairman.
L. E. Nysewander.
J. W. Beall.
Albert D. Caddell, secretary.
Wm. H. Mahoney, supervisor of claims.
W. K. Merriman, assistant supervisor of claims.
Evan I. Evans, supervisor of actuarial division.
G. L. Coffinberry, auditor and statistician.
H. H. Dorr, M. D., chief medical examiner.
Charles C. Core, supervisor legal section.
Division of safety and hygiene:
Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent.
Carl C. Beasor, chief statistician.
Address of commission: State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio.

State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
James Wittenbrook, director, 227 State Office Building, Columbus.

Oklahoma

Department of labor:
W. A. Pat Murphy, commissioner.
James Hughes, assistant commissioner.
Bureau of factory inspection: Fred Kemp, chief inspector.
Bureau of boiler inspection: W. L. Newton, State boiler inspector.
Division of women and children in industry: Zelda Harrel, inspector.
Bureau of labor statistics: Adah E. Mauldin, statistician.
State board of arbitration and conciliation:
W. A. Pat Murphy, chairman.
James Hughes, secretary.
Address of department: Oklahoma City.

Industrial commission:
Ed Bason, chairman.
Mat McElroy, commissioner.
T. B. Lunsford, commissioner.
Jessie Enright, secretary.
Margaret Yates, statistician.
State insurance fund:
Eugene B. Mapel, manager.
Address of commission: Oklahoma City.

State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
W. A. Pat Murphy, director, State Capitol, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

Bureau of labor.
C. H. Gram, commissioner, Statehouse, Salem.
Chas. H. Elrey, deputy commissioner, Madison Building, Portland.

State welfare commission:
Mrs. Wm. M. Hartford, chairman, 3855 S. E. Yamhill Street, Portland.
Gladys M. Everett, American Bank Building, Portland.
Thomas Graham, Jr., 3575 N. E. Morris Street, Portland.
C. H. Gram, executive secretary, Madison Building, Portland.
Mrs. Mary K. Brown, investigator, Madison Building, Portland.

State industrial accident commission:
Albert R. Hunter, chairman.
O. R. Hartwig, commissioner.
T. Morris Dunne, commissioner.
E. W. Rockey, M. D., chief medical examiner, Portland.
Address of commission: State Office Building, Salem.
State board of conciliation:
O. M. Plummer, chairman, 210–211 American Bank Building, Portland.
Charles N. Ryan, 704 Couch Building, Portland.
William E. Kimsey, secretary, 286 Main Street, Portland.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Guy V. Lintner, director, 204 Old Post Office Building, Portland.

Pennsylvania

Department of labor and industry: Edward N. Jones, secretary.
Industrial board:
Edward N. Jones, chairman.
Morris Harrison.
John A. Phillips.
J. O. Keller.
Mrs. George B. Wood.
J. S. Arnold, secretary.
State workmen's insurance board:
Edward N. Jones, chairman.
Owen B. Hunt, insurance commissioner.
Charles A. Waters, State treasurer.
State workmen's insurance fund: J. Howard Devlin, manager.
Workmen's compensation board:
David L. Ullman, chairman.
Norbert J. Fitzgerald.
D. Ferd Swaney.
Edward N. Jones, ex officio.
Bond C. White, secretary.
Bureau of inspection: John Campbell, director.
Bureau of workmen's compensation: Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney, director.
Bureau of industrial standards: John Campbell, acting director.
Bureau of women and children: Mrs. Gertrude Emery, director.
Bureau of rehabilitation: Mark M. Walter, director.
Bureau of accounts and statistics: Tensard DeWolf, director.
Bureau of employment: Tensard DeWolf, acting director.
Bureau of mediation: Clarence J. Moser, director.
Address of department: Harrisburg.
Department of mines:
Michael J. Hartneady, secretary.
Joseph J. Walsh, deputy secretary, anthracite division.
Address of department: Capitol Building, Harrisburg.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
(Vacancy), director, 434 South Office Building, Harrisburg.

Philippine Islands

Department of labor:
Ramon Torres, secretary.
Faustino Aguilar, under-secretary.
Jose Figueras, inspector general of labor.
Hilarion Silayan, commissioner of land settlement.
Cesareo de Leon, chief, department office.
Bureau of labor:
Law division: Bernabe Butalid, attorney of labor.
Division of public defenders: Marcelo Adduru, acting chief.
Miscellaneous division: Rosendo Regalado, chief.
Division of labor statistics: Fermin Alvarez, chief.
Workmen's compensation division: Mrs. Nieves Baens del Rosario, chief.
Marine and placement division: Albino C. Dimayuga, chief.
Address of department: Manila.

Puerto Rico

Department of labor:
Prudencio Rivera Martinez, commissioner.
William D. Lopez, assistant commissioner.
Ricarda L. de Ramos Casellas, secretary and chief clerk.
Mediation and conciliation commission:
Luis Villaronga, chairman.
Lupercio Colberg (representing employers).
Arterio Quintero (representing employers).
Jose C. Menendez (representing laborers).
Gabriel Blanco (representing laborers).
Division of economic social research and investigation: Vicente Geigel Polanco, director.
Wage protection and claim bureau: Pedro Santana, Jr., chief.
Bureau of women and children in industry: Felicia Boria, directress.
Homestead division: William D. Lopez, chief.
Division of inspection, investigation, and diffusion of labor laws: Sandalio E. Alonso, chief.
Division of accounts, property, and statistics: Artemio Pilar Rodriguez, chief.
Employment service: Jose M. Vivaldi, assistant chief (New York, N. Y.).
Industrial commission:
Pablo L. Sosa, chairman.
M. Leon Parra, commissioner.
F. Paz Granela, commissioner.
Joaquin A. Becerril, secretary.
Address of department: San Juan.

Rhode Island

Department of labor: L. Metcalfe Walling, director.
Division of labor relationships: Joseph T. Cahir, chief.
Division of industrial inspection:
Bureau of boiler inspection: Arthur J. Beauregard, industrial inspector.
Bureau of factory inspection: (Vacancy).
Division of personnel: Thomas H. Bride, Jr., chief.
Division of women and children: (Vacancy).
Division of industrial hygiene: (Vacancy).
Address of department: Providence.
Board of labor (for the adjustment of labor disputes):
L. Metcalfe Walling, chairman.
(Vacancy), representing employees.
(Vacancy), representing employees.
(Vacancy), representing employers.
(Vacancy), representing employers.
(Vacancy), secretary.
Address of board: Providence.

South Carolina

Department of agriculture, commerce, and industries: J. Roy Jones, commissioner.
Labor division: J. Roy Jones, commissioner.
Address of department: P. O. Box 1080, Columbia.
Board of conciliation and arbitration:
James C. Self, chairman, Greenwood.
H. E. Thompson, secretary, Batesburg.
W. H. McNairy, Dillon.
Industrial commission:
John Dukes, chairman, Orangeburg.
John W. Duncan, Langley.
I. L. Hyatt, Spartanburg.
P. M. Camak, Greenville.
Coleman C. Martin, Charleston.
Address of commission: Columbia.

South Dakota

Office of industrial commissioner: Walter Conway, industrial commissioner, Pierre.

Tennessee

Department of labor:
W. E. Jacobs, commissioner and State fire marshal.
Gladys Lynch, secretary.
Division of factory inspection: R. O. Ross, chief inspector.
Division of mines: A. W. Evans, chief inspector.
Division of hotel inspection: W. B. Cowen, inspector.
Division of workmen's compensation: Dave Hanly.
Address of department: Nashville.

Texas

Bureau of labor statistics:
F. E. Nichols, commissioner.
C. E. Mick, first assistant.
Lawson Wimberly, chief deputy.
Ann Spivey, secretary.
Address of bureau: Austin.
Industrial accident board:
Earle P. Adams, chairman.
Mrs. Espa Stanford, member.
A. M. Graves, member.
W. D. Collins, secretary.
Address of board: Austin.

Utah

Industrial commission:
William M. Knerr, chairman.
O. F. McShane.
B. D. Nebeker.
Carolyn I. Smith, secretary.
State insurance fund: Charles A. Caine, manager.
Coal-mine inspector: John Taylor.
Metal-mine inspector: E. A. Hodges.
Address of commission: Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Office of commissioner of industries:
Clarence R. White, commissioner, Montpelier.
Charles A. Root, factory inspector, Burlington.

Virginia

Department of labor and industry:
John Hopkins Hall, Jr., commissioner.
H. W. Furlow, assistant commissioner.
Virginia H. Currie, secretary.
Division of mines: A. G. Lucas, chief.
Division of factory inspection: S. A. Minter, chief.
Division of women and children: Carrie B. Farmer, director.
Division of research and statistics: Dr. R. H. Barker, director.
Address of department: Richmond.
Department of workmen's compensation, industrial commission:
Parke P. Deans, chairman.
W. H. Nickels, Jr.
C. G. Kizer.
W. F. Bursey, secretary.
F. P. Evans, statistician.
W. L. Robinson, examiner.
Address of commission: State Office Building, Richmond.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Mrs. M. L. West, director, State Office Building, Richmond.

Washington

Department of labor and industries:
E. Pat Kelly, director.
Russell T. Pederson, secretary to the director.
Division of industrial insurance:
Fred J. Englert, supervisor of industrial insurance and medical aid.
H. Eugene Allen, M. D., chief medical adviser.
V. D. Bradeson, claim agent.
Division of safety:
Jay Olinger, supervisor of safety.
J. E. Bergin, mine inspector.
Division of industrial relations:
Jay Olinger, supervisor of industrial relations.
J. H. Conners, labor commissioner.
R. M. Van Dorn, industrial statistician.
E. E. Stark, secretary of labor and industries.
Industrial welfare committee:
E. Pat Kelly, director of labor and industries, chairman.
Fred J. Englert, supervisor of industrial insurance.
Jay Olinger, supervisor of industrial relations.
R. M. Van Dorn, industrial statistician.
Address of department: Olympia.

West Virginia

Department of labor: Clarence L. Jarrett, commissioner.
Frank W. Snyder, chief clerk.
Address of department: Charleston.
Workmen's compensation department:
Albert G. Mathews, commissioner.
B. C. Downing, assistant to commissioner.
P. R. Harrison, Jr., secretary to commissioner.
R. M. Hartman, assistant secretary.
Chauncey B. Browning, assistant secretary.
R. H. Giles, actuary.
Dr. J. Bankhead Banks, chief medical examiner.
Harry C. Davis, chief of accounting department.
Paul V. Sutherland, chief of claim department.
C. P. Wilson, chief of disbursing department.
Address of department: Charleston.
Department of mines: N. P. Rhinehart, chief, Charleston.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
J. H. McGinnis, director, 805 Peoples Bank Building, Charleston.

Wisconsin

Industrial commission:
Voyta Wrabetz, chairman.
Harry R. McLogan, commissioner.
Peter A. Napiecinski, commissioner.
Helen E. Gill, acting secretary.
Safety and sanitation department: R. McA. Keown, engineer.
Workmen's compensation department: H. A. Nelson, director.
Apprenticeship department: Walter F. Simon, supervisor.
Woman and child labor department:
Taylor Frye, director.
Maud Swett, field director, Milwaukee.
Statistical department: Orrin A. Fried, statistician.
Unemployment relief: Alfred W. Briggs, director.
Unemployment compensation department: Paul A. Raushenbush, adviser.
Address of commission: Madison.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Harry Lippart, director, 602 Insurance Building, Madison.

Wyoming

Department of labor and statistics:
Lloyd Starkey, commissioner of labor and statistics.
Clement Gilleard, deputy commissioner.
Address of department: Cheyenne.
Child labor board:
Lloyd Starkey, secretary.
B. H. McIntosh.
Dr. G. M. Anderson.
Address of board: Cheyenne.
Coal-mine inspection department:
Hugh McLeod, chief, Rock Springs.
Andrew J. Hamilton, deputy, Rock Springs.
Thomas Harrison, deputy, Sheridan.
Workmen's compensation department (under State treasurer's office):
J. Kirk Baldwin, State treasurer.
C. B. Morgan, deputy treasurer.
P. J. Coady, assistant deputy and department manager.
Address of department: Capitol Building, Cheyenne.
State employment service (affiliated with United States Employment Service):
Tracy N. Shaw, director, Post Office Box 840, Casper.

Canada

Department of labor:
Hon. W. A. Gordon, minister.
W. M. Dickson, B. A., deputy minister.
Gerald H. Brown, assistant deputy minister.
M. S. Campbell, chief conciliation officer.
R. A. Rigg, director of employment service.
E. G. Blackadar, superintendent of Dominion Government annuities.
F. A. McGregor, registrar of combines investigation act.
C. W. Bolton, chief of statistical branch.
H. Hereford, Dominion commissioner of unemployment relief.
Address of department: Ottawa, Ontario.

Alberta

Bureau of labor:
W. Smitten, commissioner of labor.
F. W. Hobson, chief boiler inspector.
H. M. Bishop, chief factory inspector.
G. P. Barber, chief theater inspector.
A. A. Millar, chief mine inspector.
Employment service: William Carnill, director.
Minimum wage board:
A. A. Carpenter, chairman.
W. Smitten, commissioner of labor, secretary.
Address of bureau: Administration Building, Edmonton.
Government employment bureau:
William Carnill, director, Edmonton.
L. J. Ricks, superintendent, Calgary.
W. G. Paterson, superintendent, Edmonton.
A. R. Redshaw, superintendent, Lethbridge.
J. W. Wright, superintendent, Medicine Hat.
A. A. Colquohoun, superintendent, Drumheller.
Workmen's compensation board:
Alex Ross, chairman.
Walter F. McNeill, commissioner.
James A. Kinney, commissioner.
Frederick D. Noble, secretary.
Address of board: Administration Building, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Department of labor:
Hon. George S. Pearson, minister.
Adam Bell, deputy minister.
Robert Morrison, assistant deputy minister and chief inspector.
H. Douglas, chief inspector of factories, Vancouver.
Employment service: J. H. McVety, general superintendent, Vancouver.
Board of industrial relations administering the Male Minimum Wage Act, Female Minimum Wage Act, and Hours of Work Act:
Adam Bell, deputy minister of labor, chairman.
Dr. W. A. Carrothers, member, Victoria.
Mrs. Rex Eaton, member, Vancouver.
James Thomson, member, Vancouver.
C. J. McDowell, member, Victoria.
Miss M. A. Cameron, secretary, Victoria.
Address of department: Parliament Buildings, Victoria.
Workmen's compensation board:
E. S. H. Winn, K. C., chairman.
Parker Williams, commissioner.
J. H. Pillsbury, commissioner.
F. P. Archibald, secretary.
R. B. Fulton, assistant secretary.
Old-age pensions department: H. L. Greenwood, secretary.
Boiler and machinery inspection department: L. Duckett, chief inspector.
Electrical energy inspection department: H. L. Taylor, chief inspector.
Address of board: 411 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver.

Manitoba

Bureau of labor:
W. R. Clubb, minister of public works and labor.
Edward McGrath, secretary.
Arthur MacNamara, assistant deputy minister of public works and deputy minister of labor.
Fair wage board:
Arthur MacNamara.
F. Fraser.
E. Claydon.
Thomas J. Williams.
C. J. Harding.
Minimum wage board:
George N. Jackson, chairman.
Mrs. Edna M. Nash.
James Winning.
E. R. Kennedy.
Arthur MacNamara.
Address of bureau: Winnipeg.
Workmen's compensation board:
C. K. Newcombe, commissioner.
George E. Carpenter, director.
J. L. McBride, director.
A. J. Fraser, M. D., chief medical officer.
Nicholas Fletcher, secretary.
P. V. E. Jones, assistant secretary.
Old-age pensions branch: T. S. Hamilton, superintendent.
Address of board: Winnipeg.

New Brunswick

Department of health: Hon. H. T. Taylor, minister of health and labor, St. George.
Workmen's compensation board:
John A. Sinclair, chairman.
Eugene R. Steeves, vice chairman.
Alexandre J. Doucet, commissioner.
Department of factory inspection: William Golding, inspector.
Address of board: Provincial Building, St. John.

Forest operations commission:
Adrian B. Gilbert, chairman.
William S. Richards.
J. H. Wallace.
G. H. Prince, registrar.
H. Lester Smith, secretary.
Address of commission: Fredericton.

Nova Scotia

Department of public works and mines:
Hon. Michael Dwyer, minister.
Norman McKenzie, deputy minister.
Address of department: Halifax.
Department of labor:
Hon. Michael Dwyer, minister.
Earle B. Paul, deputy minister.
Hours of labor board: Earle B. Paul, chairman
(Vacancy.)
(Vacancy.)
Minimum wage board:
G. A. Redmond, chairman, Halifax.
Miss E. B. Spruin, secretary.
Miss Alice Hatfield, member, Yarmouth.
Mrs. Marion Murphy, member, Sydney.
Wm. H. Ross, member, New Glasgow.
George A. Smith, member, Halifax.
Address of department: Halifax.
Workmen's compensation board:
F. L. Milner, K. C., chairman.
F. W. Armstrong, vice chairman.
John T. Joy, commissioner.
Dr. M. D. Morrison, chief medical officer.
Dr. O. G. Donovan, medical officer.
John McKeagan, assessment officer.
N. M. Morison, claims officer.
Miss M. M. Skerry, secretary.
Address of board: Halifax.
Employment service:
F. O. Schaefer, superintendent men's division, Halifax.
Miss Elda L. Caldwell, superintendent women's division, Halifax.
M. H. Morrison, superintendent men's division, Sydney.
Miss M. H. Calver, superintendent women's division, Sydney.
W. Jollymore, superintendent men's division, New Glassgow.
Miss E. Rundle, superintendent women's division, New Glassgow.

Ontario

Department of labor:
Hon. Arthur Roebuck, attorney general and minister of labor.
J. F. Marsh, deputy minister.
Louis Fine, industrial standards officer.
H. C. Hudson, general superintendent Ontario government employment offices.
J. M. Brown, chairman board of examiners of operating engineers.
J. R. Prain, acting chief inspector of factories.
E. T. Urquhart, acting chief inspector of steam boilers.
Apprenticeship branch: A. W. Crawford, chief inspector of apprenticeship.
Minimum wage board:
A. W. Crawford, chairman.
Patterson Farmer, member.
Miss Margaret Stephen, member.
Address of department: East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
Workmen's compensation board:
George Wilkie, K. C., chairman.
Earl Hutchinson, vice chairman.
George A. Kingston, commissioner.

N. B. Wormith, secretary.
T. Norman Dean, statistician.
F. W. Graham, claims officer.
D. E. Bell, M. D., chief medical officer.
J. M. Bremner, M. D., medical officer.
J. F. Hazlewood, M. D., medical officer.
Address of board: Metropolitan Building, Toronto.

Quebec

Department of labor:
Hon. C. J. Arcand, minister, Montreal.
Gerard Tremblay, deputy minister, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City.
J. O'Connell-Maher, secretary, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City.
Alfred Robert, chief inspector of industrial and commercial establishments and public buildings, 97 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
Clovis Bernier, deputy chief inspector, 97 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
J. N. Mochon, chief examiner of electricians, 96 St. James Street, East, Montreal.
N. S. Walsh, chief examiner of stationary enginemen, 88 St. James Street, East, Montreal.
Maxime Morin, K. C., registrar of the board of conciliation and arbitration, Parliament Buildings, Quebec City.
Joseph Ainey, general superintendent of Provincial employment bureaus, 92 St. James Street, East, Montreal.
Achille Latreille, fair wages officer, 97 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
Pierre A. Gosselin, fair wages officer, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.
Gordon Heitshu, chief examiner of pipe mechanics, 231 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.

Women's minimum wage commission:
Gustave Francq, chairman, 89 Notre-Dame Street, East, Montreal.
Alfred Crowe, secretary, 229 St. Paul Street, Quebec City.

Quebec workmen's compensation commission:
Robert Taschereau, K. C., chairman.
Simon Lapointe, K. C.
O. E. Sharpe.
O. G. Molleur, secretary.
Address of commission: 73 Grande Allee, Quebec.

Saskatchewan

Bureau of labor and public welfare:
Hon. R. J. M. Parker, minister.
Thos. M. Molloy, commissioner.
G. E. Tomsett, general superintendent, employment service.
Address of bureau: Regina.

Minimum wage board:
R. J. Dickinson, chairman, Moosejaw.
Ralph Heseltine, Regina.
Miss F. V. Pearce, Regina.
Mrs. J. F. Cairns, Saskatoon.
Mrs. T. E. Campbell, Moosejaw.
Thos. M. Molloy, secretary.
Address of board: Regina.

Workmen's compensation board:
N. R. Craig, K. C., chairman.
Robert S. Banbury.
Alfred Higgins.
Thomas L. Elliott, secretary.
Address of board: Regina.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ARIZONA.—Industrial Commission. *Minimum wage scales adopted by the commission, effective March 17, 1933, revised March 15, 1935. Phoenix, 1935. Folder.*

CONNECTICUT.—Department of Labor and Factory Inspection. *Report for period ending June 30, 1934. Hartford, 1935. 88 pp.*

The report of the bureau of labor statistics contains data on employment, work of employment offices, wages and hours, industrial disputes, and homework. A directory of labor organizations is appended.

MICHIGAN.—Emergency Welfare Relief Commission. *Unemployable persons on the emergency relief rolls in Michigan: A study of the extent and nature of unemployability among persons on the rolls of the State emergency relief administration and the future problem of relief to unemployable persons, by William Haber and Paul L. Stanchfield. Lansing, 1935. 31 pp., maps, chart.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Commission on Unemployment Reserves. *Memorandum on the costs of the plan of unemployment insurance proposed by the New Hampshire Commission on Unemployment Reserves, by Herman Feldman. Concord, 1935. 27 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

This study is based on the unemployment experience of 26 firms in New Hampshire covering some or all of the years 1923 to 1934, and indicates that the unemployment-insurance system proposed for the State, providing for contributions by employers and employees, would not unduly burden the industries of the State.

NEW JERSEY.—Department of Institutions and Agencies. *Unemployment insurance. Trenton, 1935. 23 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

This brief summary of data on unemployment insurance includes a statement of bills introduced in Congress and in the State legislatures.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Report of the industrial commissioner to the hotel and restaurant wage board, relating to wages and other conditions of employment of women and minors in the hotel and restaurant industry, New York State. New York, 1935. 143 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Planning Board. Committee on Recreation. *Report. Albany, 1934. 101 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

The report relates to outdoor recreation facilities and includes State parks and parkways, forest preserves, wild life (fish and game), recreation in relation to reforestation and use of submarginal farm areas, preservation of natural beauty, and summer resorts and summer homes development. The names and locations of the various parks and other areas are given, together with acreage and recreation facilities.

—— —— Committee on Social Trends. *A survey of social trends within the State of New York. New York, 1935. 25 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

The major subjects covered in this report are: The future growth and age and spatial distribution of population in the State of New York; occupational trends; and the actual and potential income of its people.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. Bureau of Accounts and Statistics. *[Accidents and workmen's compensation in Pennsylvania, 1916–1934.] Harrisburg, 1935. 17 pp., mimeographed. (Supplement to accident report for December 1934.)*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Mines. *Tons of coal mined, days worked, persons employed, killed and injured, explosives used, man-days, anthracite region, 1934. Harrisburg, 1935. 20 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

PUERTO RICO.—Department of Labor. *Annual report of the commissioner of labor, 1933–34. San Juan, 1935. 231 pp.*

Data on wages, retail prices, industrial disputes, and wage-claim adjustments, taken from the report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

—— Governor. *Thirty-fourth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. San Juan, 1934. 131 pp., maps, charts.*

A section on labor gives data on wages and hours, employment, and small farms established by the homestead division of the Puerto Rican Government.

—— Legislature. *Concurrent resolution setting forth to the President and the Congress of the United States of America the economic and social evils confronting the people of Puerto Rico and pointing out specific recommendations for a complete economic-social rehabilitation of the island. San Juan, 1935. 126 pp., maps, folders.*

TEXAS.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Thirteenth biennial report, September 1, 1932, to August 31, 1934. Austin, [1934?]. 56 pp.*

The report contains data on number of office and factory workers in manufacturing industries earning specified weekly rates in 1933–34, classified by sex and by industry; production, pay roll, days worked, and number of men employed in coal mining in each month of 1932 and 1933, by individual companies; enforcement of labor laws; and recommendations for new labor legislation.

WASHINGTON—Emergency Relief Administration. *Occupational characteristics of unemployed persons in cities of 11,000 or more population, State of Washington, December 1934. Olympia, 1935. 59 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

WEST VIRGINIA.—Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics. *Biennial report, 1933–1934. Charleston, [1935?]. 72 pp.*

The data in this publication on occupational status, labor trends, and home ownership are taken from United States census reports. The section on the Negro in business embodies the results of a survey covering 11 counties of West Virginia, in which over 90,000 Negroes reside.

—— —— *Negro housing survey of Charleston. Charleston, [1934?]. 21 pp., illus., maps, charts.*

The findings of this investigation indicate that "low cost housing must be provided for the Negro."

WISCONSIN.—Board of Vocational Education. *Work Relief in Education Series, Bulletin No. 8: The Wisconsin program under the plan of Federal work relief in education, 1933–34. Final survey report, compiled by E. H. Weinke. Madison, 1934. 103 pp.* (*Mimeographed*).

Although the program has been based largely upon the needs and abilities of unemployed teachers, it is reported to have been of advantage to many communities by indicating the possibilities along the lines of adult education and rehabilitation.

—— Industrial Commission. *Rules relating to the Unemployment Reserves and Compensation Act (adopted by the Commission July 9, 1934, unless otherwise noted). Madison, [1935?]. 20 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Labor. *Equal labor representation on Government codes and boards. Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.), February 1935, on H. R. 4884 and H. R. 6450. Washington, 1935. 228 pp.*

—— —— —— —— *Equal labor representation on Government codes and boards. Report (No. 333) to accompany H. R. 6450, 74th Congress, 1st session. Washington, 1935. 4 pp.*

—— —— —— —— *Unemployment, old-age, and social insurance. Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.) before a subcommittee, February 4–15, 1935, on H. R. 2827, H. R. 2859, H. R. 185, and H. R. 10 [bills providing for establishment of unemployment, old-age, and social insurance, and for other purposes]. Washington, 1935. 726 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Labor. *Workers' unemployment, old-age, and social insurance. Report (No. 418) to accompany H. R. 2827, 74th Congress, 1st session. Washington, 1935. 10 pp.*

—— —— Senate. Committee on Education and Labor. *National Labor Relations Board. Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.), March and April 1935, on S. 1958, a bill to promote equality of bargaining power between employers and employees, to diminish the causes of labor disputes, to create a National Labor Relations Board, and for other purposes. Washington, 1935. 890 pp. In 3 parts.*

—— —— —— Committee on the Judiciary. *Thirty-hour work week. Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.), before a subcommittee, on S. 87, a bill to prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of certain articles and commodities, in connection with which persons are employed more than 5 days per week or 6 hours per day, and prescribing certain conditions with respect to purchases and loans by the United States, and codes, agreements, and licenses under the National Industrial Recovery Act, January and February 1935. Washington, 1935. 493 pp., charts.*

—— —— —— —— *Thirty-hour work week. Minority views (Report No. 367, Part 2), to accompany S. 87, 74th Congress, 1st session. Washington, 1935. 28 pp.*

—— —— —— —— [*Thirty-hour work week.*] *Report (No. 367) to accompany S. 87, 74th Congress, 1st session. Washington, 1935. 6 pp.*

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 232: Dismissal compensation in foreign countries, by Everett D. Hawkins. Washington, 1935. 14 pp. (Reprint from April 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 239: Salaries and working conditions of newspaper editorial employees. Washington, 1935. 12 pp. (Reprint from May 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 240: Man-hours of labor per unit of output in steel manufacture. Washington, 1935. 7 pp. (Reprint from May 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 242: Historical review of wage rates and wage differentials in the cotton-textile industry, by A. F. Hinrichs. Washington, 1935. 11 pp. (Reprint from May 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 243: Unemployment survey of Lancaster, Pa., 1934, by Florence M. Clark. Washington, 1935. 4 pp. (Reprint from May 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 245: State unemployment-insurance laws. Washington, 1935. 6 pp. (Reprint from May 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 246: Strikes and lockouts during 1934 and in March 1935. Washington, 1935. 11 pp. (Reprint from May 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 118: The employment of women in Puerto Rico, by Caroline Manning. Washington, 1934. 34 pp., illus.*

—— —— —— *Bulletin No. 134: Summaries of studies on the economic status of women. Washington, 1935. 20 pp.*

A list of selected references compiled by the American Association of University Women.

—— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Coal (detailed statistics). Washington, 1935. 80 pp. (Statistical appendix to Minerals Yearbook, 1934.)*

The data include working time, number of men employed, output per man, industrial disputes, and production of bituminous and anthracite mines in 1933, with comparative figures in some instances for earlier years.

—— —— —— *Information Circular 6835: Review of literature on effects of breathing dusts with special reference to silicosis, part I, by D. Harrington and Sara J. Davenport. Washington, 1935. 68 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

This report is a general review of dust diseases, particularly silicosis, including definition and classification of dusts, sources of exposure, and the physiological effects of dust breathing. Few general conclusions are drawn.

UNITED STATES.—Emergency Conservation Work Organization. *Third report of the Director, for the period April 1, 1934, to September 30, 1934 (with certain data from April 5, 1933, through September 30, 1934). Washington, [1934?]. 48 pp., chart. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— *Two years of emergency conservation work (Civilian Conservation Corps), April 5, 1933–March 31, 1935. Washington, 1935. Various paging. (Mimeographed.)*

Data from these reports are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research, Statistics and Finance. *Research Bulletin, Series 2, No. 5: The length of unemployment prior to the opening of rural relief cases. Washington, 1935. 10 pp., chart.*

—— —— —— *Research Bulletin, Series 1, No. 6: Disabilities in the urban relief population, May 1934 (preliminary report). Washington, 1935. Various paging, charts. (Mimeographed.)*

An analysis of the disability data secured from a 5-percent sample of schedules from the survey of occupational characteristics of the urban relief population in May 1934.

— National Recovery Administration. Committee on Company Scrip. *The economic and social implications of the company store and scrip system: A report made pursuant to article IX, section 4, of the Code of Fair Competition for the Retail Trade. Washington, 1934. [Various paging.]*

Reviewed in this issue.

— Office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation. Section of Labor Relations. *Annual earnings of railroad employees, 1924–1933. Washington, 1935. 198 pp.*

An article based on these data is given in this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

BRITISH COLUMBIA (CANADA).—Department of the Provincial Secretary. *A plan of health insurance for British Columbia. Victoria, 1935. 54 pp.*

This pamphlet contains a draft bill on health insurance, prepared by the Provincial Government, and a discussion of the provisions of the bill.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie, 1934. Sofia, 1934. 459 pp. (In Bulgarian and French.)*

A general statistical annual, including data on wages, industrial accidents, industrial disputes, social insurance, results of the compulsory labor law, education, and various types of cooperative societies. The statistics are for 1933 with comparative figures for earlier years in some instances.

CEYLON.—Joint Sub-Committee of the Executive Committees of Home Affairs and Education. *Report on the employment (domestic service) of women and children and the control of orphanages. Colombo, 1935. 44 pp. (Sessional Paper II, 1935.)*

CHILE.—Dirección General de Estadística. *Estadística anual de finanzas, bancos y cajas sociales, año 1932. Santiago de Chile, 1935. 70 pp.*

Statistics are given for government social insurance of laborers and other classes of private and public employees. Benefits provided include retirement pensions and insurance against accidents, invalidity, and old age.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—Assemblée Nationale. *Exposé sommaire des travaux législatifs, session de printemps 1934. Prague, 1934. 47 pp. (In French.)*

A summary review of the legislative activities of the National Assembly in Czechoslovakia during the spring session of 1934. Accident insurance and other types of social insurance legislation are included.

DENMARK.—Arbejdsdirektøren. *Indberetning til Socialministeriet om arbejdsanvisningen og arbejdsløshedsforsikringen i regnskabsaaret 1933–34. Copenhagen, 1935. 88 pp., folders.*

Annual report on employment service and unemployment insurance in Denmark for the fiscal year 1933–34.

FINLAND.—Socialiministeriö. *Yötyöntekijättärien työ-, asuntoja terveysolot. Helsinki, 1935. 173 pp.*

Annual report on nightwork in Finland in 1932–33, including data on labor conditions, housing of the workers, wages, hours, unemployment, accidents, diseases, etc. In Finnish, with table of contents and résumé in French.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Board of Education. *Educational Pamphlet No. 102: Industry and art education on the Continent. London, 1934. 130 pp.*

Among the subjects discussed in the report are: The attitude of the public and the State toward art in general; the organization of art education in relation to industry, apprenticeship, and the day continuation-school system; the attitude of industry toward the sale of work done in the schools; the staffing of arts and crafts schools; the training and qualifications of workshop instructors; and the teaching of art as a part of general education.

—— Census Office. *Census, 1931: Classification of industries, 95 pp.; Classification of occupations, 269 pp.; Industry tables, 741 pp. London, 1934. 3 vols.*

—— Exchequer and Audit Department. *Accounts of the Treasury Pensions Account, etc., established under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, showing the receipts and payments during the year ended March 31, 1934, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. London, 1935. 8 pp.*

—— —— *Accounts of the Unemployment Fund * * * showing the receipts and payments for the year ended March 31, 1934, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. London, 1935. 6 pp.*

—— Industrial Health Research Board. *Report No. 70: The performance of weavers under varying conditions of noise, by H. C. Weston and S. Adams. London, 1935. 16 pp., diagrams.*

The experiments discussed in the report appeared to show fairly conclusively that excessive noise affects industrial efficiency. The writers believe that there should be more extensive study of the subject as to effects of different intensity levels, the relative importance of continuous and intermittent noise, etc.

—— Mines Department. *Annual statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the year ended December 31, 1934. London, 1935. Folder. (Cmd. 4877.)*

Includes labor cost.

—— —— *Thirteenth annual report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended December 31, 1933, and the twenty-sixth annual report of H. M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period. London, 1934. 236 pp., charts.*

Information is given on employment, wages, production, and safety and health measures in mines, and on the operation of the Miners' Welfare Fund.

—— Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee. *Report, in accordance with section 17 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund, December 31, 1934. London, 1935. 22 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

GREECE.—Ministère de l'Économie Nationale. Direction du Service des Mines. *Statistique de l'industrie minière de la Grèce pendant l'année 1933. Athens, 1934. 75 pp. (In Greek and French.)*

Annual report of the Bureau of Mines of Greece, including data on the number of workers in the mines and quarries of the country in 1933 and the total amount of wages paid in each enterprise.

HUNGARY.—Office Central Royal Hongrois de Statistique. *Annuaire statistique Hongrois, 1933. Budapest, 1935. 431 pp. (In French.)*

This general statistical annual includes data on social insurance, employment, unemployment, industrial accidents, industrial disputes, wages, production, prices and cost of living, and cooperative credit societies.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Department of Industry and Commerce. Statistics Branch. *Statistical abstract, 1934. Dublin, 1934. 193 pp.*

Includes data on occupational distribution, employment and unemployment, wages, housing, industrial accidents, industrial disputes, prices, production, and social insurance, in 1933 and earlier years.

JAPAN.—Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Section of Statistics. *The statistical abstract, 1933–34. Tokyo, 1935. 215 pp.* (*In English and French.*)

Statistics are included on production in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, wages of agricultural and fishery employees, and cooperative societies.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Organization for Communications and Transit. *National public works. Geneva, 1934. 281 pp.*

Contains replies of the governments of various countries to a circular sent out by the League of Nations asking for information on the main public works undertaken or projected since the beginning of 1929, methods of financing, cost, etc.

LONDON.—County Council. *Annual report, 1933: Vol. II, Public health—general matters of public health, main drainage, and housing. London, 1935. 58 pp.*

Considerable information is given on the housing schemes of the Council and on the rents for its working-class dwellings.

MALTA.—Labor Office. *Report for 1933–34. Valletta, 1935. 8 pp.*

The report is devoted almost entirely to the operations of the workmen's compensation fund.

ONTARIO (CANADA).—Department of Labor. *Fifteenth annual report [fiscal year ended October 31, 1934]. Toronto, 1935. 85 pp.*

While a substantial improvement in employment conditions prevailed throughout Ontario in the year under review, there were more strikes in that 12-month period than in any year from 1921 to 1934.

—— Minimum Wage Board. *Fourteenth annual report, 1934. Toronto, 1935. 30 pp.*

In 1932, 1933, and 1934, wage rates were so reduced in Ontario that in many cases the minimum rates which the Provincial Board had fixed became the prevailing ones, and weekly earnings dropped below "the amount necessary to maintain a decent standard of living."

POLAND.—Główny Urzad Statystyczny. *Umowy zbiorowe w przemyśle przetwórczym w Polsce w roku 1933. Warsaw, 1935. 180 pp.*

A review of the trade agreements in force in Poland in 1933, giving the text of agreements by industries, and including data on labor regulations, wages, etc. In Polish, with table of contents and résumé in French.

SCOTLAND.—Department of Health. *Report on incapacitating sickness in the insured population of Scotland during the year July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933. Edinburgh, 1934. 46 pp., charts.*

—— —— *Sixth annual report, 1934. Edinburgh, 1935. 216 pp.* (*Cmd. 4837.*)

The report contains chapters on housing, national health insurance, and old-age pensions. Statistical data on these subjects, covering a period of years, are given in appendixes to the report.

SOVIET UNION (U. S. S. R.).—State Planning Commission. *Dangers of coal dust, by V. L. Bilenko. Moscow, 1930. 31 pp.* (*In Russian.*)

SWEDEN.—Kommerskollegium. *Industri, berättelse för år 1933. Stockholm, 1935. 111 pp.*

Report on industrial and trade developments in Sweden during 1933. Some employment statistics are included. In Swedish, with table of contents and résumé in French.

SWITZERLAND.—Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique. Commission Fédérale d'Étude des Prix. *Le commerce de détail des produits alimentaires en Suisse. Berne, 1935. 121 pp., charts.* (*20me supplément de "La Vie économique."*)

This study covers the development and the situation of retail food stores in Switzerland. The statistical information covers number of establishments, number of employees, earnings, prices, etc.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Adjustment Service Series, Report II: Selection and training of counselors at the Adjustment Service, by L. S. Hawkins and Gwendolen Schneidler. New York, 60 E. 42d St., 1935. 57 pp., charts.*

In the authors' judgment, there is great need for more and better materials and tools for use in connection with counseling, and also in the selection and training of counselors.

—— *Adjustment Service Series, Report III: Registration and counseling procedure in the Adjustment Service, by Garret L. Bergen and Raymond S. Ward. New York, 60 E. 42d St., 1935. 164 pp.*

Includes not only a description of the practices followed by the Adjustment Service, but also the actual operating manual issued by the Service to its staff members.

—— *Adjustment Service Series, Report VIII: Costs of the Adjustment Service, by Jerome H. Bentley and Helen Kelley. New York, 60 E. 42d St., 1935. 49 pp., plan, chart.*

The unit costs of the Adjustment Service are reported as being near the average cost of other personal service agencies that have been approved by society for the welfare of its members.

—— *Adjustment Service Series, Report XI: A study of one hundred clients of the Adjustment Service, by Emma Seipp. New York, 60 E. 42d St., 1935. 30 pp.*

Contains the results of an intensive analysis of representative cases with a view to judging the extent to which these clients made satisfactory adjustments, the adequacy of the counsel given, and the adequacy of the records in connection with such service.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS. *Job Analysis Series, No. 5: Vocational guidance in action, by John A. Fitch. New York, 130 E. 22d St., 1935. 294 pp.*

A study of what workers in the vocational guidance field do and under what circumstances, the purpose of the monograph being job analysis rather than appraisal.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. *Papers and proceedings of the 47th annual meeting, Chicago, Ill., December 1934. Evanston, Ill., 1935. 240 pp. (Supplement to American Economic Review, March 1935.)*

The subjects treated included the N. R. A., production, decentralization of population and industry, and unemployment relief.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. *Papers and proceedings of the 96th annual meeting, Chicago, Ill., December 26–29, 1934. Washington, D. C., 722 Woodward Building (editorial office), 1935. 217 pp. (Supplement to Journal of American Statistical Association, March 1935.)*

Among the topics covered by the papers were recovery problems, effects of code provisions regarding wages and hours, unemployment and unemployment insurance, housing, and coordination of State and Federal collection of labor and agricultural statistics.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF MASSACHUSETTS. *Fundamentals of employer-employee relations. Boston, 950 Park Square Building, 1935. 19 pp.*

AYRES, LEONARD P. *The chief cause of this and other depressions. Cleveland, Cleveland Trust Co., 1935. 52 pp., charts.*

In the judgment of the author, trade cycles are caused mainly by shifts in the volume of purchases of durable goods for business undertakings, these variations being motivated by changes in the prospects for profits.

BAKKE, E. WIGHT. *Insurance or dole? The adjustment of unemployment insurance to economic and social facts in Great Britain. Published for the Institute of Human Relations by Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1935. 280 pp., charts.*

The author, who has made a first-hand study of the operation of the British unemployment-insurance system, deals with the problems which have been presented in the administration of the system and the changes that have taken place as a result of conditions which have developed in the course of its operation, as well as its effect on the willingness and ability of the workers.

BOGARDUS, JAMES F. *Industrial arbitration in the book and job printing industry of New York City. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1934. 105 pp., charts.*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY. College of Business Administration. Bureau of Business Research. *Trends in New England industries: A statistical study based on the U. S. Census of Manufactures, 1919, 1929, 1931, by Ralph G. Wells and John S. Perkins. Boston, 525 Boylston Street, 1935. 46 pp.*
Includes data on employment and wages.

BRANDEIS, LOUIS D. *The curse of bigness: Miscellaneous papers of Louis D. Brandeis, edited by Osmond K. Fraenkel. New York, Viking Press, 1934. 339 pp.*
The papers presented in this book are grouped under the following general heads: Savings-bank life insurance; industrial democracy and efficiency; "the curse of bigness"; railroads and finance; Zionism; public service; and the law.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. Institute of Economics. *Publication No. 60: The National Recovery Administration—an analysis and appraisal. Washington, D. C., 1935. 947 pp., charts.*

CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM HENRY. *Russia's iron age. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1935. 400 pp., illus.*

CHAMBLISS, ROLLIN. *What Negro newspapers of Georgia say about some social problems, 1933. Athens, Ga., 1934. 117 pp. (University of Georgia, Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Studies, No. 13.)*

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. *Educational Research Project 15: Unemployment insurance—a proposed way out of the dilemma. Chicago, 1935. 40 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*
A review of the unemployment problem including a discussion of the number of persons unemployed at different periods, average annual wages and salaries compared with the purchasing power of the dollar, and living standards in the United States, together with a summary of proposed legislation and an estimate of the percentage of pay rolls required to purchase various amounts of unemployment insurance.

CHOOSING-A-CAREER CONFERENCE FOR COLLEGE MEN AND WOMEN. *Speeches delivered at the first conference, edited by George Bijur. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1934. 274 pp.*
The conference was held at Newark, N. J., June 26–28, 1934.

COVER, JOHN H. *Retail price behavior. Chicago, University of Chicago Press (Studies in Business Administration, vol. 5, no. 2), 1935. 92 pp., charts.*

DAVIS, JEROME. *Capitalism and its culture. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1935. 556 pp.*
A diagnosis of the pathological aspects of the present economic and social system in the United States with some discussion of capitalism in other countries.

DUKE UNIVERSITY. School of Law. *Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 2, No. 2: Installment selling. Durham, N. C., April 1935. 150 pp.*
A collection of articles on different phases of installment selling.

ELBOURNE, EDWARD TREGASKISS. *Fundamentals of industrial administration: An introduction to industrial organization management and economics. London, Macdonald & Evans, 1934. 644 pp., charts.*

GAILLARD, HENRI, AND LOMONT, ARISTIDE. *Du choix d'un métier. Paris, Editions de l'Information Professionnelle, [1931?]. 386 pp., illus.*
The authors discuss the scarcity of skilled labor and the measures taken to train young workers in the apprentice schools and to assist them in the choice of a trade. The practical organization of vocational guidance in these schools is described with particular reference to the schools maintained by the Paris Chamber of Commerce.

HALL, EGERTON E. *The Negro wage earner of New Jersey: A study of occupational trends in New Jersey, of the effect of unequal racial distribution in the occupations, and of the implications for education and guidance. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University, 1935. 115 pp., maps, charts.*

HUDSON, MANLEY O. *The membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization. Reprinted from American Journal of International Law, Washington, October 1934, pp. 669–684.*

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION INTELLECTUELLE. *Art populaire et loisirs ouvriers. Paris, 2 rue de Montpensier, 1934. 326 pp.*
A study of popular art and the leisure time of the workers in various countries.

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE. *Papers delivered at the regional study conference, New York, November 23–27, 1934. Edited by Mary Van Kleeck and Mary L. Fleddérus. New York, Covici, Friede, Inc., 1935. 275 pp.*
The papers presented included the following: Theories and types of planning—utopian, fascist, soviet; Economic planning and labor legislation; World trends in employment and standards of living; Changes in the national income in the United States; The second five-year plan in action in the Soviet Union. A number of other interesting papers were given on various phases of current economic policies in the United States and on the role and opportunity of the technician and the educator in social-economic planning.

KINGSBURY, SUSAN M., AND FAIRCHILD, MILDRED. *Factory, family and woman in the Soviet Union. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1935. 334 pp., charts.*
Among the topics covered in the book are working conditions, work incentives and rewards, status of women in trade-unions, protection of labor, social-economic security, workers' education, housing, and standards of living with special reference to women.

LABOR PARTY (Great Britain). *Fair rents and no profiteering. London, Transport House, 1934. 16 pp.*
A statement of the policy of the Labor Party of Great Britain on rent control.

LAYTON, WALTER T., and CROWTHER, GEOFFREY. *An introduction to the study of prices. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1935. 280 pp., charts.*

LEVY, HERMANN. *Industrial Germany: A study of its monopoly organizations and their control by the State. London, Cambridge University Press, 1935. 245 pp.*

LEWINSOHN, RICHARD. *Histoire de la crise, 1929–1934. Paris, Payot, 1934. 235 pp.*
The writer discusses different phases of the economic crisis in various countries and advances the opinion that the peak was passed in 1933.

NANKAI UNIVERSITY. Institute of Economics. *Nankai index numbers of commodity prices at wholesale, cost of living, etc., 1934. Tientsin, China, 1935. 89 pp., charts. (In Chinese and English.)*

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS. *Congress of American industry and National Association of Manufacturers: Platform and resolutions adopted December 5 and 6, 1934. New York, 11 West 42d Street, [1935?]. 73 pp., charts.*
Presents a platform for economic and social security.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. National Commission on the Enrichment of Adult Life. Rural Committee. *Opportunities for adult education in rural areas. Washington, 1935. 16 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Briefly reviews (1) the significant aspects of the rural situation in the United States, (2) rural adult education in process, and (3) the possible methods by which rural adult education may be developed.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *American industry and economic progress. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1935. 30 pp.*
A series of charts, with brief text comments, on employment, wages and prices, national income, building operations, etc., based largely on official sources.

—— *Domestic Affairs Series, Memorandum No. 38: A digest of the economic security program. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1935. 12 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY. *Report 6: A vocational guidance research in Fife, by F. M. Earle and J. Kilgour. London, Aldwych House, W. C. 2, 1935. 101 pp.*
Some valuable and interesting results of this vocational guidance experiment should, the authors think, clarify the basic issues in vocational guidance and also in school problems.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LEAGUE. *Monograph No. 1: Unemployment in the United States, by Daniel Carson. New York, 11 West 18th Street, 1935. 37 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Presents estimates of unemployment from the beginning of the crisis to November 1934, with detailed explanations of methods used in making the estimates.

NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA SUBDIVISIONAL CODE AUTHORITY. *"Price fixing" in the bituminous-coal industry, a legal-economic problem, by Stephen P. Burke; and a résumé of the report of the technical board on the value correlation of coals. Fairmont, W. Va., 1935. 28 pp., charts.*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Bureau of Educational Research. *Monograph No. 16: Cleveland teachers' salaries, by T. C. Holy. Columbus, 1932. 126 pp., charts.*

Includes some data on salaries in other professions.

PACIFIC COAST ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. *Papers and proceedings of the thirteenth annual conference, Los Angeles, December 1934. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1935. 86 pp.*

Among the contributions in this publication are those entitled "Labor's deal in the New Deal", "Wage theory and policy in depression", and "The supplementing of wages."

PRESLAND, JOHN. *Women in the civilized state. London, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1934. 209 pp. (The New World Series.)*

Problems relating to women's employment, particularly competition between the sexes in certain fields, are discussed. The author (a woman) advocates equal pay and the adoption of a dowry system to aid in solving certain social and economic problems.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. Industrial Relations Section. *Educational refunds in industry, by Eleanor Davis. Princeton, N. J., 1935. 28 pages.*

A memorandum based on the experience of a few corporations that have recognized the advantages of supplementing company vocational training by encouraging their employees to matriculate in outside educational institutions.

—— —— *Personnel programs in banks, by Eleanor Davis. Princeton, N. J., 1935. 56 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

—— —— *A trade-union library: Selected book list and sources of current information for the trade-union executive, prepared by Helen Baker, Librarian. Princeton, N. J., 1935. 26 pp.*

SMITH, GEORGE H. E., and BEARD, CHARLES A. *The recovery program (1933–1934): A study of the depression and the fight to overcome it. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 59 pp.*

STEWART, W. D. *Mines, machines, and men. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1935. 180 pp.*

A recapitulation of some problems confronting the British coal-mining industry. Although not purporting to be an exhaustive study of the economics of the industry, enough evidence is introduced to lead the reader to the conclusion that in many respects working conditions are worse today than at the turn of the century.

TRUDEAU, EDWARD L., FOUNDATION. Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis. *Report of the director and financial report for the year ending September 30, 1934. Saranac Lake, N. Y., [1934?]. 61 pp.*

The report contains reprints of scientific papers, including a report by Dr. Leroy U. Gardner on the effect of the inhalation of silica on normal and tuberculous lungs.

VAILE, ROLAND S. *Consumption and merchandising under the N. R. A.: The first year of the recovery program in the Central Northwest. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1935. 61 pp., charts.*

VOCATIONAL SERVICE FOR JUNIORS. *Directory of opportunities for vocational training in New York City. New York, 122 East Twenty-fifth Street, 1935. 103 pp.*

As the directory is intended primarily for young persons over 14 years of age, junior high school courses are not included.

WARBURTON, EDWARD, and BUTLER, CARL. *"Disallowed." London, Wishart & Co., Ltd., 1935. 160 pp.*

An account of the personal experiences of two case-work officers assigned to investigate applicants for transitional unemployment relief under the British "means test" in a large industrial town.

WEATHERFORD, WILLIS D., and JOHNSON, CHARLES S. *Race relations: Adjustment of Whites and Negroes in the United States. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1934. 590 pp.*

The three parts of this volume deal, respectively, with the philosophy of race relations, American Negro slavery, and the present status of the Negro and race relations.

WILSON, FRANCIS GRAHAM. *Labor in the League system: A study of the International Labor Organization in relation to international administration. Stanford University, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1934. 384 pp.*

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